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Crater Lake
Glacier
Grand Canyon
Hawaii
Hot Springs
Mesa Verde
Mount Rainier
Petrified Forest
Rocky Mountain
Sequoia and General Grant
Yellowstone
Yosemite
Zion

CRATER LAKE

National Park

OREGON

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL PARK SERIES

Reflections stand out distinctly in water that gleams as though glazed by the sun

Looking "Over the Top"

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An Appreciation of
Crater Lake National Park

By WINSTON CHURCHILL, Author of "The Crisis," "Richard Carvel," "The Crossing," etc.

Written Especially for the United States Railroad Administration

IT IS not so many years ago that I left San Francisco with a case of rods, bound for Crater Lake in Oregon. What I had heard about the place had filled me with awe and expectation, tempered by a little skepticism. I was personally conducted by patriotic and hospitable Oregonians who met me in sight of the fountains of Klamath, put me in a motor car and sped me northward through great forests and across wide prairies which once, not long since, had been an almost inaccessible wilderness. The immensity of the extinct volcano whither we were bound, that in prehistoric times had strewn the entire countryside with powdered stone, was hard to grasp.

It was July. We climbed the wooded slopes to the snows, forged through the melting drifts to the very lip of the crater and suddenly looked down upon a scene celebrated in Indian myth, and unique in all America. Some thousand feet below us lay a bottomless crystal lake, six miles across dotted with black volcanic islands. My delight in the grandeur of this view, it must be confessed, was heightened by the knowledge that the lake was inhabited by large rainbow trout which would rise to the fly. After leaving our bags in one of the comfortable tents which the government provides, and eating a hurried lunch in the big dining room, we took our rods and started down the trail. It is quite safe, but new in the experience of a sportsman from the East; and I took the snow slopes gingerly, put to shame by a twelve-year-old daughter of Oregon who romped down ahead of me, careless of the precipice below. And when at last we were afloat, one recalled the Indian legend that he who attempts to swim in this water is never heard of again. The boat was gliding—over nothing. The water was as clear as air. Leaning dizzily over the side of the boat, we saw the walls of the crater going down and down into the bowels of the earth, and rainbow trout gliding below us, apparently, in a medium like air. Above us the walls seemed to reach to the sky itself. But presently, when we had begun to fish, the clouds gathered and shut out the sky, in the midst of the summer afternoon darkness set in, thunder rolled and lightning played. It was a scene comparable only to something imagined by Dante in his Inferno.

The rain pelted down, the lake grew white—but the fish rose. Trout after trout took the flies, and when the sky cleared our arms were tired from playing them. The sun was setting. I made one last cast, near a bleak island, with a brown hackle. It was followed by that indescribable sensation of pure joy when a great fish gurgles on the surface, when the fisherman feels the first frantic tug and hears the singing of the reel. My rod weighed four ounces, and the trout at least eight pounds. He leaped, and leaped again. Twilight came on. For half an hour I played him, reeling him up to the boat only to see him rush away again: it became a question of staying down all night in the crater—or leaving him, since at night we could not have traced the trail. Reluctantly I left him. For when I tried to drown him by towing he snapped the leader and was free.

We had all the fish we cared to carry up the steep slope. But many times since I have thought of that trout, and I have never abandoned my intention to go back to Crater Lake some day and get him.

Winston Churchill

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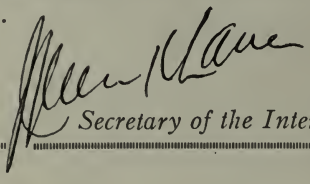
To the American People:

Uncle Sam asks you to be his guest. He has prepared for you the choice places of this continent—places of grandeur, beauty and of wonder. He has built roads through the deep-cut canyons and beside happy streams, which will carry you into these places in comfort, and has provided lodgings and food in the most distant and inaccessible places that you might enjoy yourself and realize as little as possible the rigors of the pioneer traveler's life. These are for you. They are the playgrounds of the people. To see them is to make more hearty your affection and admiration for America.



Secretary of the Interior

Crater Lake National Park

RATER LAKE National Park is in southwestern Oregon, on the crest of the Cascade Range, sixty miles north of the California line, midway between San Francisco and Portland. It contains 249 square miles. The elevation varies from 5,000 to 9,000 feet above sea level. The Park is a broad and timbered plateau surmounted by numerous volcanic peaks, among them Scott Peak, Timber Crater, Desert Cone, Red Cone, Crater Peak and Union Peak. Crater Lake, weird and mysterious, lies in their midst near the center of the Park, and is, as its name implies, a lake in the extinct crater of a volcano. It was not discovered by white men until 1853, and today is recognized as one of the greatest of scenic and most striking of geologic spectacles.

All of our great national playgrounds have their distinctive beauties; each is different in great measure in the sublimity and attractiveness of its natural grandeur, but Crater Lake stands alone in this: that all likeness to any familiar landscape here ceases.

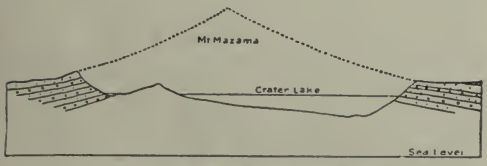
Other lands have their crater lakes —Italy, India and Hawaii—and there are some craters in this country that contain miniature lakes; but there is only one really great caldera of this kind in the world—only one immense basin apparently formed through the complete melting by intense heat of the entire core of a great volcano, and the falling in and utter disappearance through subterranean caverns of its massive bulk.

That perpetual desolation — the nightmare of a Dante—should follow such a cataclysm would be expected; that aeons of time and the mystical workings of Nature have transformed the devastation to a dream-picture, will be a continual boon to the sightseer.

The titanic convulsion that formed this remarkable beauty-spot no human eye witnessed. Geologists have concluded that ages ago, in the great chain of volcanic mountain peaks which today extends from Washington to California—among them Mt. Rainier, Mt. Hood, Mt. Adams, Mt. Jefferson, Three Sisters, Mt. McLoughlin, Mt. Shasta and Lassen Peak—there towered one, which has been called Mount Mazama, that may have topped the tallest of its fellows. Judging from the pitch of the remnants of its outer slopes, scientists conclude with reasonable certainty that, if reconstructed, its snow-clad peak would rise from seven to eight thousand feet above its broken rim. Mazama stands today an uncrowned king, shorn of its diadem of

The Phantom Ship, which disappears illusively with shiftings of light and shadow

burning gold and glittering silver, yet holding within its heart a treasure the rarest in the world—a beautiful lake, the deepest of all lakes, with waters the bluest of all blue waters. And this is Crater Lake!



Mount Mazama if reconstructed

Crater Lake is almost circular, varying from five to six miles in diameter. Its known depth is 2,000 feet and it is believed to be the deepest body of fresh water in the world. Its surface is 6,177 feet above the sea. It has no inlet or outlet, being fed by springs and winter snows; its water escapes by underground channels, reappearing as springs in the Klamath region, a few miles away. It is completely girdled by precipitous cliffs and steep talus slopes that fall sharply downward from its rim 2,000 to 600 feet to the water's edge. Closely encircling it rise many high peaks, notably Llao Rock, The Watchman, and Cloud Cap; also Glacier, Garfield and Vidae Peaks.

The Discovery of Crater Lake

Surrounded by canyons, ravines and pinnacled rocks, and belted by a wilderness of boulder-strewn forests, the region for years was inaccessible, and unexpored except by the more venturesome who were attracted by stories of the Indians of this mystery lake in its fantastic setting. Yet its discovery was accidental; it occurred in 1853 while an exploring party was searching in the Cascade Mountains for the famous Lost Cabin Mine. The mine they did not find, nor has it ever been found, but instead they came upon this beautiful lake in the crater.

"Suddenly we came in sight of water," writes J. W. Hillman, the leader of the party. "We were much surprised, as we did not expect to see any lakes, and did not know but that we had come in sight of and close to Klamath Lake. Not till my mule stopped within a few feet of the rim of the lake did I look down, and if I had been riding a blind mule I firmly believe I would have ridden over the edge to death."

A dispute arose over the choice of a name, the party dividing between Mysterious Lake and Deep Blue Lake.

Motorboating and fishing in the heart of an extinct volcano is novel sport

The advocates of Deep Blue Lake won the vote, but in 1869 a visiting party renamed it Crater Lake, and this by natural right became its title.

First View of Crater Lake and Its Brilliant Coloring

The first sight of Crater Lake is wellnigh bewildering. Unless looked into from the rim it is invisible. Wonderment at the height and steepness of its encircling cliffs succeeds the first astonishment; admiration of the loveliness of its coloring next enthralls the beholder in the sequence of impressions. Its unique beauty lies in no small measure in its coloring, the brilliance of which if reproduced in painting or print would seem exaggerated and impossible to those who have not seen the reality. Nowhere else is there such an azure. One feels that a glass of its water would show blue as if stained with cobalt, but it is clear as crystal and as pure. The deeper parts are a brilliant ultramarine, shading to turquoise in the shallower reaches, and to light jade green in the few indented coves around the shore. A hundred feet down the glaze of a plate is plainly discernible. The surroundings help the brilliance of the blue; the rocks are of metallic hues; the peaks of the rim are often snow covered; the lava gray of the steep scarred walls is mottled and splotched with bright yellows and reds, markings left by volcanic action long ago, and always there is the dark green of the pines and firs and shrubs that grow on these declivities wherever they find root-hold. The waters are usually placid, gleaming as though glazed by the sun, and in this mirror of Nature the reflections stand out with astounding distinctness.

Of this feature of Crater Lake, Joaquin Miller wrote: "Fancy a sea of sapphire set about by a compact circle of the grizzly rock of Yosemite. It is great, great; but it takes you days to see how great. It lies 2,000 feet under you, and as it reflects its walls so perfectly that you cannot tell the wall from the reflection, in the intensely blue water, you have a continuous unbroken circular wall of twenty-four miles to contemplate at a glance, all of which lies 2,000 feet, and seems to lie 4,000 feet, below. Yet so bright, so intensely blue is the lake that it seems at times, from some points of view, to lift right in your face."

Wizard Island—A crater within a crater

The Legend of the Indians

According to the legend of the Klamaths and Modocs the mystic land of Gaywas was the domain of the powerful demon Llao, whose throne was on Llao Rock. His warriors were gigantic crawfish which swarmed the lake, and with their great claws seized all who dared to appear on the cliffs above. The spirit chieftain Skell, of the neighboring Klamath Marshes, waged bitter war against Llao, but Skell eventually was captured, and his heart, torn from his body, was given by Llao to his minions who used it as a ball, hurling it from cliff to cliff with their claws.

One of Skell's watchful eagles suddenly swooped down and caught the heart in mid-air, passing it to a fleet-footed antelope, which carried it to safety. Then miraculously the body of Skell grew about his heart, and he again waged war against his enemy. He captured Llao and upon the highest cliff cut his body into quarters, which he cast into the lake where they were eaten by Llao's monsters under the belief that it was Skell's body. But when Llao's head was thrown in they recognized it and would not eat it. So Llao's head still lies in the lake and white men call it Wizard Island, one of the small islands that rise from its depths today. The Indians, even today, look upon the face of Crater Lake with uneasiness and awe.

Wizard Island

The geological history of Wizard Island is fully as remarkable as that ascribed to it by the Indian legend. It was built up from the floor of Mount Mazama's crater by expiring volcanic forces, and is today a perfectly preserved cinder zone rising 800 feet above the surface of the lake. It lies close to the cliffs on the western shore of the lake, and its appearance, when looked down upon from the rim, is one of the curious sights that fill the beholder with wonder. Soundings show that several other peaks of like nature rise from great depths in the lake but do not come within some hundred feet of the surface, forming a submerged range of miniature crater mountains. A trail has been built to the edge of Wizard Island's crater, which is 500 feet across the top and 100 feet deep; a trail also leads to the bottom. The western half of Wizard Island is a rough lava bed, and in one of its hollows is a dark pool known as the Witch's Cauldron. Thus Wizard Island is doubly remarkable, being in fact a crater within a crater and containing a pool within a lake. Skell Channel separates Wizard Island from the mainland. The lake's superb reflections are seen to fine advantage from the island.

The Phantom Ship

The picturesque Phantom Ship lies near the southern shore of the lake a few rods from the base of Dutton Cliff. It is a high

Panorama of

craggy up-thrust of curiously sculptured lava; a mass of bronze and yellow spires and turrets showing almost a goblin fantasy of construction. At a distance its outline resembles a sailing ship—hence its name. The illusion at dusk or in the moonlight is striking. Approaching it in certain slants of light the Phantom Ship, when seen against the corrugated background of Dutton Cliff, suddenly disappears and is exceedingly difficult to again "pick up"—a phantom ship indeed, in which the Ancient Mariner might well delight.

Trail from Crater Lake Lodge to Eagle Cove

A new trail of very easy grade has been constructed, leading from the rim at Crater Lake Lodge to the water at Eagle Cove, a descent of about 1,000 feet and a little over a mile in distance. Horses and burros can be used if desired, but the low grading of the trail makes the walk delightful, the accessibility of the lake adding greatly to the enjoyment of visitors. This charming walk, zigzagging in easy stretches down the heavily timbered slope, contrasts strangely with the belief expressed by the party of explorers who discovered the lake, that "its shore-line would never be touched by the foot of man." But when you consider that an eighteen-foot launch crossing the lake is harder to "spot" than an aeroplane flying 3,000 feet overhead, and that a rowboat is undiscernible, some idea may be had of the beliefs and disbeliefs that Crater Lake readily suggests.

Unusual Fishing; Motorboats and Rowboats

The cold and crystal-clear water of Crater Lake originally contained no fish of any kind except a species of small crawfish.

In 1888, Mr. William G. Steel, now U. S. Commissioner for the Park, was the first to stock the waters with trout, but no fish were seen in the lake for twelve years; then a few were taken, one measuring 30 inches. Since then trout of the gamiest have been caught in ever-increasing numbers; preferably by fly-casting from vantage points along the shore, and also by trolling with spoon from rowboats. Fish weighing five and ten pounds are frequently caught.

In Crater Lake, five fish per person a day, and in all other waters in the park twenty fish per person, is the limit. There is good fishing in Anna Creek below Dewie Falls, as well as in neighboring streams. The fishing season is from July 1st to September 30th, unless otherwise ordered by the Superintendent of the Park. No license is required.

Launch Trips—A Cruise Around the Lake

At Eagle Cove, motorboats and rowboats are provided for boating or fishing parties; guides are also available for those who desire them.

Trips to Wizard Island are made by launch on regular schedules daily, and special trips can be arranged for, by the hour, skirting the Phantom Ship and nearby cliffs.

The striking features of the crater's rim can best be seen by making a circuit of the lake along its edge. It reveals in a thousand changes the twisted and contorted lava formations, and is a moving picture of twenty-five miles of nature's wierdest film. This close-up view of the aftermath of Mazama will never be forgotten.

From Eagle Cove the launch heads east, rounding Eagle Point, with Garfield Peak towering high overhead; then crosses Chaski Bay, where Vidae Cliff rises 2,000 feet above. Just beyond, Dutton Cliff looks from its dizzy height on the Phantom Ship, the launch

ircling shores

skirting its sculptured sides with its maze of lava rigging. Kerr Notch, just beyond Dutton Cliff, on Danger Bay, is the lowest point on the crater rim, 600 feet above the water. Sentinel Rock is the next peak outstanding on the wall above, and then follows Cloud Cap, 2,070 feet above the shore. Skell Head, suggesting Indian legends, appears on the southern point of Grotto Cove, where is seen The Wineglass, high on its northern cliff, a strange rock-slide shaped like a huge goblet and tinted as with winestain. Round Top, the Palisades and Rugged Crest are passed along the northeast shore, and below Rugged Crest is Cleetwood Cove, where the last great lava flow occurred.

But what strange sights have been unfolded in this half-circuit of the lake! Where can their like be seen? Contorted, twisted shapes—the deformity of nature in its every phase. Dark caverns piercing flame-scorched walls that over-hang in jagged masses streaked with charred reds and sulphur-yellows; gorges packed with winter snows that gleam like diamonds in jet settings—snows unmelted since their fall, with solid ice foundations, for sunshine has never reached their rock-bound depths. And all around them is the bright green glaze of needled pine boughs, drooping and waving in the breeze from trunks that slant at every angle—the growth of centuries. Surely Nature, to sooth Mazama's wrath, has beautified its scars with dressings most sublime.

Rounding Pumice Point the launch glides into Steel Bay and then skirts Llao Rock, one of the most striking summits on the rim. Just north of Llao Rock is a mile of desolation, The Devil's Backbone, carved and ridged and lacerated as though by the whips of demons. Eagles soar and pelicans flap from rock to rock, and over all shines the brilliant summer sunshine from an azure sky that is reflected and thrown back from Crater Lake's profound depths in an ultra-blue that challenges the heavens. Approaching Skell Channel, Glacier Peak looms high above the rim and The Watchman rears over Wizard Island's cinder cone surrounded by its arm-shaped lava flows and rising like an octopus from the waters. The high-pitched roofs and gray walls of Crater Lake Lodge appear as a dot above, as the launch heads for Eagle Cove, and one of the most singular and spectacular of boat trips is ended.

The Rim Road—A Skyline Boulevard

The Rim Road entirely encircles Crater Lake a distance of 35 miles, winding around the base of the chain of peaks and crags that hedge its outer slopes; it is unique among skyline drives. From Cloud Cap on the eastern shore to The Watchman on the western side of the lake, a distance of 21 miles, it is in good condition. The remaining 14 miles connecting Cloud Cap with The Watchman, around the northern end of the lake, is being improved and surfaced. This work is progressing rapidly and the expectation is that the road will be open, except possibly for short periods, the present year. In this circular tour the vistas of the lake are everywhere superb and the surrounding mountain views are seen to excellent advantage.

The Pinnacles—Sand Creek Canyon

The Pinnacles are reached by following the Rim Road from Crater Lake Lodge for about ten miles, thence three miles down Sand Creek Canyon. Here stand a jumble of giant monoliths crowding the canyon sides, carved by the winds and the rains of centuries into fan-

Crater Lake Lodge stands near the rim and overlooking the Lake.

tastic forms. There are hundreds of these sharp pointed figures, some of them over 100 feet in height, rising like the wraiths of a forest turned to stone. By moonlight their gray ghost-like appearance borders on the uncanny.

Dewie Canyon and Garden of the Gods

From Anna Spring Camp, five miles south of Crater Lake Lodge, the road leads eastward a few miles along the northern wall of Dewie Canyon, a timbered gorge cut out of the solid rock, its sides a silent testimony of its violent formation. At the head of the canyon are Dewie Falls, foaming cataracts which give the canyon its name, Dewie being an Indian word signifying falling waters. And here lies another Garden of the Gods, with its picturesque crags and towering pines, and meadows set about with paint brush, lupines and anemones.

Anna Creek Canyon

From twelve to fifteen miles south of The Lodge, on the Fort Klamath Road, the drive for eight miles overlooks Anna Creek Canyon, with many fine views three or four hundred feet into its depths. The canyon displays the curious columns and other grotesque forms characteristic of this entire volcanic region, though each of these picture-gorges is distinctive in some new shuffling of Mazama's magic deck.

Easy Mountaineering

Crater Lake National Park offers the mountain climber a novel field and many heights, some of which can be reached without great exertion; good horse trails and roads available for autos lead to several prominent summits. Union Peak and Scott Peak are perhaps the most remarkable. Union Peak, 7,698 feet above sea level, is about ten miles southwest of Crater Lake Lodge, and can be reached by saddle animals to within a quarter of a mile of its conical top. The last 700 feet is very steep, but the footing is secure. Unlike most of the mountains in this region, Union Peak is not a cinder cone, but the solid core of an ancient volcano. The view embraces the entire park. The trail to Bald Top extends beyond Union Peak three miles, but it is very rough and steep. Scott Peak, 8,938 feet, is to the east, twenty-two miles from Crater Lake Lodge, and rises 700 feet above any other point in the vicinity of Crater Lake It is reached by auto to Cloud Cap, thence two miles by foot trail. There is an excellent trail to the top of Garfield Peak, 8,060 feet, one and a quarter miles east of The Lodge. It can be made by foot or saddle animal. From its summit, which overlooks the lake, can be seen the Klamath Lake region to the south and the green valley of the Wood River. The lofty snow-capped peaks of Mt. McLoughlin and Mt. Shasta loom beyond. Mount Thielson, 9,178 feet, and Diamond Lake are seen to the north of Crater Lake, a region which it is proposed to include in a Greater Crater Lake National Park.

The Watchman, five miles north of The Lodge, and Glacier Peak, 8,156 feet, six miles north and the highest peak on the rim, are on the east side of the lake, and each is reached by auto and easy foot trails. Vidae Cliff, on the rim, rises three miles east of The Lodge, and has a good horse trail to the top, distance seven miles.

A complete list of the principal points of interest, with heights and distances, is shown on another page.

Horse trails lead to mountain heights and to many vantage points upon the rim.

Wild Animals and Game

The Park abounds in black and brown bear, blacktail deer, pine marten, porcupine; also grouse, pheasants and numerous varieties of birds. Deer and bear are more plentiful each year and are becoming quite tame. Firearms in the Park are not permitted. Cougar, lynx, timber wolves and coyotes are seen occasionally and are being exterminated by the ranger force.

Scenic Approaches to Crater Lake by Medford and by Klamath Falls

The approaches to Crater Lake National Park are from the railroad stations of Medford, Ore., and Klamath Falls, Ore. The distance from Medford by auto is 81 miles; from Klamath Falls 62 miles, and these approaches constitute no little charm of the Crater Lake trip, for each drive traverses a country of much diversity in scenic attractiveness.

Crater Lake affords a most interesting side trip for tourists to or from California.

THE MEDFORD APPROACH: From Medford, the chief city of the Rogue River Valley, the auto road leads northeastward through miles of orchard country. Gradually the highway climbs out of the valley into the wooded foothills and as it leads up the gorge of the Rogue River the scenery takes on a wilder aspect. Among anglers the fast-flowing Rogue is noted for its hard-fighting steelhead and rainbow trout. The river here runs like a thief and twists like a rogue, but its waters are white with rapids, the name being derived from its ruddy bed and given it by those French Canadian voyageurs—the Riviere Rouge, or red river.

Higher up the canyon, in the deepest wilderness, thunder the great Falls of the Rogue and farther up its course the river is spanned by a natural bridge of lava, a hundred feet across. At Rogue-Elk, thirty-six miles from Medford, lunch is served, and the drive is resumed, passing through the greatest forest of yellow pine in the world, with many firs, yews, larches and cedars. Climbing into the Cascades the view covers far-reaching vistas of densely wooded heights. As the road leaves the Rogue River it turns eastward up the canyon of Castle Creek and crosses the western boundary of the Park. Ahead is a cluster of sloping peaks, rising 1,000 feet above the general level of the range, and as the road winds upward to the crest below—like a glittering jewel in a sunken setting—lies Crater Lake.

THE KLAMATH FALLS APPROACH: Klamath Falls is the center of the "Klamath Country" and is situated on the banks of the Link River, about a mile from Upper Klamath Lake. It is in a region full of the charm of mountain and forest, much of it still a wilderness—a fitting gateway for Crater Lake National Park. Its marshes are breeding-grounds for wild fowl; its clear streams are full of fighting trout; in its forests roam deer, bear and cougars. Crystal River, Cherry Creek, Wood River, Odessa Creek, Williamson River, Spring Creek and Sprague River are a few of the trout streams, well known to anglers, that enter the upper lake. Pelican Bay is a favorite trolling ground.

The auto road leads for eigtheen miles along the shores of Upper Klamath Lake, the home of the white pelican. The lake is twenty-five miles in length and ten miles at its greatest width. The snow-capped peak of Mount McLoughlin rises 6,000 feet above its western shore, which shows tier upon tier

Mount McLaughlin rears to the west on the Medford road, and rises above the shore of Upper Klamath Lake on the Klamath Falls road.

The Falls of the Rogue River on the Medford road.

Mount Shasta looms to the south on the Klamath Falls road.

of heavily timbered ridges that hem the horizon. Passing through the Klamath Indian Agency at the head of the lake, the road five miles further runs through Fort Klamath, both lying in a broad valley, surrounded by wooded foothills. As the grade ascends, the view looking back is a revelation in landscape loveliness. Winding upward through heavier timber it follows Anna Creek Canyon to Anna Springs Camp at the Park headquarters, thence five miles to Crater Lake Lodge on the rim.

Accommodations Within the Park

CRATER LAKE LODGE: This attractive hotel constructed mainly of gray stone stands in the pines directly on the southeastern rim overlooking the lake, 1,000 feet above the water. It contains sixty-four rooms and affords comfortable accommodations and good service. It has ample bathing facilities and fire protection. Around the large open fireplace in its lobby visitors each evening recount their day's experiences, and anglers unreel their tales of the fish they caught, and of the fish that got away.

Tents are provided, on request, for those who prefer them, meals being taken at The Lodge. There are many inviting spots on flower dotted meadows around the lodge, where beneath the pines on shaded slopes are snowbanks, with bright snow-flowers peeping through their melting edges.

ANNA SPRING CAMP: At the park headquarters, at Anna Spring, five miles south of Crater Lake Lodge, a good camp is maintained. The spring gushes from the mountainside at the head of Anna Creek. There is a general store here (with branch at The Lodge) where necessary supplies are obtainable.

Season

The 1919 season of Crater Lake National Park extends from July 1st to September 30th.

Park Administration

Crater Lake National Park is under the jurisdiction of the Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. The Park Superintendent is located at Crater Lake, Ore.

How to Reach Crater Lake National Park

Crater Lake National Park is connected by automobile stages of the Crater Lake Company with the railroad stations at Medford, Ore., and Klamath Falls, Ore.

During the Park season, round-trip excursion tickets at reduced fares are sold at many stations in California and Oregon to Crater Lake National Park as a destination. Passengers wishing to visit the Park as a side-trip in connection with journeys to other destinations will find stop-over privileges available on through round-trip and one-way tickets, and may, if they choose, enter the Park via Medford and leave via Klamath Falls, or the reverse.

Storage charges on baggage will be waived at railroad stations at Medford, Klamath Falls or Weed, or at Portland, or at Sacramento, Oakland Pier, San Francisco or Los Angeles, for actual length of time consumed by passengers in making the Crater Lake trip.

Automobile-Stage Rates

The Crater Lake Co. will operate regular daily automobile service from Medford, and Klamath Falls, Oregon, to and from Crater Lake National Park at the following rates:

	One Way	Round Trip
Medford to Crater Lake	$ 8.50	$15.00
Klamath Falls to Crater Lake	8.00	12.50
Medford to Klamath Falls, via Crater Lake	15.00	.....
Klamath Falls to Medford, via Crater Lake	15.00	.....

Rates at Crater Lake Lodge

Board and lodging (lodging in tents), one person:
Per day ..... $ 3.50
Per week 20.00
Board and lodging, two or more persons in one tent:
Per day ..... each 3.00
Per week ..... each 17.50
Lodging in tents: One person, per night 1.00
Two or more persons in one tent, per night, each .75
Board and lodging (lodging in hotel), one person:
Per day 4.00
Per week 22.50
Board and lodging, two or more persons in one room:
Per day ..... each 3.50
Per week ..... each 20.00
Lodging in hotel: One person, per night 1.50
Two or more persons in one room, per night, each 1.25
In hotel rooms, with hot and cold water:
Board and lodging, one person: Per day 4.50
Per week 25.00
Board and lodging, two or more persons in room:
Per day ..... each 4.00
Per week ..... each 22.50
Lodging: One person, per night 2.00
Two or more persons in one room, per night ..... each 1.75
Baths (extra)—to house guests, 25 cents; others. .50
Fires in rooms (extra) ..... .25
Single meals 1.00

Rates at Anna Spring Tent Camp

Board and lodging, each person: Per day ..... $ 2.50
Per week 15.00
Meals: Breakfast, lunch or dinner ..... .75
Lodging: One person, per night 1.00
Children under 10 years, half rates at lodge or camp.

Automobile Rates

Fare between Anna Spring Camp and Crater Lake Lodge: One way ..... $ .50
Round Trip 1.00
Special trips will be made when parties of four or more are made up, as follows:
Transportation, per mile, within the park ..... .10
To Anna Creek Canyon, including Dewie Canyon and Garden of the Gods, 24-mile trip, for each person 2.00
Trip around the Lake on rim road, side-trip to the Pinnacles, and picnic lunch, for each person... 5.00
The Sunset Drive, from Crater Lake Lodge to summit of road at Watchman, at sunset, 10-mile trip, for each person 1.00

Rates for Horses, Burros and Pack Animals

Saddle horses, pack animals and burros (when furnished): Per hour ..... $ .50
Per day 3.00
Service of guide, with horse: Per hour 1.00
Per day 6.00

Launches and Rowboats

Launch Trips:
Wizard Island and return, on regular schedule, launches leaving lake shore at 9 a. m., 11 a. m., 2 p. m., and 5 p. m., per person ..... $ .50
Wizard Island and return, special trip, per person 1.00
Around Wizard Island and Phantom Ship and return (about 15 miles), per person 2.00
Around the Lake, per person 2.50
Rowboats: Per hour ..... .50
Per day 2.50
With boat puller, per hour ..... .50
With detachable motor, per hour ..... .50
Per day 5.00

U. S. Government Publications

The following publications may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. at prices given. Remittances should be made by money order or in cash:

Geological History of Crater Lake, by J. S. Diller, 32 pages, 28 illustrations. 10 cents.
Forests of Crater Lake National Park, by J. F. Pernot, 40 pages, 26 illustrations. 20 cents.
Panoramic view of Crater Lake National Park; 16½ by 18 inches. 25 cents.
National Parks Portfolio, by Robert Sterling Yard, 260 pages, 270 illustrations, descriptive of nine National Parks. Pamphlet edition, 35 cents; book edition, 55 cents.

The following may be obtained from the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. at price given.

Map of Crater Lake National Park; 19 by 22 ins., 10 cents.

The following publications may be obtained free on written application to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C., or by personal application to the office of the superintendent of the park.

Circular of General Information Regarding Crater Lake National Park.
Map showing location of National Parks and National Monuments and railroad routes thereto.

U. S. R. R. Administration Publications

The following publications may be obtained free on application to any consolidated ticket office; or apply to the Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments, or Travel Bureau—Western Lines 646 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Ill.:

Arizona and New Mexico Rockies
California for the Tourist
Colorado and Utah Rockies
Crater Lake National Park, Oregon
Glacier National Park, Montana
Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona
Hawaii National Park, Hawaiian Islands
Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas
Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado
Mount Rainier National Park, Washington
Northern Lakes—Wisconsin, Minnesota, Upper Michigan, Iowa and Illinois
Pacific Northwest and Alaska
Petrified Forest National Monument, Arizona
Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado
Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, California
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho
Yosemite National Park, California
Zion National Monument, Utah

Distances from Crater Lake Lodge by road or trail to principal points of Interest

Name	Distance and General Direction	Above Sea Level	Best Means of Reaching	Remarks
	Miles	Feet		
Llao Rock	8 north	8,046	Auto, horseback, and foot	Point from which the legendary Llao's body was thrown into lake. All-day trip.
Diamond Lake	18 north	.....	Horseback	Good fishing. Near view of Mt. Theilson.
Devil's Backbone	6.5 north	.....	Auto	Fine view of formation and coloring of Glacier Peak.
Glacier Peak	6 north	8,156	Auto and foot	Highest point on rim of lake; fine view.
The Watchman	5 north	8,025	...do	Easy climb.
Garfield Peak	1.25 east	8,060	Foot or horseback	Easy climb.
Vidae Cliff	3 east	8,135	...do	Fine view. Easy trip by horse; 7 miles.
Sun Notch	7 east	7,115	Auto and foot	Fine view of Phantom Ship. Walk 1 mile. Easy trail.
Dutton Cliff	9.5 east	8,150	...do	Fine view; 7.5 miles by auto, 2 on foot.
Sentinel Rock	18 east	.....	Auto	Most comprehensive view from rim.
Cloud Cap	20 east	.....	...do	Fine drive and view.
Scott's Peak	22 east	8,839	Auto and foot	2 miles by trail from Cloud Cap. Highest point in park.
Pinnacles	15.5 southeast	.....	Auto	Grotesque formations.
Garden of the Gods				
Dewey Falls	5 south	.....	...do	Waterfalls, meadows, pinnacles, and pretty canyons.
Anna Creek Canyon	10 to 13.5 south	.....	...do	Beautiful canyon, 300 to 400 feet deep.
Union Peak	10.5 southwest	7,698	Auto and foot	Fine view of entire park.
Wizard Island	3.5 north	6,940	Boat and foot	Extinct volcano, crater in summit. Trail to top and into crater.
Phantom Ship	3 east	.....	...do	Grotesque lava-pinnacled island.

Springs
Desert Ridge
Crescent Ridge
Bald Crater 6474 ft.
Timber Crater 7360 ft.
Desert Cone 6651 ft.
Mid. Fk. Red Cone Cr.
Oasis Spring
Oasis Butte 5685 ft.
DIAMOND LAKE PUMICE DESERT TRAIL
Red Cone 7372 ft.
Red Cone Spring 6205 ft.
Spring
Grouse Hill 7401 ft.
THE BASE OF MOUNT MAZAMA
RIM ROAD
RUGGED CREST
Llao Rock 8046 ft.
Pumice Point
Palisade Point
Roundtop 6909 ft.
Wineglass
Bear Cr.
Cascade Spring
Copeland Cr. TRAIL
Glacier Peak 8156 ft.
Devils Backbone
Grotto Cove
Skell Head
The Watchman 8025 ft.
North Fork Castle Cr.
Lightning Spring
WIZARD ISLAND
Cloudcap Bay
Cloudcap 8070 ft.
Sentinel Rock
Scott Peak 8938 ft.
Eagle Point
Danger Bay
Phantom Ship
Anderson Spring
ANDERSON BLUFFS
CRATER LAKE LODGE
Kerr Notch
Dutton Cliff
TO MEDFORD R. R. STA.
Little Castle Cr.
Castle Cr.
Garfield Peak 8060 ft.
Vidae Cliff 7115 ft.
DUTTON RIDGE
VIDAE
MEDFORD ROAD
LOST CREEK SHELTER CABIN
Sand Wheeler Cr.
PINNACLES ROAD
The Pinnacles
Whitehorse Bluff
Castle Point 6300 ft.
ANNA SPRINGS CAMP
MUNSON VALLEY
Middle Fork
East Fork
RIM ROAD
RIDGE
Anna Spring
FORT TRAIL
Crater Peak 7265 ft.
Sun Cr.
TO KIRK AND BEND R. R. STAS.
Union Peak 7698 ft.
KLAMATH Creek ROAD
TO KLAMATH FALLS R. R. STA.
Bald Top 6220 ft.
CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK
Auto
Medford
Kirk
Klamath Falls
Weed
Mt. Shasta
CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK
OREGON
Scale
0 1 2 3 MILES
Boundary
Automobile Roads
Trails
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The National Parks at a Glance

United States Railroad Administration

Director General of Railroads

For particulars as to fares, train schedules, etc., apply to any Railroad Ticket Agent, or to any of the following Consolidated Ticket Offices:

West

Austin, Tex.....521 Congress Ave.
Beaumont, Tex., Orleans and Pearl Sts.
Bremerton, Wash.....224 Front St.
Butte, Mont.....2 N. Main St.
Chicago, Ill.....179 W. Jackson St.
Colorado Springs, Colo.,
119 E. Pike's Peak Ave.
Dallas, Tex.....112-114 Field St.
Denver, Colo.....601 17th St.
Des Moines, Iowa....403 Walnut St.
Duluth, Minn....334 W. Superior St.
El Paso, Tex...Mills and Oregon Sts.
Ft. Worth, Tex.....702 Houston St.
Fresno, Cal.....J and Fresno Sts.
Galveston, Tex.21st and Market Sts.
Helena, Mont.....58 S. Main St.
Houston, Tex.....904 Texas Ave.
Kansas City, Mo.,
Ry. Ex. Bldg., 7th and Walnut Sts.
Lincoln, Neb.....104 N. 13th St.
Little Rock, Ark.....202 W. 2d St.
Long Beach, Cal...L.A. & S.L. Station
Los Angeles, Ca.....221 S. Broadway
Milwaukee, Wis.....99 Wisconsin St.
Minneapolis, Minn., 202 Sixth St.South
Oakland, Cal...13th St. and Broadway
Ocean Park, Cal..Pacific Elec. Depot
Oklahoma City, Okla.,
131 W. Grand Ave.
Omaha, Neb.....1416 Dodge St.
Peoria, Ill..Jefferson and Liberty Sts.
Phoenix, Ariz.,
Adams St. and Central Ave.
Portland, Ore., 3d and Washington Sts.
Pueblo, Colo....401-3 N. Union Ave.
St. Joseph, Mo.....505 Francis St.
St. Louis, Mo.,
318-328 N. Broadway
St. Paul, Minn..4th and Jackson Sts.
Sacramento, Cal.....801 K St.
Salt Lake City, Utah,
Main and S. Temple Sts.
San Antonio, Tex.,
315-17 N. St. Mary's St.
San Diego, Cal.....300 Broadway
San Francisco, Cal.....50 Post St.
San Jose, Cal., 1st and San Fernando Sts.
Seattle, Wash.....714-16 2d Ave.
Shreveport, La.,Milam and Market Sts.
Sioux City, Iowa.....510 4th St.
Spokane, Wash.,
Davenport Hotel, 815 Sprague Ave.
Tacoma, Wash..1117-19 Pacific Ave.
Waco, Tex.....6th and Franklin Sts.
Whittier, Cal....L. A. & S. L. Station
Winnipeg, Man.....226 Portage Ave.

East

Annapolis, Md.....54 Maryland Ave.
Atlantic City, N. J., 1301 Pacific Ave.
Baltimore, Md...B. & O. R. R. Bldg.
Boston, Mass.....67 Franklin St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.....336 Fulton St.
Buffalo, N. Y., Main and Division Sts.
Cincinnati, Ohio..6th and Main Sts.
Cleveland, Ohio...1004 Prospect Ave.
Columbus, Ohio.....70 East Gay St.
Dayton, Ohio.....19 S. Ludlow St
Detroit, Mich..13 W. LaFayette Ave.
Evansville, Ind..L. & N. R. R. Bldg.
Grand Rapids, Mich....125 Pearl St.
Indianapolis, Ind., 112-14 English Block
Montreal, Que.....238 St. James St.
Newark, N. J., Clinton and Beaver Sts.
New York, N. Y.....64 Broadway
New York, N. Y....57 Chambers St.
New York, N. Y.....31 W. 32d St.
New York, N. Y.....114 W. 42d St.
Philadelphia, Pa...1539 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa.....Arcade Building
Reading, Pa.....16 N. Fifth St.
Rochester, N. Y.....20 State St.
Syracuse, N. Y.....355 S. Warren St.
Toledo, Ohio.....320 Madison Ave.
Washington, D. C..1229 F St. N. W.
Williamsport, Pa...4th and Pine Sts.
Wilmington, Del.....905 Market St.

South

Asheville, N. C....14 S. Polk Square
Atlanta, Ga.....74 Peachtree St.
Augusta, Ga.....811 Broad St.
Birmingham, Ala.....2010 1st Ave.
Charleston, S. C....Charleston Hotel
Charlotte, N. C.....22 S. Tryon St.
Chattanooga, Tenn..817 Market St.
Columbia, S. C.....Arcade Building
Jacksonville, Fla.....38 W. Bay St.
Knoxville, Tenn.....600 Gay St.
Lexington, Ky.....Union Station
Louisville, Ky...4th and Market Sts.
Lynchburg, Va.....722 Main St.
Memphis, Tenn.....60 N. Main St.
Mobile, Ala.....51 S. Royal St.
Montgomery, Ala....Exchange Hotel
Nashville Tenn., Independent Life Bldg.
New Orleans, La....St. Charles Hotel
Norfolk, Va.....Monticello Hotel
Paducah, Ky.....430 Broadway
Pensacola, Fla.....San Carlos Hotel
Raleigh, N. C.....305 LaFayette St.
Richmond, Va.....830 E. Main St
Savannah, Ga.....37 Bull St.
Sheffield, Ala.....Sheffield Hotel
Tampa, Fla.....Hillsboro Hotel
Vicksburg, Miss.1319 Washington St.
Winston-Salem, N. C., 236 N. Main St.

For detailed information regarding National Parks and Monuments address Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments, or Travel Bureau—Western Lines, 646 Transportation Bldg., Chicago.

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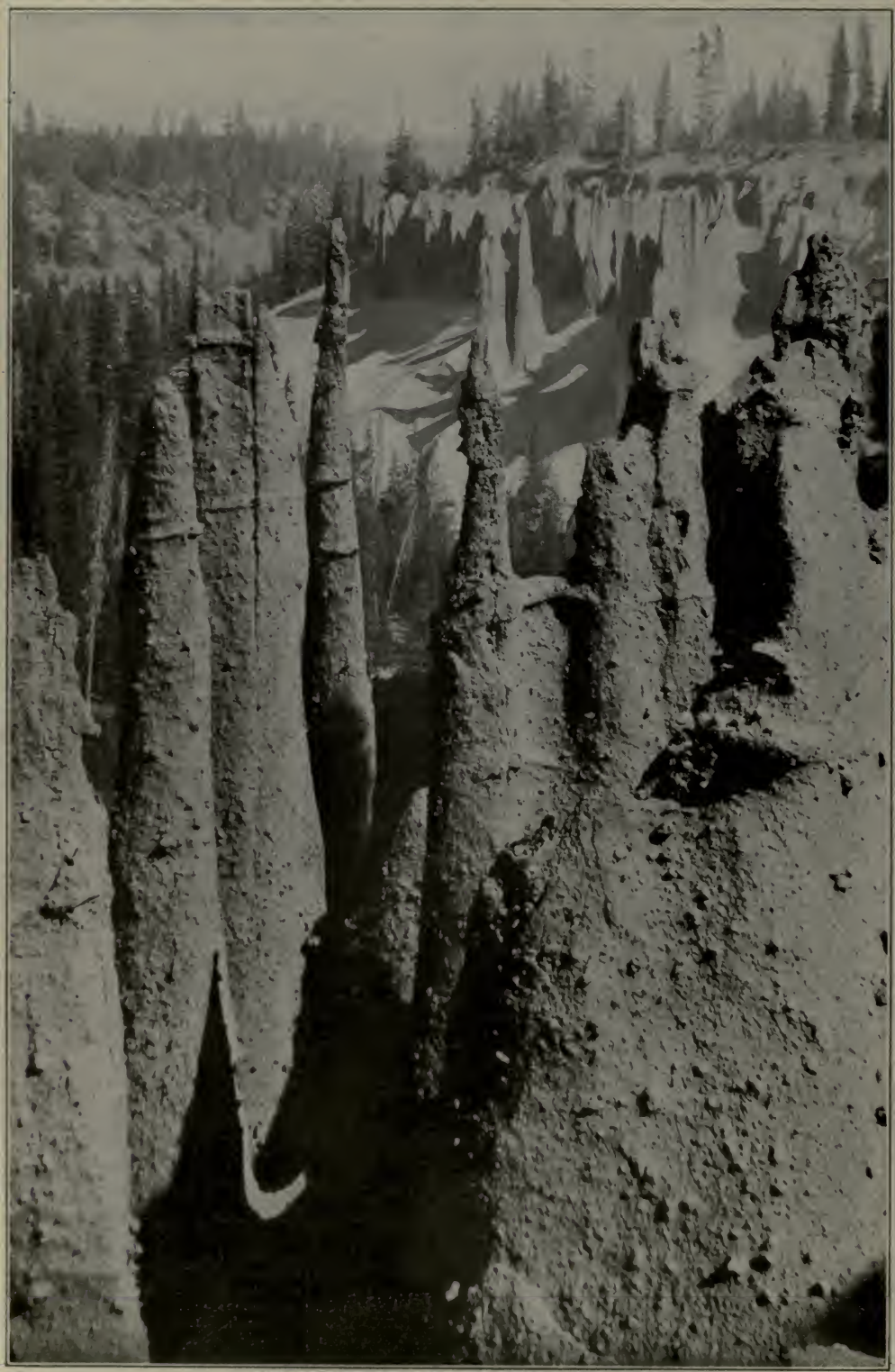

The ghost-like pinnacles in Sand Creek Canyon.
A forest of these giant monoliths crowd the canyon walls.

GLACIER

National Park

MONTANA

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL PARK SERIES

DAWSON PASS

An intimate view from the summit of the Pass is obtained of the massive walls surrounding the Two Medicine Valley

An Appreciation of

Glacier National Park

By Mary Roberts Rinehart

Author of "Tenting To-night," "Through Glacier Park," "K", and Other Stories.

Written expressly for the United States Railroad Administration

F you are normal and philosophical, if you love your country, if you are willing to learn how little you count in the eternal scheme of things, go ride in the Rocky Mountains and save your soul.

There are no "Keep off the Grass" signs in Glacier National Park. It is the wildest part of America. If the Government had not preserved it, it would have preserved itself but you and I would not have seen it. It is perhaps the most unique of all our parks, as it is undoubtedly the most magnificent. Seen from an automobile or a horse, Glacier National Park is a good place to visit.

Here the Rocky Mountains run northwest and southeast, and in their glacier-carved basins are great spaces; cool shadowy depths in which lie blue lakes; mountain-sides threaded with white, where, from some hidden lake or glacier far above, the overflow falls a thousand feet or more, and over all the great silence of the Rockies Here nerves that have been tightened for years slowly relax.

Here is the last home of a vanishing race—the Blackfeet Indians. Here is the last stand of the Rocky Mountain sheep and the Rocky Mountain goat; here are elk, deer, black and grizzly bears, and mountain lions. Here are trails that follow the old game trails along the mountain side; here are meadows of June roses, forget-me-not, larkspur, and Indian paintbrush growing beside glaciers, snowfields and trails of a beauty to make you gasp.

Here and there a trail leads through a snowfield; the hot sun seems to make no impression on these glacier-like patches. Flowers grow at their very borders, striped squirrels and whistling marmots run about, quite fearless, or sit up and watch the passing of horses and riders so close they can almost be touched.

The call of the mountains is a real call. Throw off the impedimenta of civilization. Go out to the West and ride the mountain trails. Throw out your chest and breathe—look across green valleys to wild peaks where mountain sheep stand impassive on the edge of space. Then the mountains will get you. You will go back. The call is a real call.

I have tr veled a great deal of Europe. The Alps have never held this lure for me. Perhaps it is because these mountains are my own—in my own country. Cities call—I have heard them. But there is no voice in all the world so insistent to me as the wordless call of these mountains. I shall go back. Those who go once always hope to go back. The lure of the great free spaces is in their blood.

Mary Roberts Rinehart

To the American People:

Uncle Sam asks you to be his guest. He has prepared for you the choice places of this continent—places of grandeur, beauty and of wonder. He has built roads through the deep-cut canyons and beside happy streams, which will carry you into these places in comfort, and has provided lodgings and food in the most distant and inaccessible places that you might enjoy yourself and realize as little as possible the rigors of the pioneer traveler's life. These are for you. They are the playgrounds of the people. To see them is to make more hearty your affection and admiration for America.

Secretary of the Interior

Glacier National Park

BEYOND the golden grain fields of the Dakotas, past the big ranches of the cattle country and adjoining the Blackfeet Indian Reservation in northwestern Montana, is a segment of the Rocky Mountains abutting the international boundary for thirty-five miles and extending fifty miles south to the railroad. The bold, grey perpendicular peak with the oblong summit is Chief Mountain—sacred to the Indians, because according to the legend of the old Medicine Men, this was "where the Great Spirit lived when he made the world."

Within this area of fifteen hundred square miles are more rugged mountain peaks, more glaciers, more picturesque lakes, more streams and waterfalls than exist anywhere else in America in so condensed an area.

This is Glacier National Park.

Longer than the Red Man's legends or memory serve, this tract of eroded, snow-capped peaks, icy ravines, blue lakes, trout-inhabited streams and alpine meadows was the playground of the Blackfeet and Piegan Indians. Here they found elk, moose, deer, antelope, buffalo, bear, big-horn sheep and the long-haired mountain goat. The lakes and streams supplied all the fish they required, while the sarvisberries and huckleberries were abundant on the sunny mountain slopes.

Today this is your playground. The United States Government purchased it from the Indians so that you might enjoy its attractions. It became a National Park May 11, 1910.

National Parks have been created by Congress for various reasons: To reserve for the people the wonders of natural phenomena; to provide free access to the waters of medicinal springs; to preserve the interesting architecture of a prehistoric race, or to furnish vacation playgrounds located where Nature has been unusually generous in assembling her scenic gems.

Glacier National Park is in the last category. Above everything else it is a summer playground for the people, appealing to that human emotion so aptly expressed by Jack London in the title of his interesting book, "The Call of the Wild."

Of course the glaciers are the headliners for Glacier National Park. They are a great attraction for the average tourist, who knows that glaciers are uncommon things and reminiscent of the earlier mighty earth processes. Here one

© F. H. Kiser

ICEBERG LAKE

Huge chunks of ice break off the glacier, and in July and August Iceberg Lake is a miniature Polar Sea

© R. E. Marble

TOURISTS "HIT THE TRAIL"
Walking and horse trails radiate in every direction from Many Glacier

not only sees them in action, but also sees what they have done in ages past.

Contains Three-Score Glaciers

In Glacier Park may be seen, in all the majesty of their rock-bound settings, the remnants of the massive ice sheets that played a big part in shaping the surface of the earth millions of years ago.

Not one or two, but dozens of them are clinging to the sides of the scarred and serrated ridges of the Continental Divide, where they spread out like a string of pearls glistening in the sun.

On summer days these glaciers are furrowed with thousands of threads of water—innumerable little rills—which run and sparkle over their surfaces like fine threads of quicksilver. Finally they join the larger streams which go plunging over the moisture-laden, flower-strewn, grassy slopes into the milky-blue waters of the lakes hundreds of feet below.

A glacier has three characteristics: It is ice, the ice must be moving, and it must have moved sufficiently to have formed a moraine, consisting of rocks, earth and debris which the glacier has pushed ahead of it or thrown to each side in its forward movement. The immobility of a glacier is only apparent. It is living. It moves and advances without ceasing. Winter is the season of repose for the glaciers. In the spring, all their life and activity return. The warmer the weather, the more activity they develop.

Interest in the glaciers soon leads to enthusiasm over the scenic effects created as a result of the prehistoric glacial action, and nowhere in America is this so strikingly displayed. In fact, it is the result of this glacial action of the past combined with one other unusual geological formation, known as the Lewis Overthrust Fault, that makes Glacier National Park the beauty spot it is today.

The Great Uplift of the Lewis Overthrust

Geologists teach that an overthrust fault is a displacement of earth strata whereby one layer of rock overlaps another. It is the result of pressures far below the surface of the earth.

As the earth's crust contracted during the long ages of the past, pressures from within caused a bulging in places, very much as the sides of an orange will bulge when squeezed. This terrific pressure gradually pushed up the rocks and earth and formed the mountain ranges. In a few places the pressure was sufficient to break through the crust. This is what

TWO MEDICINE LAKES
The exquisite grouping of mountains around the lakes give this basin a marked individuality

happened in what is now Glacier National Park. When the earth's crust could stand the pressure no longer, one edge was thrust upward and tumbled forward over the other edge; when it settled, the western edge of this break overlapped the eastern edge ten to fifteen miles, and was thousands of feet high, extending along a front of forty miles.

As a result of this upheaval, there are several places in the Park, notably at Chief Mountain, where the oldest stratum of rock is found on top of the mountain and the newest stratum at the bottom. This has been named the Lewis Overthrust. It is one of the largest in the world and is of great interest to scientists.

It is interesting to trace the course of the Lewis Overthrust. It practically forms the eastern edge of the Park, and is plainly outlined on the topographic maps issued by the United States Geological Survey. Starting at a point on the railroad just south of Fielding, it extends in a northerly direction almost to the international boundary, and in a general way follows a line parallel to the Continental Divide.

The Carving of the Rocks

Later came the glacial period, and the moving out of the great ice sheets which covered this part of the earth for untold ages. As the vast ice masses moved down the slopes of this precipitous wall, they gouged deep furrows that formed valleys, and cut and chiseled the highly-colored rocks, tearing away the softer parts, and swerving from their courses when they encountered resistance of the harder rock masses.

The Lewis Overthrust Fault gave the glaciers a wonderful opportunity. The grinding and carving by the huge ice masses, followed by erosion during thousands of years of exposure to the elements, have created fantastic effects. Much of the exposed rock is very highly colored, red and green mixed with blue-grey. In due course of the slow centuries came the change of climate, which brought with it grass, trees, flowers and other vegetation, so that today this region is a veritable symphony of water, rock and foliage. It is in the marvelous grouping and massing of these colorful effects that Glacier Park makes such a strong appeal.

It will be seen, therefore, that this titanic overthrust fault, which occurred millions of years ago, is the primary reason for Glacier National Park today. It is the distinguishing feature that differentiates this part of the Rockies from all

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TRAIL OVER SWIFTCURRENT PASS

From Swiftcurrent Pass marvelous views are obtained of stupendous granite walls and turquoise blue lakes

other mountain regions in North America. The result is that the visitor entering Glacier Park finds a land of enormous hollowed basins or cirques, separated from each other by saw-tooth edged walls. In many cases these walls are nearly perpendicular and rise two to four thousand feet above the floor of the basin. Especially fine examples are to be seen at Cracker Lake, Iceberg Lake, and Avalanche Basin.

These glacial cirques are a striking feature of Glacier National Park. They are huge pockets or U-shaped basins that are actually carved out of the rock by the constant grinding of the moving glaciers.

A Mass of Majestic Mountain Peaks

The main range of the Rockies extends north and south through the Park, the Continental Divide being almost in its center, and forming a natural wall which divides the Park into halves.

It is the east side that presents the most stupendous scenic effects. Some idea of the magnitude of this mountain realm is indicated by the number of peaks within its narrow confines. There are 83 named mountains having an altitude of from 7,000 to 10,000 feet, and four exceeding 10,000 feet—the highest being Mt. Cleveland, 10,438 feet. They are huddled together as though they tried to crowd each other out of the way in their effort to reach the clouds. From the summit of Swiftcurrent Mountain over forty of these peaks can be counted from one viewpoint.

Irregular in outline, fantastic in shape, and always spectacular, they have one characteristic in common—the abruptness with which they rise from the shore of lake or floor of valley. No need here to walk over rolling foothills several miles to reach a mountain. There are no foothills; one is close to the mountains all the time. There is opportunity here to get acquainted with these mountains—intimately acquainted—from the comfortable cushions of an automobile or the sunny decks of a smooth-running launch. Their lure is as elusive as it is fascinating. Never does one see them twice the same. Under constantly changing atmospheric conditions they vary their tones from light blue to deep purple, from brilliant red to faint rose, softened by the rich green foliage on the lower levels.

The upper slopes are above timber line; the lower slopes, and the valleys not occupied by lakes and streams, are crowded with forests, green and inviting. From the front porches of the hotels and chalets magnificent pictures are presented of mountain peaks, snowfields, glaciers, lakes, canyons and forests, grouped and massed in delicate yet bewildering combinations.

An Amazing Array of Mountain Lakes

The lakes perhaps are the one feature that appeals to more persons than any other phase of Glacier Park's varied attractions. Lakes everywhere—long and narrow lakes—round and irregular lakes—little blue ponds in mountain pockets, and long silvery ribbons in narrow valleys.

Lake St. Mary, with its stately, crescent-shaped mountain frame, almost a mile above the surface, is fed by melting ice and snow from Blackfeet Glacier. It is the largest lake on the east side, while Lake McDonald is the gem of the west side of the Park. Both lakes are long, narrow and very deep, with mountains rising from their shores. It is on these lakes that one can cruise in comfortable launches, or from a rowboat try his luck with a fly casting rod in the shadows of the pines.

Two Medicine Lake is somewhat smaller, and has both symmetry and dignity. The surrounding peaks bathe their red granite summits in the azure sky and their green bases in the soft blue waters.

Grinnell, Josephine, McDermott, Gunsight, Ellen Wilson and Cracker Lakes each has its individual charm, but Iceberg Lake is the most interesting. The warmer the weather the more ice there is in the lake. Iceberg Glacier projects its face into the lake, and day after day during the summer this ice field crumbles along the front, great chunks breaking off and sliding into the water to float around on the bosom of the lake—hundreds of them, oftentimes. Flowers and foliage growing along the shores add to the charm of this unique place, where summer and winter meet.

There are many other lakes. The United States Geological Survey has mapped two

GRINNELL MOUNTAIN
This cone shaped peak stands like a sentinel at the entrance to the Swiftcurrent and Cataract Valleys

hundred and fifty. From trail and road they peer at one from all sides. They are low in the canyons and high on the mountains. They reflect the peaks, trees and rocks in their blue waters during the day, and at evening time absorb the glow of the setting sun, as though trying to dispel the night chill from the waters.

A Million-Acre Flower Garden

For profusion and variety, the wild flowers of Glacier Park must share honors with the lakes. In the valleys, along the shores of lakes and streams, on the mountain passes, oftentimes on the very edge of snowfields and glaciers, wild flowers add their variegated hues to the green foliage and the harsher colors in the rocks. More than one hundred varieties of wild flowers are native to the Park. Canyon Creek, Cracker Lake, Piegan Pines, Grinnell Lake, Logan Pass and Granite Park are a few of the places especially noted for plant life.

Below are some of the prominent varieties of wild flowers, berries, and grasses seen along the roads and trails:

Indian paint brush, mountain lilies, asters, walking cane, yellow dog-tooth violet, wild hollyhock, clematis, syringa, queen's cup, bluebell, twin flower, star of the morning, lupin, yellow columbine, blue larkspur and false forget-me-not; huckleberry, pigeonberry and thimbleberry; beargrass, sweetgrass and bearweed.

The Oldest Inhabitants

Creatures of the wild are in evidence at every turn of the road or trail. Black and brown bears are often seen, generally near the chalets and hotels, and occasionally will pose for the photographer. There are also "silvertips" or grizzly bears.

The Rocky Mountain goat is perhaps the most interesting of the large wild animals. This sure-footed climber prefers the higher altitudes on the mountain slopes, and seldom descends low enough to give the tourist a "close-up." They can be seen moving along the narrow rock ledges and are easily distinguished by their coats of long white hair, which sharply contrast with the rocks.

The big-horn, or Rocky Mountain sheep, is more friendly, also more inquisitive. He will occasionally pause in his feeding to gaze at a passing party of tourists, apparently quite unafraid, and exhibiting a curious interest in his disturbers.

Elk and deer may be seen trotting along the trail, or on the shore of some lake or stream where they come down to drink.

© F. H. Kiser

UPPER ST. MARY LAKE
From the porches of the chalet, a marvelous view is obtained of Going-to-the-Sun Mountain and the embattled peaks at the head of the valley

The small animals, such as porcupines, whistling marmots and mountain or pack rats, are interesting and harmless. The whistling marmot is invariably encountered above timber line, especially on the passes. Large families live in tunnels and caves in rocks. They always have a sentinel on watch, and when disturbed by passing tourists, they warn each other by their whistle, which is a splendid imitation of a small boy signaling his chum to come out to play.

Where the Fighting Trout Leap High

Several species of mountain trout inhabit most of the lakes and streams. The principal varieties are the cut-throat (otherwise known as the native or black-spotted trout), rainbow, Dolly Varden, eastern brook and Mackinaw trout. The cut-throat and eastern brook are the favorites of trout fishermen. They are both very game, very shy, and at times require considerable coaxing, but they strike quickly and are hard fighters. These fish sometimes attain a weight of six pounds.

Mackinaw trout are found only in St. Mary Lake. They have been taken weighing thirty-five pounds; ten to fifteen pound Mackinaw trout are quite common. They are not as good fighters as the smaller varieties, but for excitement make up in weight what they lack in fighting qualities.

The Dolly Varden and rainbow trout are confined to a few lakes and the larger streams, and are not caught as frequently as the other varieties.

Practically all fishing is done by casting with a fly rod, using artificial flies or sometimes salmon eggs for bait.

Home of Blackfeet Indians

The Blackfeet and Piegan Indians have left a lasting impress of their occupation of this region, as the names of many of the mountains, lakes and waterfalls still bear the original Indian names, such as Rising Wolf, Going-to-the-Sun and Almost-a-Dog mountains, Morning Eagle Falls, and Two Medicine Lakes. They also contributed to the mysticism and romance of the country by the tales of their early day ceremonies in the walled-in valleys, their hunting exploits on the prairies, and the religious significance they attach to several of the high peaks.

From the days when the Indians roamed the vast prairies to the east, and their hunting ground extended from the Missouri River on the south to the Saskatchewan River in Canada this region was known to them as the "Land of Shining Mountains."

MANY GLACIER HOTEL
At the end of the auto road is Many Glacier Hotel, the focal point for trips over miles of mountain trails

The Lure of Glacier Park

Glacier National Park has no frivolous sideshows for garrulous trippers, no Coney Island attractions. There are other canyons as deep and other mountains as high; but those who have roamed the world with eyes open sincerely say that in no other place they have seen has Nature so condensed her wonders and run riot with such utter abandon; in no other place has she carved and hewn with such unrestrained fancy, and scattered her jewels with so reckless a hand.

Here the Rocky Mountains tumble and froth like a wind-whipped tide, as they careen off to the northwest. This is the fountain head of the Continent, with its triple watershed—the beginning of little and big things. Huddled close together are tiny streams, the span of a hand in width, that miles and miles away to the north, south and west, flow as mighty rivers into Hudson Bay, the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean.

Two hundred and fifty lakes in valley, glacial cirque and mountain pocket flash back to the sky the blue and green hues they borrowed from it. Hundreds of waterfalls cascade from their sources on glacial field or everlasting snow in mighty torrents or milky-white traceries; rainbows flicker and vanish in the ever-changing play of the waters, while the bright Montana sun does tricks of light and shade on tree and rock.

High up on some gale-swept crag the mountain goat pauses for a moment and plunges from view. Lower down the bighorn sheep treads his sure-footed way; the clownish bear shuffles to his huckleberry patch; and in the blue of the heavens, between mountain peak and sun, the bald eagle sails his rounded course, peering down for the timid creature beneath the leaves or in the shadow of the rocks. And all is as it was thousands of years ago, except for some man-tracks here and there, where the road winds around the base of mountain and over ridge; where the mark of a trail leaves its faint trace on the surface, or the blue smoke curling up from the stone chimney of chalet or hotel indicates that man has appropriated it to his uses.

GLACIER PARK HOTEL
The hotel at the Eastern gateway is of unique architecture The Indians call it the "Big Trees Lodge"

Entering at Glacier Park Station

Eastern Gateway

GLACIER PARK station, Montana, is the eastern and principal entrance to the Park. Adjacent to the railroad station is Glacier Park Hotel, the gateway hostelry and starting point for trips farther north. It is a short walk along wide poppy-bordered paths, through the gateway arch to the hotel office. The architecture of this mammoth structure is what might be called the "forestry" type—the striking feature being the immense logs of Douglas fir and cedar used as supporting pillars, inside and out. Many of these logs are forty-two feet high and several measure five feet in diameter; they extend from basement to roof.

The building, containing nearly two hundred rooms, is in two large units connected by a long, roofed-over observation room, with large plate glass windows facing the mountains. On one side is Midvale Creek, a pretty little trout stream, and on the other side, within a few hundred yards, is Two Medicine River. From the porches of the hotel can be seen a dozen mountains guarding the entrance to the Two Medicine Valley—Mt. Henry, Papoose, Bearhead, Squaw and Basin Mountains being the principal ones. To the east are the broad open plains of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation.

From Glacier Park Hotel four attractive auto trips may be made, as the automobile highway starts here. The one-day trip to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets on St. Mary Lake is always popular. This ten-hour ride presents over 100 miles of the main range of the Rockies, a panorama from Divide Mountain south to Heart Butte. There is an afternoon trip to Two Medicine Lakes and Chalets, and the Cut Bank Canyon trip to Cut Bank Chalets. The five-hour auto tour to Many Glacier brings within the tourist's vision a combination of more mountain peaks, lakes, glaciers, and snow-capped summits than can be seen in the same length of time anywhere in this country.

A good trail to Two Medicine Lake goes over Mt. Henry. From the top of this mountain a dozen peaks can be seen and a splendid view obtained of the entire Two Medicine Valley, half a mile below.

The Two Medicine Valley

"The-river-where-the-two-medicine-lodges-were-built" is the way the Indians designated the stream that drains the three lakes of the Two Medicine Valley. There are several versions of this legend of the Two Medicine Lodges, but all agree that many years ago there was factional strife in the Blackfeet Tribe and the two contending parties each built a medicine lodge on the banks of this river.

Nothing in the Park excels the Two Medicine Valley in beauty of mountain grouping. Three fair-sized lakes in a chain, all at different altitudes, form the central stage, while grouped around them are a dozen splendid mountains of which Rising Wolf, with its red granite top 9510 feet in the air, easily is monarch.

The middle lake is reached by the automobile road, ending at the Two Medicine Chalets, artistically grouped on the lake shore in the shadow

of Rising Wolf. At the head of the lake is Mt. Rockwell (9505 feet), flanked on one side by Mt. Helen and Pumpelly's Pillar, and on the other by Mt. Grizzly.

Two Medicine Lake affords fine trout fishing, the favorite spot being at the outlet just below the chalets. Cut-throat and eastern brook trout are abundant in this lake and in Two Medicine River below Trick Falls.

Trick Falls is located two miles from the chalets and the automobiles stop long enough to give passengers an opportunity to walk up the trail a few hundred feet, where a good view is obtainable. Dawson Pass, the summit of Mt. Henry, upper Two Medicine Lake, and the Dry Fork Trail over Mt. Morgan and Cut Bank Pass to the Cut Bank Chalets, are the principal trail trips from Two Medicine Chalets.

In the Cut Bank Canyon

Whichever way one enters the Cut Bank Canyon, whether down the valley from the summit of Cut Bank Pass, or following the winding auto road up the river, one is impressed by the quiet restfulness of the place. The Cut Bank River has its source in a small glacier near the summit of the Pass. A series of three wide plateaux has enabled the trail-builders to make the descent to the floor of the valley by easy stages. On the upper plateau two tiny blue lakes are seen—the first well-defined headwaters of the river.

It is only a few miles from the summit down to the Chalets, the trail passing through many open parks, and crossing the stream several times. There are numerous pools in the bends of the river and the beavers have built dams here and there, making fine hiding places for the wary cut-throat trout, that is a native of this stream.

Cut Bank Chalets are an over-night stop for trail parties moving between Two Medicine and St. Mary. It is also reached by automobile from Glacier Park Hotel.

Above the Chalets a trail forks to the right, and following this will bring one to the Triple Divide, the most interesting peak in the Park.

The Triple Divide

Here is perhaps the most interesting geological formation in America, a three-sided mountain from whose summit the waters flow north to Hudson Bay, south to the Gulf of Mexico and west to the Pacific Ocean. It is not imaginary. A walk of about a mile from the place where the trail crosses the pass will bring one to the top of the Triple Divide, and from here the courses of the three tiny streams can be traced from their source for miles and miles down the valley, on their way to three different oceans.

It is literally true that if a person standing on the summit of this three-sided mountain spills a cup of water it would find its way to three corners of the continent.

The St. Mary Lakes and the Red Eagle Valley

Emerging from the dense timber along the automobile road, one gets the first comprehensive idea of Glacier National Park as the mountains massed at the head of St. Mary Valley suddenly are exposed to view

Here are two narrow, ribbon-like bodies of water—the St. Mary Lakes. The upper lake is ten miles long, with the mountains rising abruptly from the shores; at the lower end of this lake are the St. Mary Chalets—the fourth group in the chain of places operated by the Hotel Company.

On the south shore of the lake, Red Eagle and Little Chief Mountains project their ship-like prows into the water. On the north shore Singleshot, Goat and Whitefish Mountains expose their red, green and purple hues to the mirror-like surface of the lake. Far up the valley the tilted cone of Fusilade Mountain disputes the right of way to Gunsight Pass, and Reynolds Peak, with its green slopes, is strongly contrasted against the frosted summit of the Continental Divide.

A day's journey from St. Mary Chalets is Red Eagle Lake, celebrated among fishermen for its large cut-throat trout.

At St. Mary Chalets a sturdy launch, capable of carrying one hundred passengers, is waiting, and transfer from the automobiles is made by passengers taking the side trip to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets at the head of the lake. Here, perhaps, the loveliest, single picture in the park—in fact, many who are competent to judge, say, in the world—is to be seen from the chalet porches.

The Region of Going-to-the-Sun Mountain

If there is one mountain above all others in Glacier National Park whose overpowering personality impresses itself on the memory of the sightseer, it is Going-to-the-Sun. This is partly due to the fact that an excellent view of its classic outlines may be had from all sides.

If one were standing on its summit, 9584 feet above sea level, he would look almost straight down nearly one mile into St. Mary Lake. The unusual name has no connection with the height of the mountain or its imposing cathedral-type architecture. It is an inaccurate translation of an Indian name.

Many years ago, according to the Indian legend, the Sun Father sent his representative, Sour Spirit, to the Piegans and Blackfeet to teach them all the useful arts—how to make a tepee, tan the hides of the wolf and elk, from which to manufacture moccasins and clothing, and other useful things. He showed them how to make bows and arrows that would kill the elk, deer and buffalo, and assure them plenty to eat.

Sour Spirit lived with them a long time, but was finally called back to the lodge of his father in the sun. In order that his good work and teachings would not be forgotten, he caused the likeness of his face to be placed on the side of this mountain. It may be seen there today in the form of a great snow field, the outline of which strongly resembles an Indian face with the head dressed in a war bonnet. Ever since that time the Indians have called it "Mah-tah-pee-o-stook-sis-meh-stuk," which means "The mountain-with-the-face-of-Sour-Spirit-who-has-gone-back-to-the-sun."

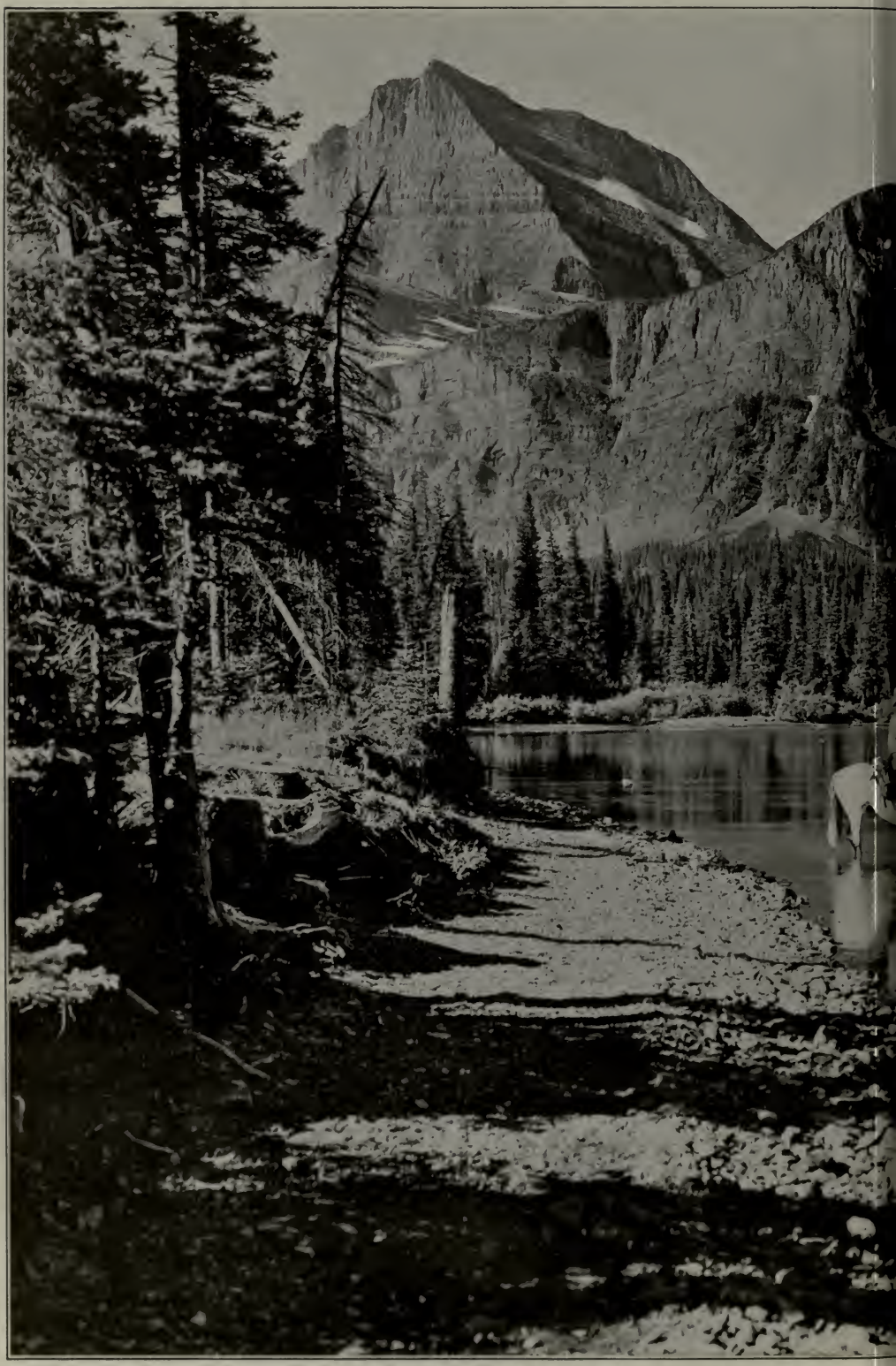
A stop of a few days must be made if one takes the trail trips described below.

Sexton Glacier, hanging high on the mountain side, is in plain view from the deck of the launch. It is a popular side trip from Going-to-the-Sun

© F. H. Kiser

GOING-TO-THE-SUN MOUNTAIN

The classic outlines of this mountain are revealed from every side. The summit is nearly one mile above the water



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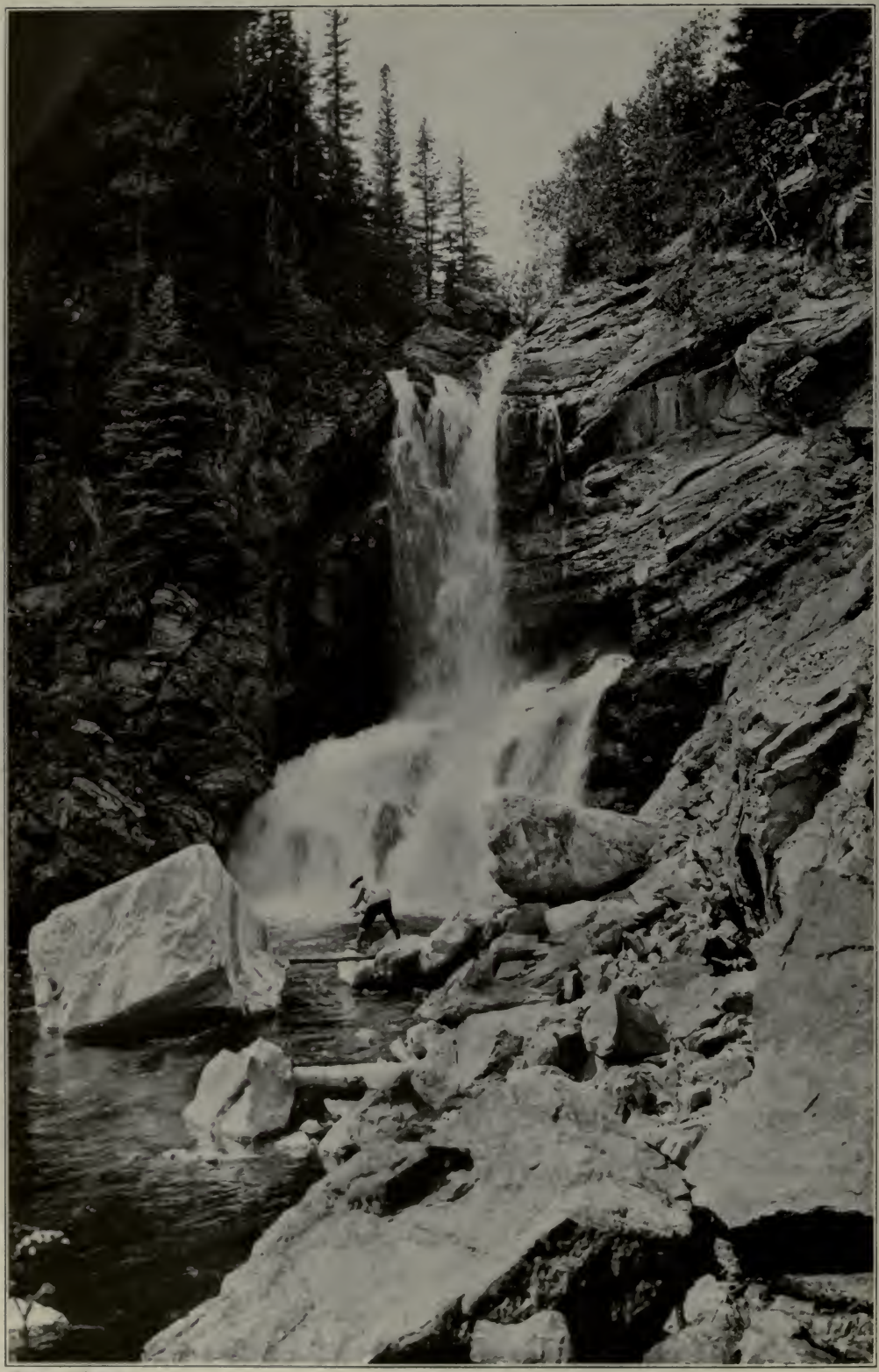
IN THE MA
Grinnell Glacier, The Garden Wall, Gould Mountain and Josephine Lake—

R REGION
water, rock and foliage it has taken Nature millions of years to compose



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TRICK FALLS

The water discharges from a subterranean passage, but during the flood stage it also comes over the top

Chalets to Sexton Glacier. A very pretty trail follows Baring Creek, and horses may be ridden to the very edge of the ice. West of the chalets is Gunsight Lake. From the foot of this lake it is a short climb to Blackfeet Glacier, the largest, and in many respects the most interesting, of all the glaciers in the Park to explore.

Over Gunsight Pass to Sperry Glacier

At Gunsight Lake the trail starts up the steep slopes of Mt. Jackson toward Gunsight Pass, from the summit of which an expansive view both east and west is unfolded; two thousand feet below is Gunsight Lake, on the east side, and Lake Ellen Wilson, on the west side. Swinging along the shale-rock slopes above Lake Ellen Wilson, and over the Lincoln Divide, the trail descends suddenly into a circular basin to the Sperry Glacier Chalets. Continuing, it again drops down the side of Mt. Edwards to Lake McDonald. It is practically a day's journey from Going-to-the-Sun Chalets to Sperry Glacier Chalets, either on foot or with horses, and about a three-hour trip from Sperry to Lake McDonald.

If a trip up to the glacier is planned, it will be necessary to stop at the chalets over night.

Over Piegan Pass to Many Glacier

Another well traveled route from Going-to-the-Sun Chalets is over Piegan Pass trail, which starts directly west, following the lake shore to the north fork of the St. Mary River. Here it swings to the right, and by means of many turns around the forest-covered benches, ascends the west side of Going-to-the-Sun Mountain, finally reaching the depression in the connecting wall between Cataract and Siyeh mountains, known as Piegan Pass. Here is one of those matchless, incomparable scenes which words fail to portray. Blackfeet Glacier to the south, its five square miles of snow and ice in line of vision, displays a glistening array of blue, green and pinkish hues, as the sun penetrates crevasse and fissure. This is the trail route to the Many Glacier region.

Lunch boxes are unpacked at Piegan Pines, at the edge of the timber line, below the summit of the pass. In this tiny mountain park of a few acres can at certain seasons be found more than two dozen varieties of flowers.

Descending the north side of the mountain, the trail winds down and around Morning Eagle Falls to Cataract Creek. From here on it is very picturesque, circling along the base of Gould Mountain to Grinnell Lake, and thence along the shore of Josephine Lake and Lake McDermott to Many Glacier Hotel.

The New Logan Pass Trail

During the summer of 1918 a new trail was completed across the Continental Divide, known as Logan Pass Trail. It is intensely scenic, and easy to travel either afoot or on horseback.

Leaving Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, this trail branches to the left four miles out on the Piegan Pass trail and strikes up Reynolds Creek, past the shelf glacier which sprinkles its waters on a narrow fertile bench called the Hanging Gardens, on the east side of Mt. Reynolds, to a little plateau between Pollock and Oberlin Mountains. The summit of the pass and the approaches to it are literally covered with wild flowers. From the western slope the trail continues along the Garden Wall—a high, thin, saw-tooth ridge—to Granite Park Chalets.

The Many Glacier Region

Returning now to the automobile highway at St. Mary Chalets, the journey continues along the shores of lower St. Mary Lake and up the Swiftcurrent valley to Many Glacier Hotel.

From the automobile the tourist gets a comprehensive view of Chief Mountain, Yellow, Appekunny and Altyn Mountains on the right of the road as the Swiftcurrent Valley is entered, while at the left Boulder Ridge, Point Mountain, and Mt. Al'en keep changing their outlines as the auto progresses along the winding road.

The mountains become more spectacular, and their height is magnified, as the valley gradually contracts. The road apparently is approaching a solid stone wall thousands of feet high, and it would appear that no other exit from this narrow valley could possibly be made except by the same route that one enters.

It is, however, due to the number and variety of side trips from this scenic center that the Many Glacier Region has become the principal focal point for trail trips.

Ahead of the tourist are the massive, impenetrable-looking walls of the Continental Divide. The mountain commanding the center of the picture is Grinnell; to the left of that is Gould Mountain, easily recognized by the wide band of colored rock near the top, and its roof-like formation.

High up on the Garden Wall, the thin ridge connecting the two, is Grinnell Glacier. It is a shapely glacier—not forbidding and repellant—but inviting and friendly. The music of its cataracts calls to the tourists to come and play in its front yard among the flowers, rocks and moss on the terminal moraine.

To the right of Grinnell Mountain is Swiftcurrent Mountain, and in a depression or saddle between these two is Swiftcurrent Pass.

The little Swiss-type log buildings on the right of the road are the Many Glacier Chalets, and crossing the rustic bridge below McDermott Falls, the road swings around a shoulder of rock—an offshoot of Mt. Allen—ending on the shores of Lake McDermott at Many Glacier Hotel.

From the front porches of this hotel, an inspiring mountain panorama is spread before the tourist, and those who find the walking and horseback tours too strenuous take a deep delight in the ever-changing picture to be seen from the hotel itself.

From here trails radiate in several directions and the question for the tourist to decide is which trip to make first. A comparatively short and easy side jaunt is that to Iceberg Lake, a two-hour journey from the hotel.

A Miniature Polar Sea

Iceberg Lake is a miniature Polar sea. This unique body of water makes a vivid impression. The little turquoise lake, covering perhaps 100 acres, is backed up with a head wall 3,000 feet above the surface of the water. It is never free from ice. During the warm days of July and August, huge chunks of ice break off the face of

the glacier at the head of the lake and these icebergs float around for days before they melt or become sufficiently small to find their way over the falls at the outlet. This is a good place to get a view of mountain goats and big-horn sheep. They are frequently seen working their way along the ledges, feeding on the grass and moss.

Up Canyon Creek to Cracker Lake

In the opposite direction from the hotel is another favorite trip. The Cracker Lake trail follows Canyon Creek to its source in Cracker Lake at the head of the canyon formed by the high walls of Mt. Allen and Siyeh Mountain. The trail is a fascinating one, crossing and re-crossing the turbulent twistings of Canyon Creek. It is well for the tourist to take a fish rod along and try matching his skill against the mountain trout in the stream and lake. The canyon ends abruptly, further progress being blocked by the highly colored perpendicular wall of Siyeh Mountain.

Grinnell Lake and Glacier

Grinnell, Josephine and McDermott form a chain of glacier-fed lakes, the water source being the melted snow and ice of Grinnell Glacier. The trail skirts the edges of the lakes and it is a trip of but a few hours to the upper, or Grinnell Lake. Discharging from the face of Grinnell Glacier, three large cataracts tumble their waters down the steep slope into the lake. The milky appearance of the water indicates it is of glacial origin. The color is due to the fine silt and pulverized rock, the result of movement of the glacier.

Piegan Pass and Morning Eagle Falls

Piegan Pass trail is built along the west side of Mt. Allen, following the contour of the valley, to Grinnell Lake, and crossing a small wooded ridge, continues along Cataract Creek to Morning Eagle Falls. The trip from Many Glacier Hotel to Morning Eagle Falls and return is recommended to those who do not care for the higher altitudes. The trail, by means of switchbacks, makes its way above the falls to the summit of the Pass. From here it follows the shale-rock slopes down to the timber line on Going-to-the-Sun mountain and continues on to St. Mary Lake and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets. This is a trip of many marvelous miles of stupendous mountain scenery. From the summit of the Pass, Blackfeet Glacier is seen sparkling in the sunlight backed by the irregular peaks of Jackson, Almost-a-dog, Citadel and Blackfeet mountains.

Over Swiftcurrent Pass

John Muir says: "Few places in the world are more dangerous than home. Fear not, therefore, to try the mountain passes. They kill care, save you from deadly apathy, set you free and call forth every faculty into vigorous, enthusiastic action."

No one should fail to go over Swiftcurrent Pass. A splendid trail from Many Glacier Hotel wanders along the Swiftcurrent River, between Grinnell and Wilbur Mountains to the foot of Swiftcurrent Mountain. Here it zig-zags up to Rocky Point, a sharp, projecting shoulder of the mountain. From the summit of this point, about two-thirds of the distance to the pass, an impressive view is obtained. Looking east down the Swiftcurrent valley, nine lakes can be counted, the last one—Duck Lake—being twenty miles to the east on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation. Another mile brings one to the summit of the pass, and after crossing several large snow patches that refuse to submit to the rays of Old Sol, a signboard indicates that an altitude of 7156 feet above sea level has been attained—the top of the pass.

Several shelf glaciers have been seen on the way, clinging to the east side of the mountain. Descending the west side, a few minutes' ride, and two small stone chalets come into view. These are the Granite Park chalets.

Granite Park and Vicinity

The trip to Granite Park chalets and back can be made in one day, but to appreciate the beauty of the region no less than two days should be devoted to it, as there are some short walking trips radiating from the Granite Park chalets.

Another longer trip is the three-day triangle trip—leaving Many Glacier Hotel the first day and going over Swiftcurrent Pass to Granite Park; on the second day going over Logan Pass to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets; and on the third day returning via Piegan Pass to Many Glacier Hotel.

Granite Park is a wide plateau bulging from the west side of the Continental wall, 6500 feet above sea level, at the edge of the timber line. Ahead of it is the wide, heavily-timbered McDonald Valley. Directly across the deep green valley is Heaven's Peak, whose stately outlines are enhanced by the snow clinging to its sides like fine lint. A trail to the south takes one over Logan Pass to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets; a foot trail leads to the Garden Wall, where one can see over the top of the wall, and look far down the Swiftcurrent and Cataract valleys, and onto Grinnell Glacier below.

A Tumbled Mass of Peaks

Another foot trail, requiring a walk of about an hour to the top of Swiftcurrent Mountain, will spread before the tourist one of the broadest, and most inspiring views in any land. To the south, beyond the goat-haunted ledges of the Garden Wall, the embattled summits of Haystack Butte, Mt. Pollock, Mt. Brown, Oberlin and Cannon Mountains appear as a jumbled collection of discarded fortresses. To the north there is the same extravagant piling-up of resplendent, lofty ridges, the same unequal line of spires and peaks, of points and crags—their deep sun-protected recesses, vast receptacles for the inevitable masses of eternal snow.

Another fifteen-minute walk takes one to Rosenwald Ridge, just north of the chalets. Here an excellent view of Mt. Cleveland is obtained, as well as Trapper Peak, Vulture Peak, and other mountains to the north and west. Trails also lead from here to Lake McDonald on the South, and north to Waterton Lake.

© R. E. Marble

HEAD OF LAKE McDONALD

The mountain framing of the upper end of the lake is of distinctively Alpine character

LEWIS' (GLACIER) HOTEL
Located on beautifully wooded slopes at the upper end of Lake McDonald are modern resort facilities

Entering the Park at Belton

Western Gateway

Belton, Montana, is the railroad station at the western entrance to the Park. The Belton Chalets near the station provide accommodations for tourists waiting for trains or stage connections. An auto stage makes regular trips to the foot of Lake McDonald, connecting with launch service for resorts at the head of the lake. A wide macadam road, built through a forest of heavy cedar and spruce, leads to the foot of Lake McDonald, three miles north of Belton.

At the lower end of the lake the road swings to the left and continues up the valley of the North Fork of the Flathead River, to Bowman and Kintla Lakes. This road is not suitable for automobile travel, except for a few miles beyond Lake McDonald.

On and Around Lake McDonald

Lake McDonald is a mountain-framed body of water occupying the lower end of the McDonald Valley. It has an irregular shore line, heavily timbered, with a splendid grouping of mountains at the upper end, the principal ones being Mt. Vaught, 8,840 feet; Mt. Brown, 8,541 feet; and Cannon Mountain, 8,000 feet. The highest peak in this region is Edwards Mountain, 9,055 feet.

McDonald Creek, heading on the Continental Divide near Trappers Peak, twenty-five miles north, comes rollicking down the valley between the mountains as though it was happy in its endless task of keeping the lake well supplied with its matchless blue water.

There is very good fishing in Lake McDonald as well as in the tributary streams. Two miles above the outlet of McDonald creek is Paradise Canyon, a rocky gorge very narrow and deep, with some attractive waterfalls in it.

Avalanche Basin and Lake are a day's trip to the north. Avalanche Basin is one of the finest examples of a glacial cirque in the Park. The walls at the back of the basin are over three thousand feet high. At the top of this wall is Sperry Glacier and the melting ice of the glacier spills over the precipice in a half-dozen torrential streams. Most of the water reaches the lake, but a great quantity is blown away in mist as it dashes against the rocks in its downward plunge.

From Lewis' Hotel a good trail is built around the south side of Edwards Mountain and up Sprague Creek to Sperry Glacier. This glacier covers about a square mile in area, and the summit is comparatively flat. It is a four-hour trip from Lake McDonald, and the last mile of the journey must be made on foot up the almost perpendicular wall of the mountain. Those interested in studying glaciers will find Sperry easily accessible; the chalet close at hand will enable one to spend several days, if he chooses, in examining it. One may look down into Avalanche Basin from its terminal moraine.

Trout Lake, about eight miles west of Lake McDonald, is a favorite fishing place, and Snyder Lake four miles east is another angler's delight.

Sperry Glacier Chalets are passed on the way to Sperry Glacier. Continuing east from the chalets, the trail finds its way out of the basin over Lincoln Divide and Gunsight Pass to Going-to-the-Sun chalets.

Lake McDonald is also the starting point for camping trips up the North Fork of the Flathead

River, taking in Bowman and Kintla Lakes, crossing the Divide at Brown's Pass to Waterton Lake, and either returning down McDonald Valley or crossing Swiftcurrent Pass and continuing the trip on the east side of the Park.

Camping Trips in the North Country

North of the Many Glacier region, there is a big area which but few people have seen. There being no hotel accommodations, a camp outfit is required in order to explore it.

The first valley north of the Swiftcurrent is Kennedy. Continuing across Kennedy Valley and over the hump of Chief Mountain, the trail brings one into the Belly River Valley. Near the boundary of the Park, this river forks; one branch leads to Elizabeth and Helen Lakes, fed by Ahern Glacier, the other leads to Glenns Lake whose source is Chaney Glacier on the Continental Divide. From the Belly River one can go by trail to Waterton Lake. The return trip is made down the Kootenai Valley to Granite Park and continued over Swiftcurrent Pass to Many Glacier Hotel, or on to Lake McDonald.

Camping trips of short or long duration can be arranged for by giving the Park Saddle-Horse Company reasonable notice. A trip of a week or ten days is a pleasant diversion from the hotel and chalet life for those who like to do a little exploring and wander off the beaten paths. The equipment used on these trips is designed to contribute to one's comfort as much as possible, considering the limitations of pack-horse transportation. Individual tents are used which accommodate either one or two persons. Mattress pads are provided, cotton sheets may be had if desired.

The charge for this service is based on the number of people in the party and includes horses, guides, tents, provisions, bedding, etc. Many interesting points in the park can be reached only by this means. A thirty-day camping trip will enable one to cover practically every trail in the park by moving camp every day. This is a delightful and, though somewhat strenuous, is a healthful and interesting form of outing.

Personally-Conducted Saddle and Pack Trips Off the Beaten Paths

A most enjoyable way of seeing Glacier National Park is to join an all-expense horseback camping party conducted by experienced guides authorized by the Government to personally escort such excursions.

For the names and addresses of the licensees and other information concerning these "Roughing-it-in-comfort" trips, apply to National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.; or Manager of the Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments; or Travel Bureau, Western Lines, 646 Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill.

Ideal for Walking Tours

Walking as a recreation has become a popular pastime. Glacier National Park is unusually adapted to this kind of an outing. Its varied scenery and convenient facilities contribute to the comfort and pleasure of the hiker For those who follow the trails afoot, the hotels and chalets, located at reasonable intervals, provide shelter and food, so that a night need not be spent in the open, nor need heavy packs be carried.

For those who would combine walking and riding, excellent automobile and launch service is available, thus enabling one to proceed easily and quickly to the various centers of scenic interest, and from these points to penetrate the interior of the Park afoot. As an interesting diversion, one can make some of the longer trips over the trails on horseback.

The mountain paths are so charming; they wander about so capriciously; they run so merrily over the moss in the woods and beside the babbling brooks; they climb so cheerfully up the slopes and hillsides, and lead you through so much freshness and perfume and varied scenery, that the pleasures of sight soon make one oblivious of bodily fatigue.

Park Administration

Glacier National Park is under the jurisdiction of the Director, National Park Service, Washington, D. C., Department of the Interior. The headquarters of the superintendent are located at Belton, Montana.

Open Season

The tourist season is from June 15 to September 15. Hotel and transportation facilities are available during this period.

How to Reach the Park

Glacier Park station, Mont., the principal and eastern entrance, is 1,081 miles west of St. Paul, a ride of thirty-four hours. Belton, Mont., the western entrance, is 637 miles east of Seattle, a ride of twenty-two hours. Good train service is available from Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and Spokane, connecting with trains from all other sections.

Excursion Fares

During the summer season, round-trip excursion tickets at reduced fares are sold at practically all stations in the United States and Canada to Glacier Park as a destination. Tickets reading to Glacier Park station will be honored to or from Belton, and tickets reading to Belton will be honored to or from Glacier Park station, at option of passengers and without additional charge. From same sections excursion tickets are also sold to Glacier Park which permit opportunity to visit Yellowstone National Park, enabling passengers to make circuit tours of these two parks and, if journeying through Colorado, side-trips to Rocky Mountain and Mesa Verde National Parks if desired.

Passengers wishing to visit Glacier National Park en route to other destinations, may stop over at Glacier Park station or at Belton on round-trip or one-way tickets.

Baggage

Passengers should be careful to make sure their baggage is checked to the point they intend to enter the Park—either Glacier Park station or Belton.

Storage charges on baggage at Glacier Park station and at Belton will be waived for actual length of time consumed by passengers in making Park tours.

UNITED STATES-DOMINION OF CANADA BOUNDARY LINE
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK
MONTANA
Scale
0 2 4 6 8 10 MILES
Railroads
Boundary
Automobile Roads
Main Trails
Other Trails
NOTE:
Distance between Glacier Park Sta. and Belton Sta. by railroad is 58 miles.
Waterton Lake
Goathaunt Mt.
Chief Mtn.
Babb P.O.
Duck Lake
MANY GLACIER HOTEL
GRANITE PARK CHALET
ST. MARY CHALET
GOING-TO-THE SUN CHALET
CHRISTENSEN'S RANCH
PARK CABIN RESORT
GLACIER HOTEL
SPERRY CHALET
NATIONAL PARK CABIN RESORT
Boat Landing
Belton R. R. Sta.
West Entrance
BELTON CHALET
CUT BANK CHALET
Glacier Park
R. R. Sta.
East Entrance
GLACIER PARK HOTEL
Two Medicine Lake
Lower Two Medicine L.
Marias Pass
Summit
Essex
Java
Fielding
Belton
Harrison Lake
McDonald
Lake McDonald
Howe L.
Logging Lake
Quartz Lake
Bowman Lake
Kintla Lake
Upper Kintla L.
Agassiz Glacier
Logan Glacier
Kintla Glacier
L. Francis
Dixon Glacier
Cerise Glaciers
Rainbow Glacier
Vulture Glacier
Lower Quartz Lake
Trapper Peak
Grace L.
Longfellow Peak
Camas L.
Arrow L.
Trout L.
Rogers L.
Stanton Mtn.
Sperry Glacier
Gunsight Mtn.
Gunsight Pass
Almost-a-Dog Mtn.
Red Eagle Glacier
Pumpelly Glacier
Harrison Glacier
Mt. Thompson
Mt. Stimson
Mt. Morgan
Rising Wolf Mtn.
Eaglehead Mtn.
Dawson Pass
Two Medicine Pass
Mt. St. Nicholas
Grizzly Mtn.
Beaverhead Mtn.
Amphitheater Mtn.
Triple Divide Peak
Spot Mtn.
Red Eagle Pass
Divide Mtn.
Red Eagle L.
Lake Chief Mtn.
Rad Eagle Mtn.
Mt. Henry
Mt. Hankal
Mt. McDermott
Mt. Gould
Mt. Siyah
Mt. Jackson
Mt. Wilson
Mt. Cleveland
Mt. Gardner
Mt. Grinnell
Mt. Wilbur
Mt. Sinopah
Mt. Whitefish
Mt. Darwin
Mt. Custer
Mt. Logan
Mt. Vaught
Mt. Pinchot
Mt. Allen
Mt. Brown
Mt. Oberlin
Mt. Clements
Mt. Reynolds
Mt. Henkel
Mt. Richmond
Mt. Carter
Mt. Merritt
Mt. Ahern
Mt. Siyeh
Mt. Altyn
Mt. Kipp
Mt. Edwards
Mt. Helen
Mt. Sinopah
Mt. Whitefish
Mt. Darwin
Mt. Custer
Mt. Logan
Mt. Vaught
Mt. Pinchot
Mt. Allen
Mt. Brown
Mt. Oberlin
Mt. Clements
Mt. Reynolds
Mt. Henkel
Mt. Richmond
Mt. Carter
Mt. Merritt
Mt. Ahern
Mt. Siyeh
Mt. Altyn
Mt. Kipp
Mt. Edwards
Mt. Helen
Lake Josephine
Swiftcurrent Lake
Lower St. Mary Lake
Red Eagle L.
Two Medicine L.
Upper Two Medicine L.
Cut Bank
Two Medicine Lake
Lake Sherburne
Shelter Cabin
Sherburne Peak
Elizabeth L.
Ptarmigan Tunnel
Ptarmigan Wall
Ptarmigan Cirque
Ptarmigan Glacier
Ahern Glacier
Ahern Pass
Iceberg L.
Swiftcurrent Pass
Swiftcurrent Mtn.
Swiftcurrent Glacier
Sue L.
Grace L.
Fusillade Mtn.
Pinnacle Mtn.
Pinnacle Glacier
Pinnacle Pass
Pinnacle Wall
Pinnacle Cirque

Hotel and Chalet Rates and Accommodations

Glacier Park Hotel:

Located at Glacier Park Station, eastern entrance to the Park. 200 rooms, accommodations for over 400 people—electric lighted, steam heat, room telephones, running water, laundry, rooms with private bath, cuisine and service of high order, plunge pool, shower baths, sun parlor, open camp fire in lobby, lounging and music room, a la carte grill room.

New Many Glacier Hotel:

Located 55 miles north of Glacier Park Hotel, on scenic automobile highway. Automobile stage service to and from Glacier Park Hotel daily. This new hotel contains accommodations for 500 guests—electric lighted, steam heated, room telephones, laundry, rooms with private bath—plunge pool—open camp fires in lobby—Indian room cafe. Starting point for trail trips.
Rates at Glacier Park Hotel and Many Glacier Hotel $4.50 and $5.00 without bath, dependent on location, $5.50, $6.00, $7.00 and $8.00 per day with bath, dependent on location, American plan, operated by the Glacier Park Hotel Company, Glacier Park, Mont. or 1030 Railroad Building, St. Paul, Minn.

Glacier Park Hotel Company's Chalet Groups:

Throughout Glacier National Park, distant from ten to sixteen miles from each other, the Glacier Park Hotel Company maintains and operates the following permanent chalets, or small hotels. Rates at all chalets $4.00 per day, American plan, viz.: $1.00 for meals and $1.00 for lodging.

Two Medicine Chalets:

Command a view of the mountains and lakes of the Two Medicine Country, reached by automobile, horseback, or afoot, 12 miles from Glacier Park Hotel. Electric lighted, detached shower or tub baths, 50 cents. Capacity 100 guests.

Cut Bank Chalets:

Located in the Cut Bank Valley, 22 miles from Glacier Park Hotel, a popular rendezvous for fishermen. From this camp it is a day's side trip to Triple Divide Mountain, where the water flows three ways. Capacity 45 guests.

St. Mary Chalets:

Located on lower end of upper St. Mary Lake, 32 miles from Glacier Park Hotel. The going-in point for tourists visiting the Going-to-the-Sun Chalet. Side trip is made from here to Red Eagle Lake, a popular fishing trip. Electric lighted, detached shower or tub baths. 50 cents. Capacity 125 guests.

Going-to-the-Sun Chalets:

Located on the northwest shore of St. Mary Lake, nine miles up lake from St. Mary Chalets, commanding a view of the Continental Divide. Reached by boat from St. Mary Chalets, or afoot or horseback from interior points. Detached shower or tub baths, 50 cents, electric lighted. Capacity 150 guests.

Many Glacier Chalets:

Located one-eighth of a mile from the new Many Glacier Hotel. Side trips from this point same as from Many Glacier Hotel. Detached shower or tub baths at hotel, 50 cents. Capacity 100 guests. Electric lighted. Chalet guests take meals in main dining room of Many Glacier Hotel.

Granite Park Chalets:

Located on the west side of the Continental Divide in Granite Park. Reached by horseback or afoot from Many Glacier Hotel via Swiftcurrent Pass. Capacity 60 guests.

Sperry Glacier Chalets:

Located on the west side of the Continental Divide, near Sperry Glacier. Reached by horseback or afoot from Going-to-the-Sun Chalets or Lake McDonald. Capacity 75 guests.

Belton Chalets:

Located on the railroad at Belton station, the western entrance to the Park, three miles from Lake McDonald, fifty-eight miles west of Glacier Park station. Detached shower or tub baths, 50 cents. Capacity 125 guests.

Furnished Chalets For Rent:

At Many Glacier there are three chalets which are furnished and equipped for housekeeping, and which are for rent by the month or season. Each of these contains bedrooms, kitchenette and shower bath, and has accommodations for 6 to 12 people. Linen and firewood are included in the furnishings; supplies may be purchased at the Many Glacier Store. Rates for rental of these chalets may be obtained upon application.

Medical Service:

A physician is located at the Glacier Park Hotel. A trained nurse is stationed at Glacier Park Hotel, another at Many Glacier Hotel. Their services are available at all times at standard professional rates. A line of medical and surgical supplies is carried in the dispensary at each hotel.

Rates for Children:

The following rates are authorized for children at the above hotels and chalets when accompanied by parents or guardians:
Children five years of age and over, full rate.
Children under five years of age, one-half rate.

Lake McDonald Resorts:

There is one large hotel and two cottage resorts on Lake McDonald on west side of park, reached from Belton via auto road and launch.

Lewis' (Glacier) Hotel:

At upper end of Lake; accommodations for 225 guests; electric lighted; steam heat; laundry; rooms with private bath. Starting point for trail trips. Rates: $4.00 and $5.00 per day; with bath $6.00 per day. American plan. J. E. Lewis, Proprietor, Lake McDonald, Mont.

Park Cabin Resort:

At head of Lake McDonald. Several log cottages and central dining room. Rates $2.50 to $3.00 per day. James Conlon (trustee), Proprietor, Belton, Mont.

National Park Cabin Resort:

At foot of Lake McDonald. Log cabins for rent. No dining room. Rates on application. H. D. Apgar, Proprietor, Belton, Mont.

Open Season:

The season is June 15th to September 15th, and the hotels are open at that time. Some years on account of heavy snowfall, Sperry Chalets and Granite Park Chalets are not opened until a week or two later. Lewis' Hotel opens June 1st.

Telegraph and Telephone Service:

Glacier Park Station and Belton are Western Union Telegraph offices and service is available from all hotels and chalets in connection with the Park Telephone System.

Mail:

Guests stopping at hotels and chalets on the east side should have mail addressed care of Glacier Park Hotel, Glacier Park, Mont.—this is the post office for Glacier Park and Many Glacier Hotels, and the Chalets. Mail for Lake McDonald resorts should be addressed to Lake McDonald P. O., Mont., or to Belton.

Clothing Suggestions:

Light-weight woolen underwear or heavy cotton underwear is recommended; wool is preferable as the weather may be quite warm on the lower levels but cool on the summits of the passes. If one contemplates buying special outing clothing, the brown khaki is most economical and serviceable. It is light in weight, and as it is tightly woven, keeps out the wind and to a limited extent, will shed water. For either horseback riding or walking, the khaki riding breeches are recommended for both men and women.

Stout shoes or outing boots, canvas leggings or leather puttees, a pair of gloves and a comfortable old soft hat, complete the outfit. A heavy outer wrap should be provided, such as a sweater or mackinaw. A very complete line of suitable clothing is for sale at the stores in the hotels at reasonable prices.

A BLACKFEET INDIAN CAMP

The Blackfeet Indians have left a lasting impress of their occupation on this region, many mountains and lakes bearing their original Indian names

ST. MARY LAKE
At St. Mary Chalets—Transfer is made from autos to a sturdy launch for the trip up the lake

Automobile and Launch Service

The Glacier Park Transportation Company is licensed by the United States Government to operate automobile stages within the Park. Comfortable ten-passenger auto stages are used. These stages run on regular schedules as follows:

Between Glacier Park Hotel, St. Mary, and Many Glacier Hotel.

Northbound Daily

Leave Glacier Park	8:00 a. m.
Arrive St. Mary Chalets	10:45 a. m.
Leave St. Mary Chalets	11:00 a. m.
Arrive Many Glacier Hotel	12:45 p. m.

Southbound Daily

Leave Many Glacier Hotel	1:30 p. m.
Arrive St. Mary Chalets	3:15 p. m.
Leave St. Mary Chalets	3:30 p. m.
Arrive Glacier Park Hotel	6:15 p. m.

As soon as traffic warrants additional service is provided, leaving Glacier Park Hotel at 1:30 P. M., arriving at Many Glacier Hotel at 6:15 P. M., and leaving Many Glacier Hotel at 8:00 A. M., arriving at Glacier Park Hotel at 12:45 P. M.

Between Glacier Park Hotel and Two Medicine Chalets:

Leave Glacier Park Hotel	2:00 p. m.
Arrive Two Medicine Chalets	3:00 p. m.
Leave Two Medicine Chalets	4:00 p. m.
Arrive Glacier Park Hotel	5.00 p. m.

Passenger Fares

	One Way	Round Trip
Glacier Park Hotel and St. Mary Chalets	$3.50	$7.00
Glacier Park Hotel and Many Glacier Hotel	6.50	13.00
St. Mary Chalets and Many Glacier Hotel	3.00	6.00
Glacier Park Hotel and Two Medicine Chalets	1.50	3.00
*Glacier Park Hotel and Cut Bank Chalets		5.00
Belton and Lake McDonald	50	1.00

*Rate applies only for minimum of 4 fares.

Baggage Transportation:

The following rates apply for the transportation of baggage between points in Glacier National Park, via auto express service. Auto stages are not equipped to handle heavy baggage and same must go on first auto truck following.

Passengers touring Park will be permitted to carry with them free on automobiles, stages or launches, one piece of hand baggage weighing not to exceed 20 pounds.

BETWEEN	Baggage Rate Trunk	Grip
Glacier Park Hotel and Two Medicine Chalets	$1.00	$ .50
Glacier Park Hotel and St. Mary Chalets	2.00	.50
Glacier Park Hotel and Many-Glacier Chalets	4.00	1.00
Glacier Park Hotel and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets	4.00	1.00
St. Mary Chalets and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets	2.50	1.00
St. Mary Chalets and Many Glacier Chalets	2.00	.50
Belton Chalets and Lewis' Hotel	1.00	.50
Belton Chalets and Foot of Lake McDonald	.50	.25
Foot of Lake McDonald and Head of Lake McDonald	.50	.25

Freight Rates on Automobiles Between Glacier Park Station and Belton:

An automobile highway has been perfected through from Duluth, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Grand Forks, N. D., to Glacier Park Station. From here to Belton there is no road. From Belton, Mont., the automobile highway continues west to Spokane and the Pacific Coast For the convenience of automobilists making the overland trip in their cars the Railroad will have in effect during the Park season a rate of $12.50 for transporting automobiles between Glacier Park Station and Belton in either direction.

Launch Service:

Between St. Mary Chalets and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets on St. Mary Lake, and between the foot of Lake McDonald and head of lake, launches are operated, connecting with auto stages.

Launch fare—each way ..... $ .75

Saddle Horse, Pack Horse and Guide Rates

The Park Saddle Horse Company furnishes saddle horses, pack horses and guides under concession from the United States Government.

Scheduled Trips

	Rate per Person	Minimum number required in party
From Glacier Park Hotel:		
*To Mt. Henry and return—1-day trip	$4.00	3
*To Two Medicine and return—2-day trip via Mt. Henry in one direction	8.00	3
Inside Trail Trip—via Two Medicine, Mt. Morgan, Cut Bank Chalets, Triple Divide, Red Eagle Lake, St. Mary Chalets, Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, Piegan Pass to Many Glacier Hotel—A 5-day scenic trip	18.00	5
Same trip as far as St. Mary Chalets only—3-day trip	13.25	5
From Many Glacier Hotel:		
*Iceberg Lake and return—1-day trip	3.50	1
Granite Park and return—2-day trip	8.00	1
Granite Park and return—1-day trip	5.00	1
*Cracker Lake and return—1-day trip	3.50	1
Morning Eagle Falls, Piegan Pass and return—1-day trip	4.00	1
Going-to-the-Sun Chalets via Piegan Pass one way—1-day trip	4.00	1
†Logan Pass Triangle Trip—via Granite Park, Logan Pass, Going-to-the-Sun and Piegan Pass and vice versa—3-day trip	12.50	1
*Ptarmigan Lake and return—1-day trip	4 00	3
*Grinnell Lake and return—½-day trip	3.50	3
Grinnell Glacier and return—1-day trip	4.00	3
From Going-to-the-Sun Chalets:		
Many Glacier Hotel via Piegan Pass	4.00	1
†Triangle Trip: via Logan Pass, Granite Park, Swiftcurrent Pass, Many Glacier and Piegan Pass or vice versa—3-day trip	12.50	1
*Sexton Glacier and return—½-day trip	3.50	3
*Gunsight Lake and return—1-day trip	$4.00	3
*Roes Basin and return—1-day trip	4.00	3
Lake McDonald via Sperry Chalets and Gunsight Pass—2-day trip, stopping over night at Sperry Chalets	8.00	5
From St. Mary Chalets:		
*Red Eagle Lake and return—1-day trip	$ 4.00	3
Glacier Park Hotel via Red Eagle, Triple Divide, Cut Bank Chalets, and Two Medicine Chalets (Inside Trail Trip)—3-day trip	13.25	5
From Lake McDonald (Lewis' Hotel):		
*Sperry Glacier and return—1-day trip	4.00	3
Lincoln Peak and return—1-day trip	4.00	3
*Avalanche Basin and return—1-day trip	4.00	3
Snyder Lake and return—1-day trip	4.00	3
Going-to-the-Sun Chalets via Sperry Chalets and Gunsight Pass—2-day trip	8.00	5
For Special or Non-Scheduled Trips:		
Saddle and Pack Horses, per day	$ 3.00	
Guides, including Guides' Horse and board per day	8.00	

NOTE—Trips marked (*) made daily during season; other trips available July 1st to Sept. 1st.
(†) Parties once started on "Triangle Trip" will not be allowed refund in case of withdrawal before trip is completed.

All Expense Camping Trips

Licensed outfitters in Glacier Park are prepared to furnish complete camp outfits at the following prices for trips of ten or more days.

	Cost per day per Person
For party of 1	$25.00
For party of 2	15.75
For party of 3	12.65
For party of 4	12.40
For party of 5	11.30
For party of 6	10.60
For party of 7 or more	10.00

Examples of Combination Tours via Auto, Launch and Saddle Horse

The rates quoted cover transportation only and do not include meals and lodging at hotels and chalets.

FROM GLACIER PARK HOTEL — Round Trip Per Person

One-Day Tour:
A delightful ride by auto to Two Medicine Lake and Return: Twelve miles to Two Medicine Chalets—afternoon trip. $ 3.00

One-Day Tour:
By saddle horse to summit of Mt. Henry and return—wonderful view of Two Medicine Valley from Summit. Party of three or more 4.00

One-Day Tour:
To St. Mary Chalets and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets by auto and launch, leaving Glacier Park Hotel at 8 a. m. and returning at 6:15 p. m. Round trip 85 miles of wonderful scenery 8.50

Two-Day Tour:
Glacier Park Hotel to Many Glacier Hotel first day, returning second day and making side trip to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, thence via St. Mary to Glacier Park Hotel. Automobile and launch 14.50

Three-Day Tour:
First day to Many Glacier Hotel via auto; second day to Iceberg Lake by saddle horse; third day to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets via auto and launch, thence via St. Mary and auto to Glacier Park Hotel 18.00

Four-Day Tour:
First day via auto to Many Glacier Hotel; second day saddle horse to Iceberg Lake; third day saddle horse to Cracker Lake; fourth day to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets via auto and launch, returning same day to Glacier Park Hotel $21 50

Five-Day Tour:
First day auto to Many Glacier Hotel; second day saddle horse to Iceberg Lake; third day saddle horse to Granite Park; fourth day return to Many-Glacier Hotel; fifth day return to Glacier Park Hotel via St Mary and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets. 26.00

Six-Day Tour:
First day auto to Many Glacier Hotel; second day saddle horse to Iceberg Lake; third day saddle horse to Cracker Lake; fourth day saddle horse to Granite Park; fifth day return to Many Glacier Hotel; sixth day to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets via auto and launch, thence to Glacier Park Hotel 29.50

Seven-Day Tour:
First day auto to Many Glacier Hotel; second day saddle horse to Iceberg Lake; third day saddle horse to Cracker Lake; fourth day saddle horse to Granite Park; fifth day Granite Park via Logan Pass to Going-to-the-Sun; sixth day saddle horse over Piegan Pass to Many Glacier Hotel; seventh day Many Glacier Hotel via auto and launch to Going-to-the-Sun and St. Mary, thence to Glacier Park Hotel 34.00

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WILD FLOWERS EVERYWHERE

In Glacier Park the wild flowers often contrast their colors with a background of pure white snow

Distances Between Points of Interest in Glacier Park

From Glacier Park Hotel:	Miles
Two Medicine Chalets	12
Summit of Mt. Henry	8
Two Medicine Falls	1
Cut Bank Chalets	22
St. Mary Chalets	32
Going-to-the-Sun Chalets	41
Many Glacier Hotel	55
Sperry Chalets	58
Granite Park	64

From Two Medicine Chalets:	
Trick Falls	2
Mt. Henry	4
Dawson Pass	8
Appistoki Falls	2
Cut Bank Pass	10
Cut Bank Chalets	18

From Cut Bank Chalets:	
Cut Bank Pass	8
Triple Divide	8
Red Eagle Lake	15
St. Mary Chalets	23

From Going-to-the-Sun Chalets:	
Sexton Glacier	6
Gunsight Lake	9
Blackfeet Glacier	12
Gunsight Pass	13
Sperry Chalets	17
Piegan Pass	9
Many Glacier Hotel (by trail)	18
Many Glacier Hotel (by road)	32
Logan Pass	8
Granite Park	16

From St. Mary Chalets:	Miles
Glacier Park Hotel	32
Many Glacier Hotel	23
Going-to-the-Sun Chalets	9
Sperry Chalets	26
Lake McDonald	33
Red Eagle Lake	8
Triple Divide	15
Cut Bank Chalets	22

From Many Glacier Hotel:	
Iceberg Lake	6
Cracker Lake	7
Grinnell Lake	5
Josephine Lake	2
Ptarmigan Lake	7
Swiftcurrent Pass	8
Granite Park Chalets	9
Piegan Pass	9
Morning Eagle Falls	8
Going-to-the-Sun Chalets (by trail)	18
Going-to-the-Sun Chalets (by road)	32
Grinnell Glacier	7
Appekunny Falls	2

From Granite Park Chalets:	
Rosenwald Ridge	½
Summit of Swiftcurrent Mt	1
The Garden Wall	1
Logan Pass	8
Going-to-the-Sun Chalets	16
Lake McDonald	20
Waterton Lake	18

From Head of Lake McDonald:	
Belton Station	13
Sperry Chalets	7
Avalanche Basin	9
Granite Park	20
Trout Lake	8

United States Government Publications

The following publications may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at prices given. Remittances should be made by money order or in cash:

Origin of the Scenic Features of Glacier National Park, by M. R. Campbell, 42 pages, 25 illustrations, 15 cents.

Glaciers of Glacier National Park, by W. C. Alden, 48 pages, 30 illustrations, 15 cents.

Some Lakes of Glacier National Park, by M. J. Elrod, 32 pages, 19 illustrations, 10 cents.

Glacier National Park—a Popular Guide to its Geology and Scenery, by M. R. Campbell, 54 pages, 13 plates, including map, 30 cents.

Panoramic View of Glacier National Park, 18½x21 inches. 25 cents.

National Parks Portfolio, by Robert Sterling Yard, 260 pages, 270 illustrations descriptive of nine National Parks. Pamphlet edition, 35 cents; book edition, 55 cents.

The following may be obtained from Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., at price given.

Map of Glacier National Park, 31x35 inches, 25 cents.

The following publications may be obtained free on written application to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C., or by personal application at the registration offices of the Park.

Circular of general information regarding Glacier National Park.

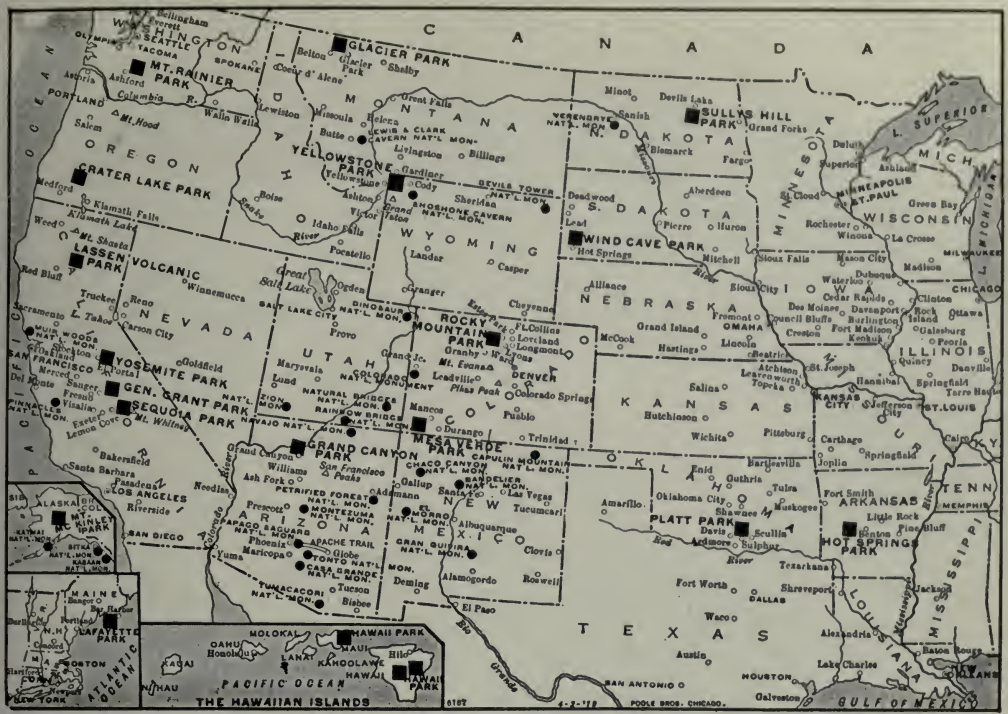
Glimpses of our National Parks, 48 pages, illustrated.

Map showing location of National Parks and National Monuments, and railroad routes thereto.

United States Railroad Administration Publications

The following publications may be obtained free on application to any Consolidated Ticket Office, or Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments, or Travel Bureau—Western Lines, 646 Transportation Building, Chicago, Illinois:

Arizona and New Mexico Rockies.
California for the Tourist.
Colorado and Utah Rockies.
Crater Lake National Park, Oregon.
Glacier National Park, Montana.
Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona.
Hawaii National Park, Hawaiian Islands.
Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas.
Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado.
Mount Rainier National Park, Washington.
Northern Lakes—Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois and Upper Michigan.
Pacific Northwest and Alaska.
Petrified Forest National Monument, Arizona.
Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado.
Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, California.
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho.
Yosemite National Park, California.
Zion National Monument, Utah.



THE NATIONAL PARKS AT A GLANCE

For particulars as to fares, train schedules, etc., apply to any Railroad Ticket Agent, or to any of the following United States Railroad Administration Consolidated Ticket Offices.

WEST

Beaumont, Tex..Orleans and Pearl Sts.
Bremerton, Wash .....224 Front St.
Butte, Mont. .....2 N. Main St.
Chicago, Ill. ....175 W. Jackson Blvd.
Colorado Springs, Colo.
119 E. Pike's Peak Ave.
Dallas, Tex .....112-114 Field St.
Denver, Colo .....601 17th St.
Des Moines, Iowa ....403 Walnut St.
Duluth, Minn. ....334 W. Superior St.
El Paso, Tex ....Mills and Oregon Sts.
Ft. Worth, Tex .....702 Houston St.
Fresno, Cal .....J and Fresno Sts.
Galveston, Tex ..21st and Market Sts.
Helena, Mont. .....58 S. Main St.
Houston, Tex .....904 Texas Ave.
Kansas City, Mo.
Ry. Ex. Bldg. 7th and Walnut Sts.
Lincoln, Neb. .....104 N. 13th St.
Little Rock, Ark .....202 W. 2d St.
Long Beach, Cal..L. A. & S. L. Station
Los Angeles, Cal ....215 S. Broadway
Milwaukee, Wis ....99 Wisconsin St.
Minneapolis, Minn. 202 Sixth St. South
Oakland, Cal. .13th St. and Broadway
Ocean Park, Cal .....160 Pier Ave.
Oklahoma City, Okla.
131 W. Grand Ave.
Omaha, Neb .....1416 Dodge St.
Peoria, Ill...Jefferson and Liberty Sts.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Adams St. and Central Ave.
Portland, Ore..3d and Washington Sts.
Pueblo, Colo ....401-3 N. Union Ave.
St. Joseph, Mo .....505 Francis St.
St. Louis, Mo., 318-328 North Broadway
St. Paul, Minn ..4th and Jackson Sts.
Sacramento, Cal .....801 K St.
Salt Lake, Utah
Main and S. Temple Sts.
San Antonio, Texas
315-17 N. St. Mary's St.
San Diego, Cal .....300 Broadway
San Francisco, Cal.
Lick Bldg., Post St. and Lick Place
San Jose, Cal., 1st and San Fernando Sts.
Seattle, Wash .....714-16 2d Ave.
Shreveport, La..Milam and Market Sts.
Sioux City, Iowa .....510 4th St.
Spokane, Wash.
Davenport Hotel, 815 Sprague Ave.
Tacoma, Wash ...1117-19 Pacific Ave.
Waco, Texas ....6th and Franklin Sts.
Whittier, Cal ....L. A. & S. L. Station
Winnipeg, Man .....226 Portage Ave.

EAST

Annapolis, Md .....54 Maryland Ave.
Atlantic City, N. J...1301 Pacific Ave.
Baltimore, Md ...B. & O. R. R. Bldg.
Boston, Mass .....67 Franklin St.
Brooklyn, N. Y. .....336 Fulton St.
Buffalo, N. Y., Main and Division Sts.
Cincinnati, Ohio ...6th and Main Sts.
Cleveland, Ohio ...1004 Prospect Ave.
Columbus, Ohio .....70 East Gay St.
Dayton, Ohio .....19 S. Ludlow St.
Detroit, Mich ...13 W. LaFayette Ave.
Evansville, Ind. ..L. & N. R. R. Bldg.
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CANYON AND FALLS IN SWIFTCURRENT VALLEY

GRAND CANYON

National Park

ARIZONA

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL PARK SERIES

The Titan of Chasms—inexpressible—you must see it to understand.

A Cosmic Intaglio

An Appreciation of

Grand Canyon National Park

By Charles F. Lummis

Author of "The Land of Poco Tiempo," "Some Strange Corners of Our Country," "Pueblo Indian Folk Stories," etc.

IN the very cradle of recorded Time, the Grand Canyon was waiting, under the Slow Smile of God, for Man to come to it and know His chiefest Wonder-vision on earth; this vast chameleon, unearthly, attainable, Mirage in Immortal Rock. Through milleniums it has been worshipful and awe-full to the bronzed First Americans, whose swallow-nesting homes still crumble along that amethystine "Rim." Caucasians were late of coming — though to us parvenus it seems long ago, in years and world-change. When Coronado's lieutenant, Garcia Lopez de Cárdenas, first of Europeans, stood upon this Brink (September 14, 1540), Luther was walking the floor with his fretful Reformation, just cutting its teeth. Henry VIII. was still adding new reels to his kinema of wives. His seven-year-old daughter Bess was learning never to lose her head (as Mamma had done), and to have no heart to lose. She staid unmarried as many times as Papa didn't. It was forty years before Raleigh spread his cape for her. It was a generation before Shakespeare, and two before Milton; seventy years before English was spoken in any home in all the New World. There was not a printed Bible, except in Latin; and the King James version was nigh seventy years to the future. It was three centuries before the first friction match; over two hundred years before Ben Franklin invented the first cook-stove; twenty-five years before the first forks and steel needles. It was a world without kerosene, wire cigars, potatoes, corn, whisky, side-saddles, public schools and libraries, quinine, rifles, tin cans, turkeys, newspapers, novels, vaccination — without even the sacred symbol, $.

As to the Franciscan missionaries — it was a week before our Declaration of Independence that Fray Francisco Garcés (first of Europeans) saw the Canyon from the West. In the same month that General Howe defeated Washington's forces at White Plains, Fray Sylvestre Velez de Escalante

was first white man to cross (October 7, 1776) the chasm and its headlong river.

Major Powell's heroic threadings of that fearsome Labyrinth (1869-70) marked the first serious attention of "Americans" to the most wondrous thing in America; but his notable volumes precipitated no pilgrimage. Thirty-five years ago, when I began my 'prenticeship to the Canyon, not a hundred people a year saw it—and ten Englishmen to one American. Today (most thanks to the builders of the steel highway), it is famous and luxuriously accessible—yet 95 per cent of the travelers passing within sixty miles never visit it!

As it was I who first raised (a third of a century ago) the slogan, "See America First!" it now falls my privilege to extend this official invitation to the opening of the Grand Canyon, at last a National Park, guarded by Government; a heritage unto our children's children forever. I doubt not it has the very humility of its transcendent greatness, and patiently enjoys our little "Recognition" and "Honor."

The Grand Canyon Bids You! Come, all ye Peoples of the Earth, to witness God's boldest and most flaming Signature across Earth's face! Come—and penitent—ye of the United States, to marvel upon this chiefest Miracle of our own land!

Ten thousand pens have "described at" this Indescribable, in vain. It is alone in the world. The only *Mountain Range in Captivity*—a hundred miles of unearthly peaks, taller from their gnawing river than Mt. Washington above the distant sea; all countersunk in a prodigious serpentine gulf of living rock; a *Cosmic Intaglio* carved in the bosom of the great Arizona Plateau. Nowhere else can you look up hundreds of 7,000-foot cliffs whose tops are but three miles from a plummet to your feet. And from their Rim, look down upon such leagues of inverted and captive skies—of rainbows in solution, and snow and thunder tempests far below you; and brimming fogs that flow with the moon, and with dawn ebb and ebb—till one by one the white, voiceless tide reveals the glorified "islands" of its countless archipelago of glowing peaks.

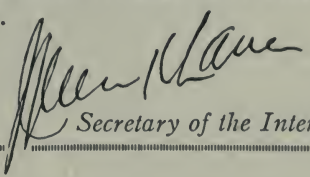
It is a matchless cross-section of Earth's anatomy, to the geologist. To all, it is a Poem; History; an imperishable Inspiration. Words cannot over-tell it—nor half tell. See it, and you will know why!

It has waited long to give you welcome and benediction and a deathless Memory. Come!

Chas. F. Curtis.

To the American People:

Uncle Sam asks you to be his guest. He has prepared for you the choice places of this continent—places of grandeur, beauty and of wonder. He has built roads through the deep-cut canyons and beside happy streams, which will carry you into these places in comfort, and has provided lodgings and food in the most distant and inaccessible places that you might enjoy yourself and realize as little as possible the rigors of the pioneer traveler's life. These are for you. They are the playgrounds of the people. To see them is to make more hearty your affection and admiration for America.



Secretary of the Interior

Grand Canyon National Park

Grand Canyon National Park, in northern Arizona, is the newest of our national playgrounds, having been brought into the National Park family by Act of Congress, February 26, 1919. One comes upon it suddenly, only a short distance from the railroad terminus—a titanic gash in the earth's crust, an unexpected step-off in the wooded mesa country.

Imagine a stupendous chasm, in places ten to thirteen miles wide from rim to rim, more than two hundred miles long in the total of its meanderings, and more than a mile deep. A mighty river, the Colorado, has chiseled out the inner granite gorge, which is flanked on each side by tier upon tier of huge architectural forms—veritable mountains—carved by erosion from the solid rock strata which lie exposed in great layers to the desert sun. And all painted in colors of the rainbow.

That's the Grand Canyon.

Other scenic wonders are viewed either on the level or looking up. The Grand Canyon, from the rim, is looked down upon. The sensation is novel—absolutely unique, in fact. Not every visitor can at once adjust untrained eyes to this sudden shift from the usual outlook. Gradually one must become accustomed to the change from the ordinary range of vision. It is like seeing a landscape from a low-flying aeroplane.

Descend by trail, and, one after another, the Canyon forms seem to creep upward, until soon they take their place in familiar fashion along the horizon. Not until then do they assume a natural aspect.

As first glimpsed from the very edge of the abyss, the Canyon is a geologic marvel and a spiritual emotion. Below is a primeval void, hemmed in everywhere, except skyward, by the solid framework of our earth—rocks, and rocks, and yet more rocks, millions of years old.

At high noon the enclosing walls seem to flatten out and are strangely unimpressive. They lack life and luster and form. They are wholly material and make scant appeal to the emotions. One is aware of bigness and deepness and stillness, but not of any mystery.

Come back to the edge of the abyss in the late afternoon, or early in the morning. How marvelous the transformation! Immense forms have pushed out from the sheer walls. They float in a purple sea of mysterious shadows. It is a symphony of mass and color, of body and soul. Almost a new heaven is born and, with it, a new inferno, swathed in soft celestial fires; a whole chaotic underworld, just emptied of primeval floods and waiting for a new creative word; eluding all sense of perspective or

El Tovar Hotel on the brink of the Canyon.
The Lookout is a quaint rough stone observatory and rest house on the rim near head of Bright Angel Trail.

dimension, outstretching the faculty of measurement, overlapping the confines of definite apprehension; a boding, terrible thing, unflinchingly real, yet spectral as a dream. Never was picture more harmonious, never flower more exquisitely beautiful. It flashes instant communication of all that architecture and painting and music for a thousand years have gropingly striven to express.

Thus speaks the Grand Canyon to almost every person who comes within the magic circle of its perpetual allurement. Joaquin Miller affirms that at the Canyon color is king. William Winter calls it "this surpassing wonder," and Hamlin Garland is most impressed by its thousand differing moods. John Muir sums it up in a striking phrase—"wildness so Godful, cosmic, primeval." Possibly a little girl expressed the inexpressible most simply when she remarked that it is so beautiful she would like to live here always.

A Canyon Within a System of Canyons

A canyon, truly, but not after the accepted type. An intricate system of canyons, rather, each subordinate to the river channel in the center, which in its turn is subordinate to the whole effect. That river channel, the profoundest depth, and actually more than six thousand feet below the point of view, is in seeming a rather insignificant trench, attracting the eye more by reason of its somber tone and mysterious suggestion than by any appreciable characteristic of a chasm. It is perhaps five miles distant in a straight line, and its uppermost rims are nearly four thousand feet beneath the observer. One cannot believe the distance to be more than a mile as the crow flies, before descending the wall.

Yet the immediate chasm itself is only the first step of a long terrace that leads down to the innermost gorge and the river. Roll a heavy stone to the rim and let it go. It falls the height of the Eiffel tower, and explodes like a bomb on a projecting ledge. If any considerable fragments remain they bound onward, snapping trees like straws; bursting, crashing down the declivities until they make a last plunge over the brink of a void; and then there comes languidly up the cliff-sides a faint, distant roar, and your boulder lies scattered as wide as Wycliffe's ashes, although the final fragment has lodged only a little way, so to speak, below the rim.

The spectacle is so symmetrical, and so completely excludes the outside world and its accustomed standards, it is with difficulty one can acquire any notion of its immensity. Were it half as deep, half as broad, it would be no less bewildering, so utterly does it baffle human grasp.

The terrific deeps that part the walls of hundreds of castles and turrets of mountainous bulk may be approximately located in barely discernible penstrokes of detail. The comparative insignificance of what are termed grand sights in other parts of the world is now clearly revealed.

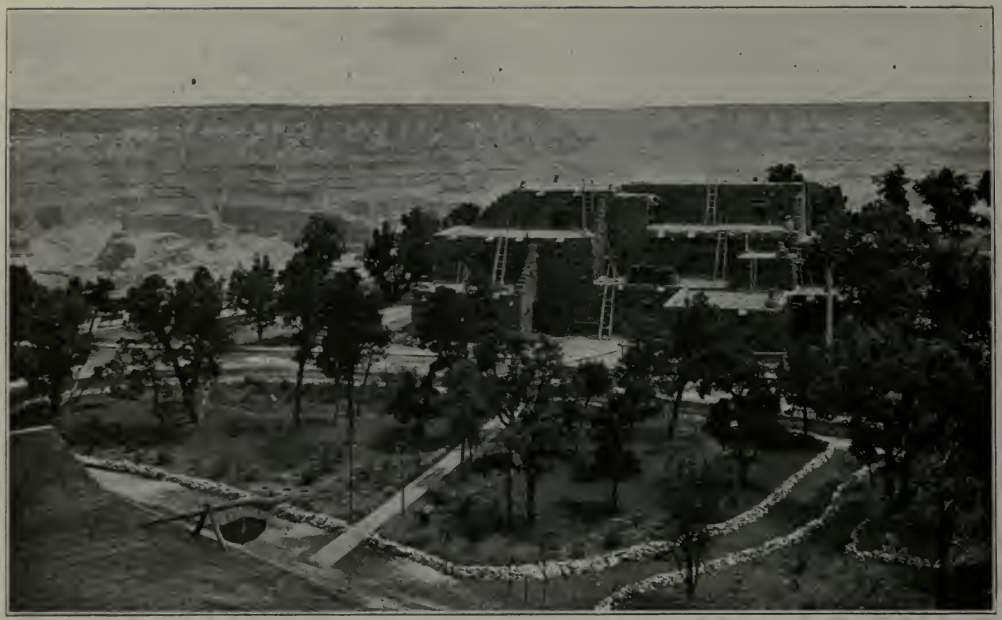
Overmastering Charm of the Panorama

Still, such particulars cannot long hold the attention, for the panorama is the real overmastering charm. It is never twice the same. The scene incessantly changes, flushing and fading, advancing into crystalline clearness, retiring into slumberous haze.

Should it chance to have rained heavily in the night, next morning the Canyon may be completely filled with fog. As the sun mounts, the curtain of mist suddenly breaks into cloud fleeces, and while you gaze these fleeces rise and dissipate, leaving the Canyon bare. At once around the bases of the lowest cliffs white puffs begin to appear and their number multiplies until once more they rise and overflow the rim, and it is as if you stood on some land's end looking down upon a formless void. Then quickly comes the complete dissipation, and again the marshaling in the depths, the upward advance, the total suffusion and the speedy vanishing, repeated over and over until the warm walls have expelled their saturation.

It is, indeed, a place created by some magician's wand.

Long may the visitor loiter upon the verge, powerless to shake loose from the charm, until the sun is low in the West. Then the Canyon sinks into mysterious purple shadow, the far Shinumo Altar is tipped with a golden ray, and against a leaden horizon the long line of the Echo Cliffs reflects a soft brilliance of inde-



Opposite El Tovar Hotel is a replica of a Hopi Indian house.

scribable beauty, a light that, elsewhere, surely never was on sea or land. Then darkness falls, and should there be a moon, the scene in part revives in silver light, a thousand spectral forms projected from inscrutable gloom; dreams of mountains, as in their sleep they brood on things eternal.

The River as Viewed From Foot of the Trails

The traveler stands upon a sandy rift, confronted by nearly vertical walls many hundred feet high, at whose base a tawny torrent pitches in a giddying, onward slide, that gives him momentarily the sensation of slipping into an abyss.

Dwarfed by such prodigious mountain shores, which rise immediately from the water at an angle that would deny footing to a mountain sheep, it is not easy to estimate confidently the width and volume of the river. Choked by the stubborn granite, its width is probably between 250 and 300 feet, its velocity fifteen miles an hour, and its volume and turmoil equal to the Whirlpool Rapids of Niagara. Its rise in time of heavy rain is rapid and appalling, for the walls shed almost instantly all the water that falls upon them. Drift is lodged in the crevices thirty feet overhead.

For only a few hundred yards is the tortuous stream visible, but its effect upon the senses is perhaps the greater for that reason. Issuing as from a mountain side, it slides with oily smoothness for a space and suddenly breaks into violent waves that comb back against the current and shoot unexpectedly here and there, while the volume sways, tide-like, from side to side, and long curling breakers form and hold their outline lengthwise of the shore, despite the seemingly irresistible velocity of the water. The river is laden with drift (huge tree trunks), which it tosses like chips in its terrible play.

As it is Written in the Archives

The Colorado is one of the great rivers of North America. Formed in Southern Utah by the confluence of the Green and the Grand, it intersects the northwestern corner of Arizona, and flows southward until it reaches tidewater in the Gulf of California. It drains a territory of 300,000 square miles. At three points, Needles, Parker and Yuma on the California boundary, it is crossed by a railroad. Elsewhere its course lies far from the routes of common travel.

The early Spanish explorers at first reported it in 1540. Again in 1776, a Spanish priest found a crossing at a

The Grand Canyon is the most instructive example of one of the chief factors of earth-building—erosion.

place that still bears the name "Vado de los Padres."

For more than eighty years thereafter the Big Canyon remained unvisited except by the Indian, the Mormon herdsman, and the trapper, although the Sitgreaves expedition of 1851, journeying westward, struck the river about one hundred and fifty miles above Yuma, and Lieutenant Whipple in 1854 made a survey for a practicable railroad route along the thirty-fifth parallel, where a railroad afterwards was constructed.

In 1857 the War Department dispatched an expedition in charge of Lieutenant Ives to explore the Colorado upstream to the head of navigation. Ives ascended to the head of Black Canyon; then returning to the Needles, he set off northeast across country. He reached the Canyon at Diamond and Cataract Creeks in the spring of 1858, and made a wide southward detour around the San Francisco Peaks, thence to the Hopi Pueblos, to Fort Defiance, and back to civilization.

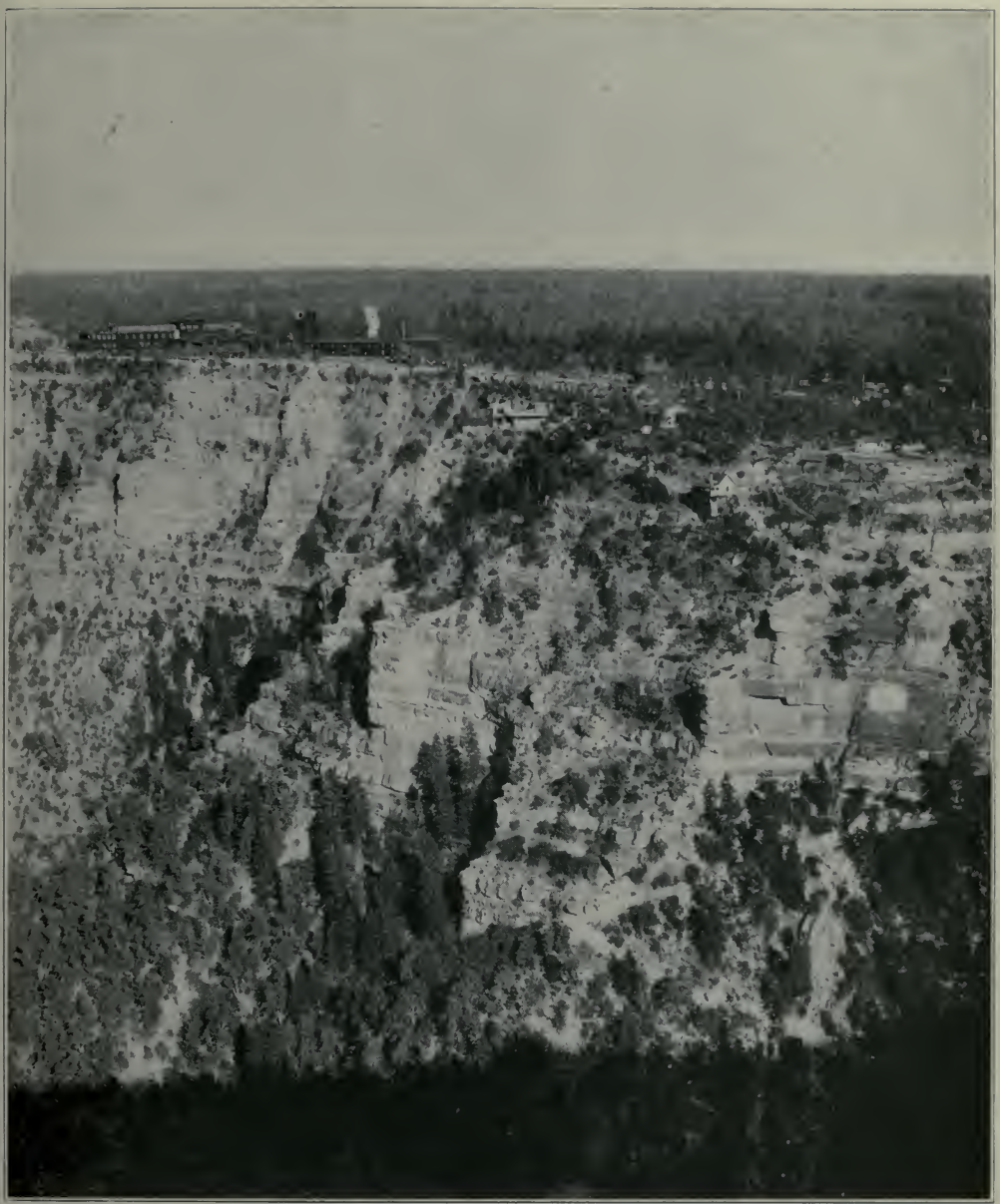
It remained for a geologist and a school-teacher, a one-armed veteran of the Civil War, John Wesley Powell, afterward director of the United States Geological Survey, to dare and to accomplish the exploration of the mighty river.

In 1869 Major Powell started with nine men and four boats from Green River City, in Utah. Powell launched his flotilla on May 24th, and on August 30th landed at the mouth of the Virgin River, more than one thousand miles by river channel from starting place, minus two boats and four men. There proved to be no impassable whirlpools in the Grand Canyon, no underground passages and no cataracts. But the trip was hazardous in the extreme. The adventurers faced the unknown at every bend, daily, often several times daily, embarking upon swift rapids without guessing upon what rocks or in what great falls they might terminate. Continually they upset.

Again, in 1871, he started down river with three boats and went as far as the Crossing of the Fathers. In the summer of 1872 he returned to the row boats at Lee's Ferry, and descended as far as the mouth of Kanab Wash, where the river journey was abandoned.

Powell's journal of the initial trip is a most fascinating tale, written in a compact and modest style, which, in spite of its reticence, tells an epic story of purest heroism. It definitely established the scene of his exploration as the most wonderful geological and spectacular phenomenon known to mankind, and justified the name which had been bestowed upon it—the Grand Canyon.

Hermit Rim Road is a city boulevard on the very brink of the Grand Canyon.



El Tovar Hotel and Bright Angel Cottages from Maricopa Point.

Since that day several expeditions have traversed the same route, each experiencing thrills enough for a lifetime. Powell easily ranks at the top of the list. Not only was he a pioneer, but his daring was for the sake of scientific knowledge.

Canyon Geology

The average man measures long periods of time by centuries. The geologist reckons otherwise. To him a hundred years are but the tick of a clock, the passing of a summer cloud. He deals in aeons as others do in minutes, and thus is able to measure, after a fashion, almost inconceivable time.

Searching for a convenient yardstick, the building of our earth is first thought of as divided into four eras. Periods are lesser divisions of the eras. In the proterozoic era there are two periods—archaean and algonkian. The paleozoic

era has six periods—the cambrian, ordovician, silurian, devonian, carboniferous and permian. The mesozoic era divides into the triassic, jurassic and cretaceous periods. The cenozoic era has five periods —eocene, oligocene, miocene, pliocene and pleistocene.

These four periods particularly must be borne in mind, because they are the primer of Canyon geology, viz., the archaean, algonkian, cambrian and carboniferous rocks, which are among the very oldest of earth's strata. The later rocks undoubtedly were here once—nearly 12,000 feet of them—on top of what today is top, but in some remote age they were shaved off.

Yet the Canyon itself is accounted geologically modern. It happened, so scientists say, only yesterday.

Stand almost anywhere on the south rim and look at the north wall, which is the southern limit of the Kaibab plateau. That north rim is three times as far from the Colorado River as is the south rim, and is 1,000 to 1,500 feet higher, viz., 5,500 to 6,000 feet above the river, compared with 4,500 feet. It is like a section of layer cake, each layer of different material and color—or like gigantic beds of titanic masonry.

Begin at the top and go down. For the first 3,000 feet or more, the wall descends by cliffs, steep slopes and narrow ledges. Next comes a wide terrace, the Tonto platform. Lastly appears the inner granite gorge, V-shaped and 1,000 to 1,200 feet deep, with the river flowing at the bottom in a trench 250 to 300 feet wide.

The light buff formation at the top is the Kaibab limestone.

Beneath this is another light-colored formation, the crossbedded Coconino gray sandstone, presenting a sheer face.

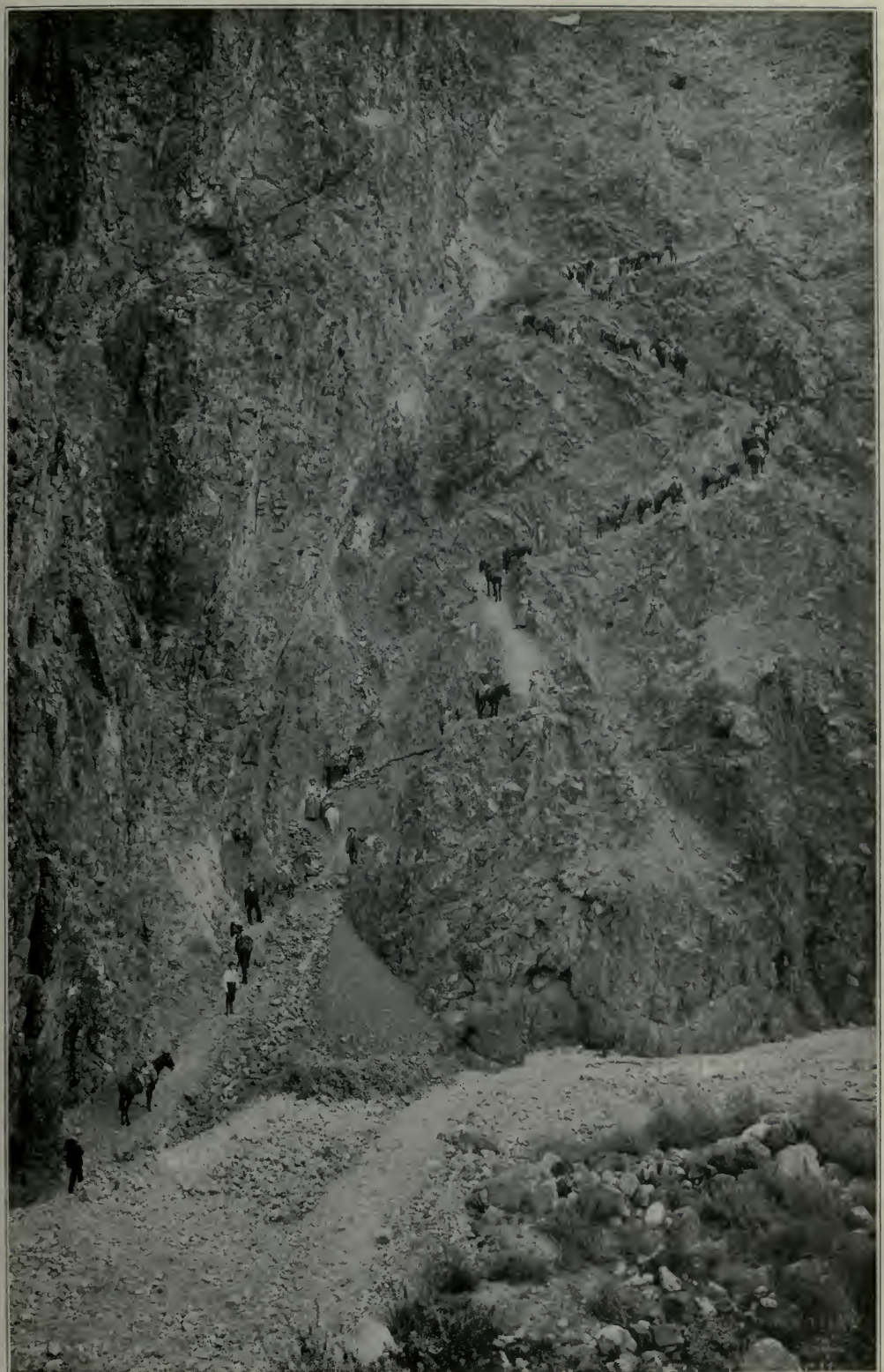
The next is of bright red color, due to oxide of iron; it consists of alternating beds of hard sandstone cliff and soft shale slopes, about 1,100 feet thick, and known as the Supai formation.

Farther down is the Red wall or "blue" limestone, 550 feet thick and very hard, so finely grained it seems to be a single bed; its precipitous cliffs are stained red by wash from the strata above; in this formation occurs Jacob's Ladder, on Bright Angel Trail, and Cathedral Stairs, on Hermit Trail.

These were laid down during the carboniferous period.

The horizontal formations below the red wall form the Tonto group, of the Cambrian period. In order, from top to bottom, they are—Muav limestone, thin-banded and grayish green; Bright Angel shale, 325 feet; and the basic rocks—Tapeats sandstone, hard and brown, forming the floor of the Tonto platform.

Where Hermit Road ends and Hermit Trail begins is a unique rest house called Hermit's Rest.



The "Devil's Corkscrew" is a spiral pathway down an almost perpendicular wall on the Bright Angel Trail.

You may notice that these strata are not at the same height everywhere. This is due to fractures or "faults," along which the rocks on one side are much lower than on the other.

All these nearly horizontal strata rest on a level surface of archaean and algonkian rocks, through which the river has cut a lower inner gorge.

That, in brief, is what you see today.

Geologists agree that the rocks of each period represent an uplift and subsidence of the upper crust, extending over incalculable time, each subsidence being followed by sedimentary deposits on the sea bottom, ultimately forming a new series of rocks.

Imagine this huge mass, say three and a half miles thick, gradually lifted up, and forming a plateau with an area of 13,000 to 15,000 square miles. The top two-thirds, except an isolated butte here and there, was next eliminated by erosion, and then the Colorado River began to cut the Grand Canyon through the lower third.

Nobody knows to what extent, if any, earthquake disturbances originally may have helped to make the Grand Canyon, but the masterful influence of erosion is plainly to be seen. The Canyon has not stopped changing. Every decade it gets a fraction deeper and wider, by erosion only.

Roadside erosion is familiar to us all. A hundred times we have idly noted the fantastic water-carved walls and minaretted slopes of ordinary ditches. But seldom, perhaps, have we realized that the muddy roadside ditch and the world-famous Grand Canyon of the Colorado River are, from Nature's standpoint, identical; that they differ only in soil and size.

An All-The-Year Resort

The Grand Canyon is more than something stupendous to look at. It is a place for rest and recreation. It may be visited any day in the year. When most other mountain resorts are frozen up, the titan of chasms is easily accessible. During the winter snow falls in the pine forest along the rim, and the upper sections of the trails to the river are covered with a white blanket. Nevertheless one may venture muleback down any of the principal trails, confident that spring soon will begin to peek out timidly and early summer appear just around the turn. For, going down, the climate changes perceptibly every few hundred feet, so that when on the rim a nipping frost is in the air there are fragile desert flowers blooming along the river gulches.

The weather in July or August is not torrid, except at the very bottom of the giant cleft. Up above, the rim is almost a mile and a half above sea-level. That means cool mornings, evenings and nights. Only at noon in the summer months does the thermometer register a high figure; yet because of absence of moisture, in midsummer one moves about in perfect comfort during the day and sleeps under a blanket at night.

Go down in summer and the temperature comes up; come up in winter and the temperature goes down. The difference of nearly a mile in altitude between the Colorado River and Canyon rim is like traveling hundreds of miles north or south on the level.

Also high altitude means cool summers, while southerly latitude means warm winters, as a rule—which explains why the Grand Canyon is an ideal resort the year 'round.

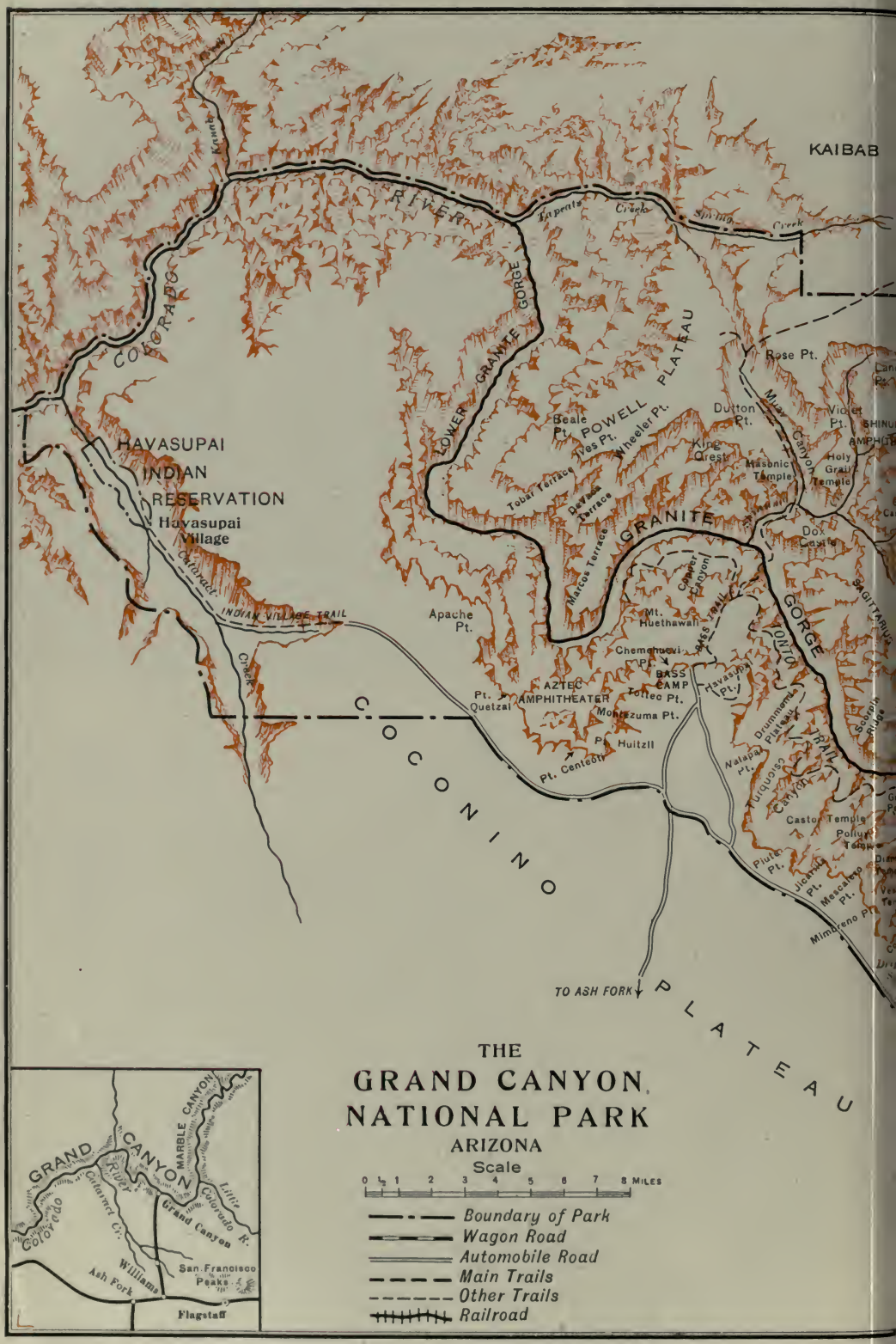
As a rule, too, this part of Arizona is a land of sunshine; the air is dry and the wind velocity is under the average. Easy drives, in the stimulating atmosphere of Arizona, a mile and a half up in the sky, soothe tired brain and nerves. More vigorous is the horseback exercise, taken through the parklike glades and reaches of Tusayan Forest.

While spring and fall perhaps are more attractive than midsummer or midwinter, each season has its special lure. Camping, during the December - to - March period, is restricted to the inner canyon region. The boulevard rim drives, and the south wall trails are open from January to January. So are the hotels.

Most persons make the mistake of trying to see the Canyon in too short a time. They rush in, rush around, and rush out. That's the wrong way. The right way is to take it leisurely.

A Pullman brings one to the very rim. While it is possible to get a hasty glimpse in a day, this hurried day must be spent either on the rim or in a rush down the trail to the river's edge; it is not possible to do both between sunrise and sunset,

A noted feature of Bright Angel Trail is Jacob's Ladder.
The Tonto Trail follows the inner gorge, thousands of feet below the rim.


KAIBAB
COLORADO RIVER
Kwagunt
Kanab Creek
Saphello Creek
Shinumo Creek
LOWER GRANITE GORGE
POWELL PLATEAU
Rose Pt.
Dutton Pt.
Muav Canyon
Violet Pt.
SHINUMO AMPHITHEATER
Beale Pt.
Tres Pt.
Wheeler Pt.
King Crest
Masonic Temple
Holy Grail Temple
Tower Terrace
Devils Terrace
Marcos Terrace
GRANITE GORGE
Dox Castle
HAVASUPAI INDIAN RESERVATION
Havasupai Village
Cataract Creek
INDIAN VILLAGE TRAIL
Apache Pt.
Mt. Huethawali
Cremation Canyon
Bass Trail
SAGITTARIUS
Chemehuevi Pt.
BASS CAMP
Tonto Trail
Havasupai Pt.
AZTEC AMPHITHEATER
Pt. Quetzal
Toltec Pt.
Montezuma Pt.
Pt. Huitzil
Pt. Centeotl
COCONINO PLATEAU
Drummond Plateau
Nalapa Pt.
Turquoise Canyon
Cardenas Butte
Georgia Pt.
Caster Temple
Poluphemus Temple
Piute Pt.
Jicarilla Pt.
Mescalero Pt.
Mimbreno Pt.
TO ASH FORK
THE
GRAND CANYON
NATIONAL PARK
ARIZONA
Scale
0 ½ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 MILES
Boundary of Park
Wagon Road
Automobile Road
Main Trails
Other Trails
Railroad
GRAND CANYON
MARBLE CANYON
Colorado River
Little Colorado R.
Grand Canyon
Cataract Cr.
Williams
Ash Fork
San Francisco Peaks
Flagstaff

FOREST
TO KANAB, UTAH AND ZION NATIONAL MONUMENT
A B PLATEAU
NAVAJO INDIAN RESERVATION
MARBLE CANYON
PAINTED DESERT
Nankoweap Creek
Malpais Mesa
Kwagunt Butte
Gunther Castle
Chuar Butte
Temple Butte
Cape Solitude
WALHALLA PLATEAU
Atoka Pt.
Siegfried Pyre
Naji Pt.
Chuar Cr.
Spring
R. Spring
Bright Angel Spring
Bright Angel Pt.
Natchi Pt.
Dragon Head
AMPHITHEATER
The Dragon
Dragon Corridor
Bright Angel Trail
Oza Butte
Manu Temple
Komo Pt.
Obi Pt.
Shiva Temple
Osiris Temple
Horus Temple
Isis Temple
Tower of Set
Buddha Temple
Deva Temple
Brahma Temple
Zoroaster Temple
Cheops Pyramid
Honan Pt.
Cape Royal
Cape Final
Juno Temple
Jupiter Temple
Venus Temple
Apollo Temple
Vishnu Temple
Rama Shrine
Krishna Shrine
Sheba Temple
Solomon Temple
Newberry Butte
Wotans Throne
Angels Gate
Plateau Pt.
Powell Monument
Grandeur Pt.
Navapai Pt.
Yaki Pt.
Newton Butte
Shoshone Pt.
Horseshoe Mesa
Grandview Pt.
Three Castles
Moran Pt.
Tapago Pt.
Zuni Pt.
Pima Pt.
Hopi Pt.
Maricopa Pt.
Comanche Pt.
Escalante Butte
Escalante Desert
Navajo Bridge
Desert View
Grand Canyon R. R. Sta.
EL TOVAR HOTEL
ROAD
BRIGHT ANGEL COTTAGES
RIM TRAIL
GRANITE GORGE
TONTO TRAIL
GRANITE CROSSING
Long Jim Canyon
GRANDVIEW HOTEL
COCONINO PLATEAU
TUSAYAN NATIONAL FOREST
TO FLAGSTAFF
WILLIAMS
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and both rim and river are well worth a day for each.

It is much better to plan to stay at least two full days, allowing one of them for the trail to the river and the other for rim drives. Or, combine both in the Hermit Rim drive and Hermit Trail trip, with a night in the Canyon.

Four or five days will enable you to really see this sublime spectacle. Viewed from above, it is an emotional experience. Descend mule-back over trails which zigzag steeply but safely down the cliffs, and the experience is altogether different.

Accommodations for Travelers

On arrival at the Canyon the traveler finds ample hotel accommodations, suitable entertainment for leisure hours, and complete facilities for outing trips. The saddle horses, mules and coach animals are specially trained for Western roads and trails. The vehicles are comparable to those found at Eastern resorts. Drivers and guides are experienced. The excellent hotels cater to all classes of visitors.

El Tovar — One of the most unique resort hotels in the Southwest is located at the railroad terminus, near head of Bright Angel Trail, at an elevation of 6,866 feet above sea-level. It is named El Tovar, and is under management of Fred Harvey.

It is a long, low structure, built of native boulders and pine logs. There are ninety-three sleeping-rooms, accommodating 175 guests. Forty-six of these rooms are connected with private bath.

There is a music-room, and rendezvous. In the main dining-room 165 persons can be seated at one time.

Hot and cold water, steam heat and electric light are supplied. El Tovar also has a steam laundry.

El Tovar Hotel is conducted on the American plan, i. e., room and meals both included. Rooms without bath, $5 a day for one person and $9 a day for two persons occupying same room; rooms with bath, $7 to $8 and upward for one person, and $12 to $15 a day and upward for two persons occupying same room. Meals only: breakfast and luncheon, $1 each; dinner, $1.50.

Bright Angel Cottages — Cozy lodgings in cottages or tents at Bright Angel Cottages, adjacent to El Tovar, cost $1.00 to $1.50 a day, each person; meals are furnished a la carte at the cafe. The accommodations are clean and comfortable. There are four cottages, open the year round and several large tents for summer only. All of the cottages have steam heat and electric light; one cottage also has baths. About 150 persons can be accommodated here. Kitchen facilities are ample for quick, a la carte service.

Grand View Hotel — This hotel, located at Grand View, thirteen miles east of the railroad station, is under management of Mr. P. D.

From the plateau there are many fine views of the inner canyon forms.

Camping in the Tusayan Forest on the rim.

Berry. It is a large frame edifice, with log cabin annex, and can accommodate about fifty guests in season. Not open for regular traffic in winter.

The Lookout — The Lookout is a quaint observatory and resthouse, built on the edge of the rim near head of Bright Angel Trail.

It is equipped with a large binocular telescope in the tower, for observing the most distant reaches of the Canyon by day and for viewing the heavens by night. There is a small library for the layman and scientist. Canyon maps and photos are displayed. The reception-room has spacious windows, a fireplace, Navajo rugs and easy chairs; it is electric lighted and steam heated.

Hopi House—Opposite El Tovar is a reproduction of the dwellings of the Hopi Indians and several Navajo hogans.

In the Hopi House are installed collections of Indian handiwork. Here also live a small band of Hopis. These are the most primitive Indians in our country. Their ceremonies are hundreds of years old, the most famous being that of the snake dance. The men weave blankets and the women make pottery. The Navajos weave fine blankets which find a ready market and the silversmiths fashion their articles, mostly bracelets and rings, from Mexican coin silver. Supai Indians from Cataract Canyon frequently visit El Tovar.

Hermit's Rest—Where Hermit Rim Road ends and Hermit Trail begins is a unique resthouse, built into the hill, with a roofed-in porch and parapet wall. As the name implies, it is intended to provide rest and shelter for parties who take the Rim Road drive, or the Hermit Trail trip. Guests may sit at the tables outside or sheltered by the glass front inside, according to weather, and enjoy a light lunch in unusual surroundings. Admission is by ticket.

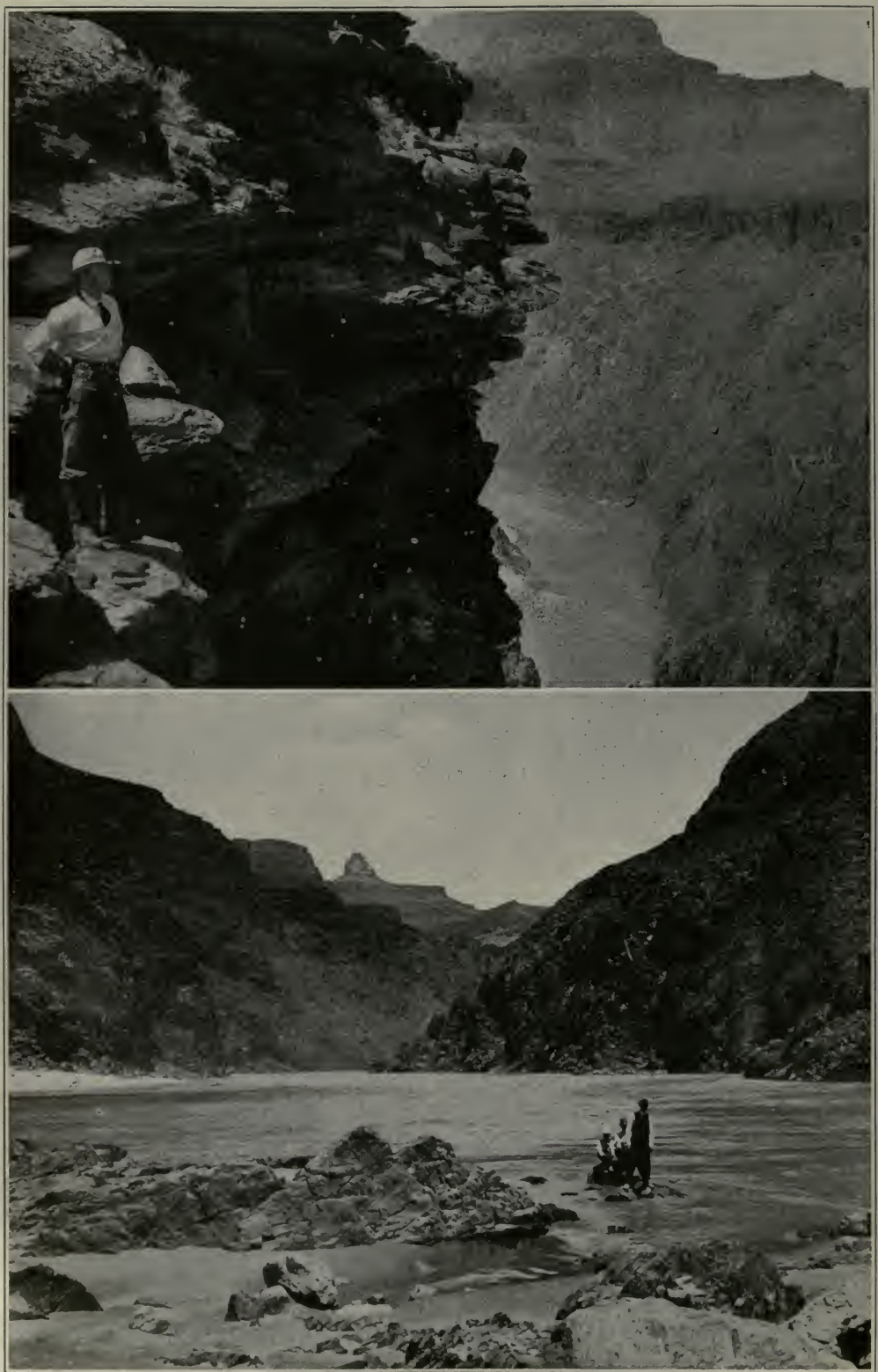
The Trails Down to the River — There are but four points from which a descent may be made of the south wall of the Grand Canyon in the vicinity of the granite gorge:

1. At Grand View, down Grand View Trail.
2. At El Tovar, down Bright Angel Trail.
3. At Hermit Basin, down Hermit Trail.
4. West of Havasupai Point, down Bass Trail.

Hermit and Bright Angel trails are regularly used and are kept in excellent condition. Grand View and Bass Trails are used infrequently.

The Canyon is accessible over trails at other places outside of the district named, such as Lee's Ferry Trail, by wagon from Winslow, and Hopi Indian Trail, by way of Little Colorado Canyon; but tourists take the El Tovar and Hermit routes because of the superior facilities there offered.

It is near Grand View that Marble Canyon ends and the Grand Canyon proper begins. Northward, eighteen miles away, is the mouth of the Little Colorado Canyon. From Grand View the beginning of the granite gorge is seen.



Overlooking the Colorado River from Plateau Point.
The Coloardo River at foot of Bright Angel Trail.

El Tovar is approximately in the center, Hermit a little west of center, and Bass Trail at the western end of the granite gorge. By auto road it is about thirteen miles from El Tovar east to Grand View, eight miles west to Hermit, and twenty-four miles west to Bass Trail.

Hermit Rim Road

A scenic roadway, Hermit Rim Road, has been built from El Tovar westward to the head of Hermit Basin, seven and a half miles. It is like a city boulevard in the wilderness. It closely follows the rim, by way of Hopi and Mohave Points, to Pima Point, and thence along the east side of Hermit Basin to top of Hermit Trail. In many places there is a sheer drop of 2,000 feet within a rod of the rim.

Along the entire route the gigantic panorama of the Grand Canyon unfolds itself for miles and miles, with views of Tusayan Forest, the Cataract country, and, far to the west, the purple peaks of the Uinkarets.

Powell Monument, on Sentinel Point, was erected by the U. S. Government as a memorial to Major John W. Powell, the first Canyon explorer. This massive monument is constructed of native rock and represents an Aztec sacrificial altar.

Regular Trip Drives by Coach — There are several interesting "regular trip" drives by coach. They are popular with everybody, the expense being moderate. A list follows:

Hopi Point — El Tovar to Hopi Point, two miles west, and back; first trip starts at 10 a. m.; rate, $1.00. Second trip leaves at 2 p. m.; rate, $1.00. Third trip leaves at an hour timed to reach the point before sunset; rate, $1.50.

Mohave Point — Three miles west; leaves 9 a. m. and 2 p. m.; rate, $2.

Hermit Rim Road — Fifteen miles round trip — once in the forenoon and once in the afternoon. The first starts at 9 a. m. and reaches El Tovar, returning, at 1 p. m.; rate, $3. The second starts at 2 p. m., and reaches El Tovar, returning, about 5:30 p. m.; rate, $3. Stops are made en route at Hopi, Mohave and Pima points. Rates named also include use of facilities and light refreshments at Hermit's Rest.

Yavapai and Grandeur Points — This drive extends two miles east of El Tovar; start 10:15 a. m.; rate, $1.

Private Conveyance Rates — Where private carriages or coaches are desired, an extra charge of $2 is made for entire party, besides the individual rate for regular service.

As an example — the rate for regular trip to end of rim road is $3 each person. If one person desires to make this trip in a special conveyance, that person would pay $5; if two persons go, the entire expense would be $8; for three persons, $11; and so on up to six. The $2 extra is collected for the party as a whole, and not individually.

Rates for special autos vary with service performed.

Note — If the demand for regular trip drives is so heavy as to require use of all conveyances available, private carriages or coaches will be discontinued temporarily.

Regular Trip Drives by Auto — With the rapid development of good roads in Northern Arizona, the use of the auto for seeing this section enables visitors to get around quickly and with comfort. One easily can make the detour to the Canyon from either Flagstaff or Williams over good natural roads, which for two-thirds of the way, run over a rolling plain. To care for increasing auto travel, a large stone garage has been built at the Canyon, with ample facilities for parking, repairing and supplying cars.

Some of the "regular" auto trips are mentioned below. Autos are not permitted on Hermit Rim Road, nor on the road to Yavapai Point, nor on road from Rowe Well to Hopi Point. This is a regulation of the United States Government to safeguard travel by coach along the rim. There are no such restrictions elsewhere in this vicinity.

Special rates are made for special auto service.

Grand View — The round trip to Grand View Point, thirteen miles each way, is made by automobile in about three and a half hours, allowing sufficient time to visit the nearby outlooks. Leave El Tovar 9:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. daily; rate, $3. The ride is through the tallest pines of the Tusayan Forest, via Long Jim Canyon and Thor's Hammer.

From Grand View may be seen that section of the Canyon from Bright Angel Creek to Marble Canyon, including the great bend of the Colorado. On the eastern wall are Moran, Zuni, Papago, Pinal, Navaho (Desert View) and Comanche points; and the mouth of the Little Colorado River. Still further beyond is the Painted Desert and Navaho Mountain — the latter plainly seen, though one hundred and twenty miles away. The rim trail to Moran Point is interesting. Grand View Trail enters the Canyon near Grand View Point.

Desert View — At this point there is a far outlook not only into the Canyon above the granite gorge, where the river valley widens, but also across the Painted Desert, toward Hopi-

Motoring through pine forest on way to Grand View. Grand View Hotel.

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land, and along the Desert Palisades to the mouth of the Little Colorado. At sunset and sunrise it is a glorious sight. For that reason one preferably should arrange to stay overnight — a camping trip, elsewhere referred to. Where time is an object the run may be made by auto there and back in a day, as soon as the necessary road improvements have been finished.

The distance is thirty-two miles each way, via Grand View, Hull Tank, Trash Dam, Tanner Tank, old Aztec ruin, and head of Tanner Trail. Two round trips a day, leaving El Tovar 9 a. m. and return by 1:30 p. m. Rate for one person, $20; for two persons, $10 each; for three or more persons up to capacity of car, $8 each. Special auto for parties of six persons or less, $48; lunch extra, except for El Tovar room guests.

Flagstaff — It is about eighty-five miles, El Tovar to Flagstaff, via Grand View, Lockett's Lake, Skinner's Wash, Moki Wash and San Francisco Peaks, over a main traveled road, on which a good run is possible most of the year. The round trip requires about two days.

This is a very enjoyable drive through pine forests and across green mesas along the old-time stage route to the Canyon. The town of Flagstaff is located in the heart of the San Francisco uplift. In this vicinity are prehistoric cliff dwellings, extinct craters, volcanic cones, lava beds and ice caves. The summit of Humphrey's Peak, one of the peaks forming the San Francisco Mountains, is 12,750 feet high.

Hermit Trail — A pathway down the south wall of the Grand Canyon, named Hermit Trail, has been built from end of Hermit Rim Road to the Colorado River. One can take carriage from El Tovar to head of Hermit Trail, and go as far down as the plateau, muleback — a two-days' round trip, spending the night at Hermit Camp. Hermit-Tonto-Bright Angel Loop camping trip, requiring two to three days, includes the rim road and three trails, Hermit, Tonto and Bright Angel.

Hermit Trail is four feet wide. The descent is accomplished by a series of easy grades. A southern exposure for the first thousand feet at top, renders it comparatively free in winter. The lower section opens into the main Canyon along Hermit Creek.

On the plateau, at the foot of a lofty peak, Hermit Camp has been built — a central dining-hall and eleven tents with accommodations for thirty persons. Excellent camp meals are provided. The tents have pine floors and sides, beds, rugs, and other conveniences.

The upper part of Hermit Trail leads down into Hermit Basin, on the western slope, to where the red wall begins. From Red Top to the head of Cathedral Stairs the way leads along the steep east wall of Hermit Gorge, almost on a level.

At Cathedral Stairs there is an abrupt descent through the blue limestone by a succession of short zigzags. From camp to Colorado River there is a new trail. The river view at Hermit Rapids is one of the finest along the Colorado. These rapids are narrow, long, and very rough.

Hermit Trail is distinguished from all the others by its wide views of the big Canyon nearly every rod of the way.

Hermit Camp Overnight — This trip takes two days and one night. Hermit Rim Road to head Hermit Trail; down Hermit Trail; stay overnight at Hermit Camp; go to River foot of Hermit Creek; return up Hermit Trail to rim; thence Rim Road.

Start from El Tovar or Bright Angel Cottages at 9 a. m., and return next afternoon. Round-trip charge is $16 for each person; private guide, $5 a day extra, rate quoted includes regular guide, overnight accommodations and meals en route.

Hermit-Tonto-Bright Angel Loop — This trip takes two days and one night. Hermit Rim Road to head Hermit Trail; down Hermit Trail; stay over night at Hermit Camp; go to River foot of Hermit Creek; return along Tonto Trail to Indian Garden; thence up Bright Angel Trail.

Start from El Tovar or Bright Angel Cottages at 9 a. m., and return next afternoon. Round-trip charge is $23 for each person; private guide $5 a day extra; rate quoted includes regular guide, over-night accommodations and meals en route.

Note — This trip can be lengthened to three days and two nights by spending an extra night in the Canyon, also going to River at foot of Bright Angel Trail — a 34-mile journey. Rate, $14 a day, one person; $8 a day extra each additional person; provisions extra; includes guide.

Bright Angel Trail — The trail here is generally open the year 'round. In midwinter it is liable to be closed for a day or two at the top by snow, but such blockade is not frequent. The trail reaches from the hotel seven miles to Colorado River, with a branch terminating at the top of the granite wall immediately overlooking the river. At this latter point the stream is 1,272 feet below, while El Tovar hotel on the rim is 3,158 feet above. The trip is made on muleback, accompanied by a guide.

Those wishing to reach the river leave the main trail at Indian Garden and follow the downward course of Indian Garden and Pipe creeks. A feature of this section is a spiral pathway up an almost perpendicular wall.

Another noted feature is Jacob's Ladder, cut across the face of hard blue limestone rock.

For the first two miles it is indeed a sort of Jacob's ladder, zigzagging at an unrelenting pitch. At the end of two miles the blue limestone level is reached some 2,500 feet below the rim, that is to say — for such figures have to be impressed objectively upon the mind — five times the height of St. Peter's, the Pyramid of Cheops, or the Strasburg Cathedral; eight times the height of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty;

At Desert View there is a far outlook into the Canyon and across the Painted Desert toward Hopiland.

and eleven times the height of Bunker Hill Monument. Looking back from this level the huge towers that border the rim shrink to pigmies and seem to crown a perpendicular wall, unattainably far in the sky. Yet less than one-half of the descent has been made.

Leave at 8:30 a. m. for the river trip, seven miles; return to rim 5:30 p. m.; rate, $5 each person. Leave 10:30 a. m. for trip to plateau five miles; rate, $4 each. To plateau and river same day, rate $6 for each person; start at 8 a. m. Rates quoted above are for each person in parties of three or more. For special trips with less than three persons there is a party charge of $5 extra for guide. Lunch extra, except for El Tovar room guests.

It is necessary that visitors who walk down Bright Angel Trail and desire that guide and mules be sent to meet them, be charged full price and special guide fee of $5. This is unavoidable, as the mules and guides are not available for any other trip, and in addition a toll fee of $1 must be paid by the management for each animal, whether the entire trail trip is made or not.

Camping Trips — Camping trips with pack and saddle animals, or with wagon and saddle animals, are organized, completely equipped, and placed in charge of experienced guides.

For climatic reasons it is well to arrange so that camping trips during the season from October to April are mainly confined to the inner Canyon. For the remainder of the year, i. e., April to October, they may be planned to include both the Canyon itself and the rim country.

The rates vary from $10 to $15 a day for one person; $6 to $8 a day each additional person. Such rates specially include services of guide and camp equipment; provisions extra; figures quoted are approximate only, varying with different outings.

Dripping Spring — This trip is made on horseback all the way, or carriage to rim and saddle horses down trail; ten miles west, start at 8:30 a. m.; rate, $4 each for three or more persons; for less than three persons, $5 extra for guide. Private parties of three or more persons, $5 extra for guide.

Cataract Canyon and Havasupai Village — The best time to visit this place is from May to October. A journey of about fifty miles, first by wagon or auto, thirty-five miles, across a timbered plateau, then on horseback down Topocobya Trail, along Topocobya and Cataract canyons, to the home of the Havasupai Indians.

The home of this little band of 200 Indians is in Cataract Canyon, a tributary of the Grand Canyon, deep down in the earth two-fifths of a mile. The situation is romantic, and the surroundings are beautified by falls of water over precipices several hundred feet high, backed by grottoes of stalactites and stalagmites. This water all comes from springs that gush forth in surprising volume near the Havasupai village.

The baskets made by the Havasupai women consist of the burden basket, a shallow tray and a water bottle of willow. Those made by the older weavers are of fine mesh, with attractive designs and bring good prices. No other Indians know so well how to cook meat, seeds and mush in coiled willow trays lined with clay.

This tribe is allied to the Wallapai, their near neighbors on the west, and both speak the same language, with slight variation of dialect. Havasupai means people of the blue water. Padre Garces was the first white man to visit their canyon home. In early days the Havasupais undoubtedly were cliff dwellers. They built nearly all the Grand Canyon trails, or rather their rude pathways were the advance guard of the present trails. Their summer homes resemble those of the Apaches. The winter homes afford more protection against the weather.

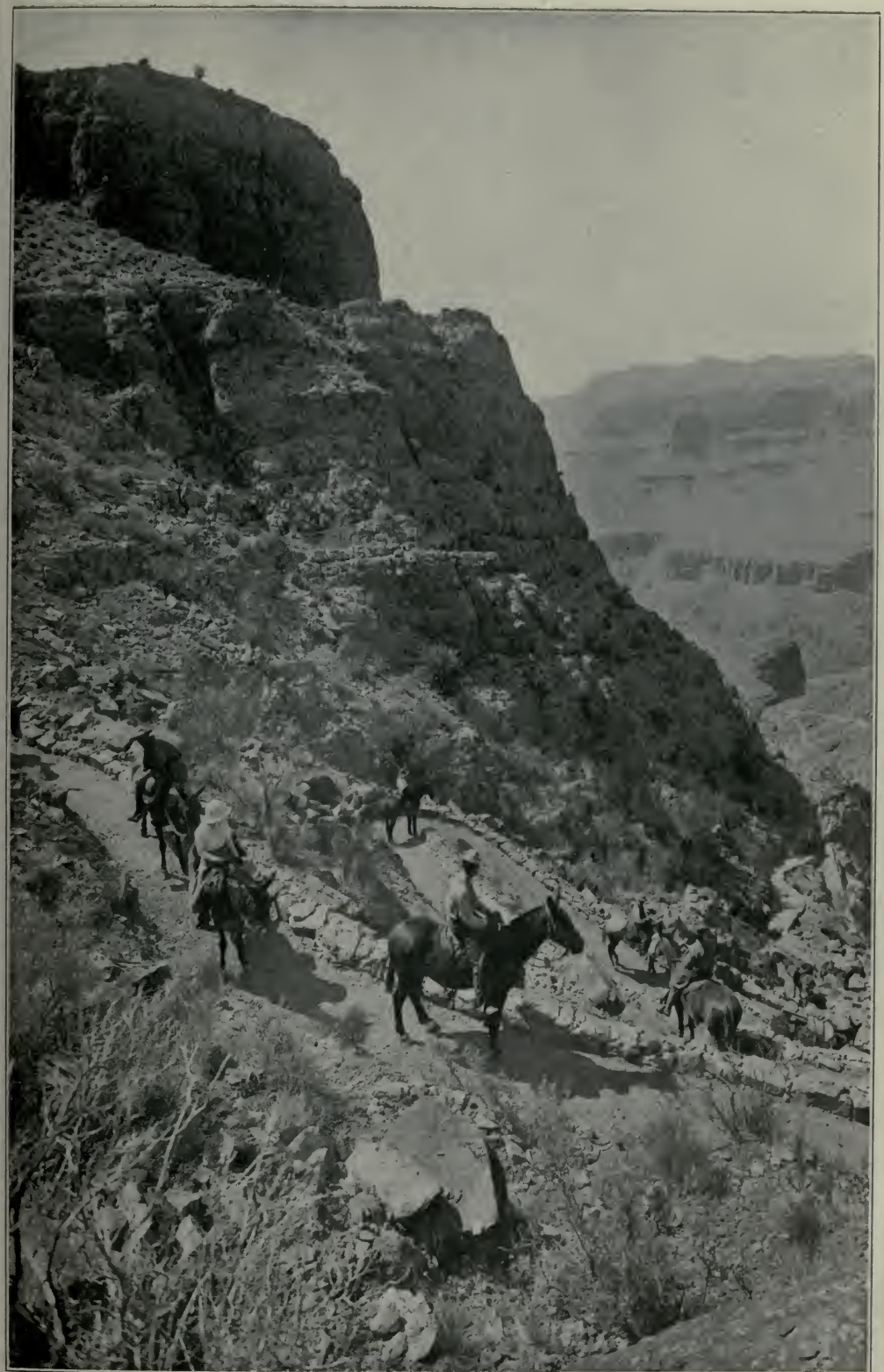
The round trip from El Tovar is made in three days, at an expense of $15 a day for one person, $20 a day for two persons, and $25 a day for three persons. Each additional member of party, $5 a day. Provisions extra. These rates include service for party of one or two persons, also cost of horse feed, but do not include board and lodging at Supai Village for members of party and guide while stopping with Indian agent, who charges $2 a day for each person.

For parties of three to six persons an extra guide is required, whose services are charged for at $5 a day, besides his board and lodging at the village.

Note — At the western end of the granite gorge is a trail down to the Colorado River and up the other side to Point Sublime and Powell's Plateau, the river being crossed by ferry. Reached by team from El Tovar, a distance of twenty-four miles, or it can be seen as a detour on the Cataract Canyon trip; rates on application.

Desert View — Elsewhere reference is made to Desert View auto trip. When taken by wagon, it occupies three days, leaving El Tovar morning of first day and returning afternoon of third day, with all-night camp at destination. Rate, $10 for one person, and $5 each additional person; provisions extra; rate named includes one guide; an extra guide costs $5 a day.

Little Colorado River — The trip to the mouth of the Little Colorado is a most interest-



At Cathedral Stairs, on Hermit Trail, there is an abrupt descent through the blue limestone by a succession of short zigzags.

ing one. Leaving El Tovar in the morning by wagon, camp is made the first day at Deer Tank. The next day the Cliff Dwellings are visited, and the plateau overlooking the Canyon of the Little Colorado is reached by midday. From the edge of the plateau to the bottom of the Canyon is a straight drop of 2,500 feet.

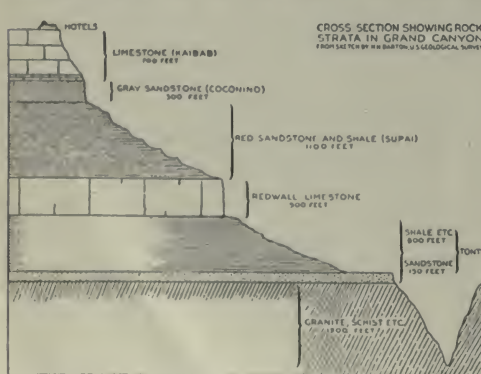
Painted Desert and Hopiland — The trip is made with saddle and pack animals. The first night the camp is at Saddle Horse Tanks. Hopi Crossing of the Little Colorado is reached the next afternoon and Tuba City the third day. The Hopi village of Moenkopie is seen en route.

The Painted Desert country affords a most interesting study of a phase of Indian entertainment, little known to white people.

Horseback Trips — The Far West ranges are the home of the horse. Here the pinto, cayuse and broncho truly belong. Here they grow strong of limb and swift of foot.

Recently many new bridle paths along the rim and through the pines of Tusayan have been opened up, so that horseback riding now is possible for all. The animals are well trained and dependable. Saddle-horses cost $4 a day, or $2.50 a half day. English, McLellan, Whitman or Western stock saddles furnished as requested. Side saddles not provided. The rate for special guides is $5 a day, or $2.50 a half day. Horseback trips over any of the trails into the Canyon are only permitted when accompanied by guide. This is necessary to avoid risk in meeting trail parties and pack trains.

Time Required — While one ought to remain a week or two, a stopover of three or four days from the transcontinental trip will be quite satisfactory. The Hermit overnight camping trip requires one day and night. One day should be devoted to a carriage ride along the Hermit Rim Road, and by auto to Grand View. Another day go down Bright Angel Trail and back. A fourth day spent in short walks to nearby points, or on horseback, will enable visitors to get more intimate views. Hermit Loop three-day camping trip, down one trail and up another, is well worth while.


HOTELS
CROSS SECTION SHOWING ROCK STRATA IN GRAND CANYON
LIMESTONE (KAIBAB) 900 FEET
GRAY SANDSTONE (COCONINO) 300 FEET
RED SANDSTONE AND SHALE (SUPAI) 1100 FEET
REDWALL LIMESTONE 500 FEET
SHALE ETC 800 FEET
SANDSTONE 150 FEET
TONTO
GRANITE, SCHIST ETC. (1500 FEET +)

The National Park Service of the Department of the Interior recommends to the traveling public that stop-overs of as long duration as practicable be planned at points within the Parks,—that Grand Canyon National Park be regarded not alone as a region which may be glimpsed on a hurried trip, but also as a vacation playground for rest and recreation.

One-Day Outings — In one day any one of the following combinations of regular round trips may be taken at the Canyon, from El Tovar or Bright Angel Cottages:

1. (a) Hermit Rim Road, coach to head of Hermit Trail, $3.
   (b) Auto to Grand View, $3.
2. (a) Hermit Rim Road, coach to head of Hermit Trail, $3.
   (b) Hermit Trail to Santa Maria Spring, $4; guide extra.
3. Bright Angel Trail to Plateau ($4) or river ($5).
4. (a) Coach to Yavapai Point, $1.
   (b) Coach to Hopi Point, $1 and $1.50.
5. Bright Angel Trail to river and plateau, $6; guide extra.

Two-Day Outings — In two days any one of these regular trip combinations may be taken:

1. (a) Hermit Rim Road to head Hermit Trail; Hermit Trail to Plateau Camp and river; return same route; $16.

   Note.—For return via Tonto and Bright Angel Trails, instead of Hermit Trail, add $7, each person.

2. (a) Bright Angel Trail to Plateau; round trip, $4.
   (b) Hermit Rim Road to head Hermit Trail, round trip, $3.
   (c) Grand View auto, round trip, $3.

What to Wear — If much tramping is done, stout, thick shoes should be provided. Ladies will find that short walking skirts are a convenience; divided skirts are preferable, but not essential, for the horseback journey down the zigzag trail. Traveling caps and (in summer) broad-brimmed straw hats are useful adjuncts. Otherwise ordinary clothing will suffice. Divided skirts and straw hats may be rented at El Tovar Hotel.

Flora and Fauna — Grand Canyon National Park is bordered on the north by the Kaibab National Forest and on the south by the Tusayan National Forest. In fact, a part of each of these forests is now within the boundaries of the Park.

In this high forested region, the climatic diversity on the rim and in the depths is indicated all year, by the wild flowers, shrubs and trees. On the rim are the pines, cedars, junipers, pinyon and mesquite, also the cactus, "rose of the desert," the cholla and ocatillo, the yucca or Spanish bayonet, and many brilliantly colored wild flowers. The farther down one goes, the greater the change becomes. The pines drop

On the plateau at base of Hermit Point is Hermit Camp.
Hermit Trail is four feet wide, with a low protecting wall on the outside. The Colorado River at foot of Hermit Trail.

out, then the cedar, juniper and pinyons. Many new wild flowers appear.

There is a wide range of bird life, such as the golden eagle, wild turkey, sage-hen, mocking-bird, and the noisy magpie. Humming-birds and Canyon wrens are seen everywhere.

The North Rim—About two hundred miles to the southeast of Lund, Utah, by auto highway, is Bright Angel Point, on the north rim of the Grand Canyon. The journey will make an appeal to those who aim to get away from the usual and into the primitive. No regular schedules are avilable for the entire distance; and tourists must be satisfied with the homelike accommodations of remote villages en route and comfortable camps at the Canyon rim.

The route from Lund is thirty-five miles to Cedar City, forty-four miles from Cedar City to Hurricane, sixty-nine miles from Hurricane to Fredonia and sixty-three miles from Fredonia to Grand Canyon National Park.

The tour embraces several zones of altitude. At Cedar City the climate is comparable with that of Salt Lake City; southward the road drops downward two thousand feet through the Hurricane Fault into Utah's "Dixie," a garden spot of semi-tropical vegetation and quaint Mormon settlements. South of Hurricane the route is across a land of Zane Grey's "Purple Sage," and upward for sixty miles along the magnificent stretches of the Kaibab Plateau, whose southern escarpment, at an altitude of 8,000 feet, is the northern wall of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. These last sixty miles are through the Kaibab forest, a national reserve which exhibits on a grand scale one of the largest forests of giant pines in the United States. The high, dry, bracing pine-laden air, the forest aisles, and occasional glimpses of wild deer, make this ride a fitting prelude to the silent symphony of the Grand Canyon itself.

How to Reach the Park

Grand Canyon National Park is directly reached by a branch line of railroad extending sixty-four miles northward from Williams, Ariz. In certain trains through standard sleeping cars are operated to and from Grand Canyon station. Passengers using other trains and stopping over at Williams will find adequate accommodations at the Fray Marcos, station hotel.

Excursion Tickets

Stop-overs at Williams are permitted on both round-trip and one-way tickets, all classes, reading to points beyond—also on Pullman tickets. Side-trip fare from Williams to Grand Canyon and return is $7.60. Round-trip excursion tickets at reduced fares are on sale daily at practically all stations in the United States and Canada to Grand Canyon, as a destination.

Baggage

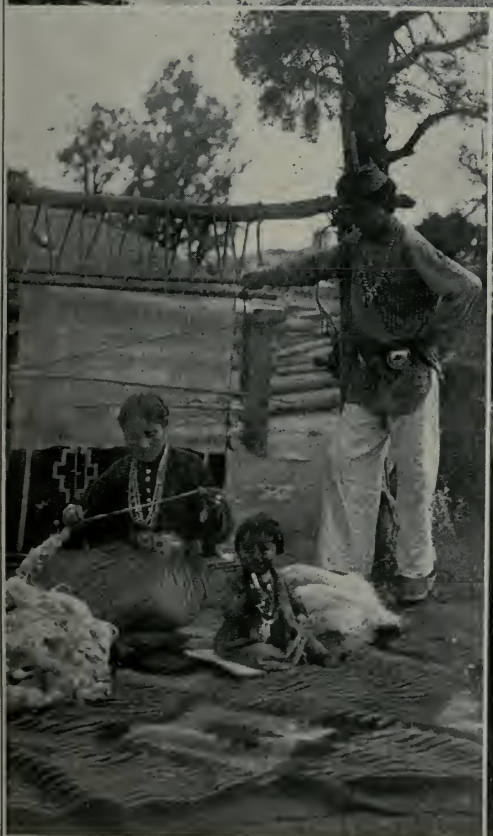
Baggage may be checked through to Grand Canyon station, if required. Passengers making brief side-trips to Grand Canyon may check baggage to Williams only or through to destination. Certain regulations for free storage of baggage for Grand Canyon passengers are in effect.

The route to the North Rim is elsewhere described.

Park Administration

Grand Canyon National Park is under the jurisdiction of the Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. The Park Superintendent is located at Grand Canyon, Ariz.

An exceptional snow fall on the rim of the Grand Canyon.



Navajo woman spinning wool. Hopi Indian women weaving. A Supai maiden from Cataract Canyon.

Grand Canyon railroad station.
Trail party in front of Bright Angel Cottages.

Horseback party in Tusayan Forest.
Monument to Maj. J. W. Powell, first explorer of Grand Canyon.

U. S. Government Publications

The following publications may be obtained free on written application to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C.,

Glimpses of our National Parks. 48 pages, illustrated.

Map of National Parks and National Monuments. Shows location of all of the national parks and monuments, and railroad routes to these reservations.

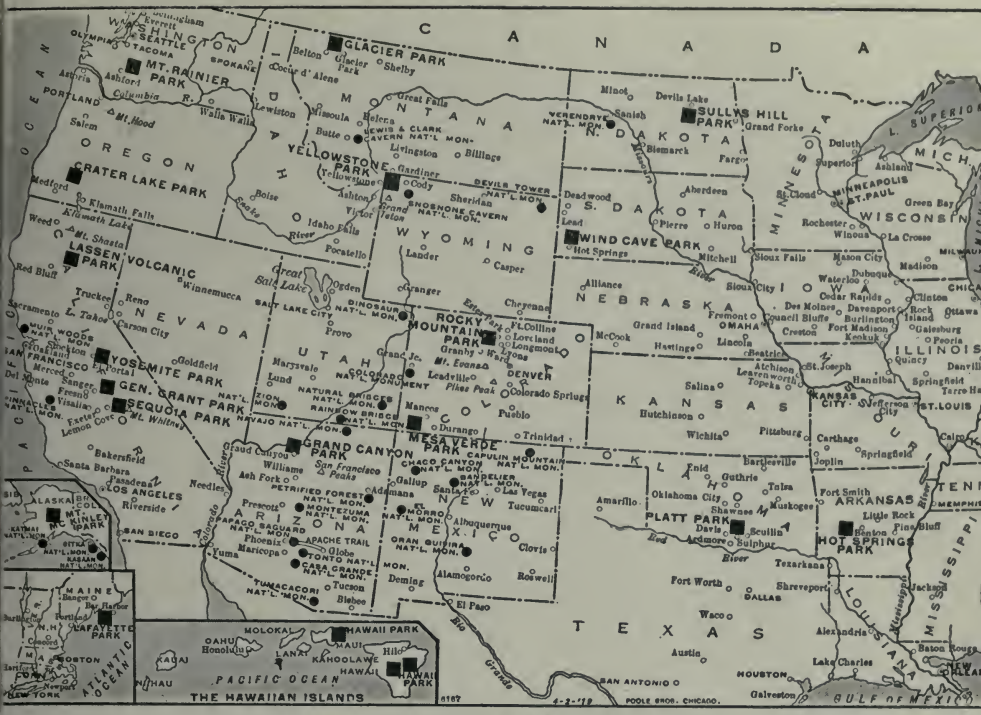
The following publication may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at price given. Remittances should be by money order or in cash.

The National Parks Portfolio. By Robert Sterling Yard. 260 pages, 270 illustrations. Pamphlet edition, 35 cents; book edition, 55 cents. Contains nine sections, each descriptive of national park.

U. S. R. R. Administration Publications

The following publications may be obtained free on application to any consolidated ticket office; or apply to the Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments, or Travel Bureau—Western Lines, 646 Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill.

Arizona and New Mexico Rockies
California for the Tourist
Colorado and Utah Rockies
Crater Lake National Park, Oregon
Glacier National Park, Montana
Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona
Hawaii National Park, Hawaiian Islands
Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas
Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado
Mount Rainier National Park, Washington
Northern Lakes—Wisconsin, Minnesota, Upper Michigan, Iowa, and Illinois.
Pacific Northwest and Alaska
Petrified Forest National Monument, Arizona
Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado
Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, California
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho
Yosemite National Park, California
Zion National Monument, Utah



The National Parks at a glance

United States Railroad Administration

Director General of Railroads

For particulars as to fares, train schedules, etc., apply to any Railroad Ticket Agent, or to any of the following United States Railroad Administration Consolidated Ticket Offices:

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Beaumont, Tex., Orleans and Pearl Sts.
Bremerton, Wash.....224 Front St.
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Chicago, Ill.....175 W. Jackson Blvd.
Colorado Springs, Colo.
119 E. Pike's Peak Ave.
Dallas, Tex.....112-114 Field St.
Denver, Colo.....601 17th St.
Des Moines, Iowa.....403 Walnut St.
Duluth, Minn.....334 W. Superior St.
El Paso, Tex....Mills and Oregon Sts.
Ft. Worth, Tex.....702 Houston St.
Fresno, Cal.....J and Fresno Sts.
Galveston, Tex..21st and Market Sts.
Helena, Mont.....58 S. Main St.
Houston, Tex.....904 Texas Ave.
Kansas City, Mo.
Ry. Ex. Bldg., 7th and Walnut Sts.
Lincoln, Neb..... 104 N. 13th St.
Little Rock, Ark..... .202 W. 2d St.
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Los Angeles, Cal....215 S. Broadway
Milwaukee, Wis.....99 Wisconsin St.
Minneapolis, Minn., 202 Sixth St. South
Oakland, Cal...13th St. and Broadway
Ocean Park, Cal.....160 Pier Ave.
Oklahoma City, Okla.
131 W. Grand Ave.
Omaha, Neb.....1416 Dodge St
Peoria, Ill...Jefferson and Liberty Sts.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Adams St. and Central Ave.
Portland, Ore..3d and Washington Sts.
Pueblo, Colo.....401-3 N. Union Ave.
St. Joseph, Mo.....505 Francis St.
St. Louis, Mo.
318-328 North Broadway
St. Paul, Minn...4th and Jackson Sts.
Sacramento, Cal.....801 K St.
Salt Lake City, Utah
Main and S. Temple Sts.
San Antonio, Tex.
315-17 N. St. Mary's St.
San Diego, Cal.....300 Broadway
San Francisco, Cal
Lick Bldg., Post St. and Lick Place
San Jose, Cal., 1st and San Fernando Sts.
Seattle, Wash.....714-16 2d Ave.
Shreveport, La., Milam and Market Sts.
Sioux City, Iowa.....510 4th St.
Spokane, Wash.
Davenport Hotel, 815 Sprague Ave.
Tacoma, Wash...1117-19 Pacific Ave.
Waco, Tex.....6th and Franklin Sts.
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Annapolis, Md.....54 Maryland Ave.
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Cleveland, Ohio....1004 Prospect Ave.
Columbus, Ohio.....70 East Gay St.
Dayton, Ohio.....19 S. Ludlow St.
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Grand Rapids, Mich.....125 Pearl St.
Indianapolis, Ind., 112-14 English Block
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New York, N. Y.....64 Broadway
New York, N. Y.....57 Chambers St.
New York, N. Y.....31 W. 32d St.
New York, N. Y.....114 W. 42d St.
Philadelphia, Pa....1539 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa.....Arcade Building
Reading, Pa.....16 N. Fifth St.
Rochester, N. Y.....20 State St.
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Toledo, Ohio.....320 Madison Ave.
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Williamsport, Pa....4th and Pine Sts.
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Asheville, N. C.....14 S. Polk Square
Atlanta, Ga.....74 Peachtree St.
Augusta, Ga.....811 Broad St.
Birmingham, Ala.....2010 1st Ave.
Charleston, S. C.....Charleston Hotel
Charlotte, N. C.....22 S. Tryon St.
Chattanooga, Tenn....817 Market St.
Columbia, S. C.....Arcade Building
Jacksonville, Fla.....38 W. Bay St.
Knoxville, Tenn.....600 Gay St.
Lexington, Ky.....Union Station
Louisville, Ky....4th and Market Sts.
Lynchburg, Va.....722 Main St.
Memphis, Tenn.....60 N. Main St.
Mobile, Ala.....51 S. Royal St.
Montgomery, Ala.....Exchange Hotel
Nashville, Tenn. Independent Life Bldg.
New Orleans, La.....St. Charles Hotel
Paducah, Ky.....430 Broadway
Pensacola, Fla.....San Carlos Hotel
Raleigh, N. C.....305 LaFayette St.
Richmond, Va.....830 E. Main St.
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For detailed information regarding National Parks and Monuments address Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments, or Travel Bureau—Western Lines, 646 Transportation Building, Chicago.

SEASON 1919 PRESS OF THE HENRY O. SHEPARD CO., CHICAGO

This series of tremendous chasms reaches its culmination in a chaotic gorge 217 miles long, 9 to 13 miles wide, and more than 6000 feet deep.

HAWAII

National Park

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL PARK SERIES

The world-famed volcano of Kilauea, eight miles in circumference

An Appreciation of the

Hawaii National Park

By E. M. NEWMAN, Traveler and Lecturer

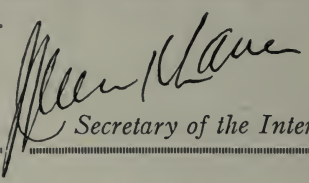
Written Especially for the United States Railroad Administration

THE FIRES of a visible inferno burning in the midst of an earthly paradise is a striking contrast, afforded only in the Hawaii National Park. It is a combination of all that is terrifying and all that is beautiful, a blending of the awful with the magnificent. Lava-flows of centuries are piled high about a living volcano, which is set like a ruby in an emerald bower of tropical grandeur. Picture a perfect May day, when glorious sunshine and smiling nature combine to make the heart glad; then multiply that day by three hundred and sixty-five and the result is the climate of Hawaii. Add to this the sweet odors, the luscious fruits, the luxuriant verdure, the flowers and colorful beauty of the tropics, and the Hawaii National Park becomes a dreamland that lingers in one's memory as long as memory survives.

E. M. Newman

To the American People:

Uncle Sam asks you to be his guest. He has prepared for you the choice places of this continent—places of grandeur, beauty and of wonder. He has built roads through the deep-cut canyons and beside happy streams, which will carry you into these places in comfort, and has provided lodgings and food in the most distant and inaccessible places that you might enjoy yourself and realize as little as possible the rigors of the pioneer traveler's life. These are for you. They are the playgrounds of the people. To see them is to make more hearty your affection and admiration for America.



Secretary of the Interior

Hawaii National Park

THE Hawaiian Islands, in the mid-Pacific, comprise a land of exquisite charm, in a novel setting.

It is the land of the cocoanut and the royal palm; the poinciana regia and the monkeypod. Here the pleasure-seeking traveler also discovers the banyan and the hau, the golden shower and the hibiscus, the pineapple and the papaya, the kukui and algeroba, the lantana and pandanus. And, from the coral plains thus carpeted, spring the world's most spectacular volcanoes, thousands of feet above the vast surrounding blue of the Pacific's dazzling waters.

The Hawaii National Park, created by the United States Government in 1916, and administered by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, includes three celebrated Hawaiian volcanoes, Kilauea and Mauna Loa on the island of Hawaii, and Haleakala, on the island of Maui. These islands are connected by frequent steamer service with the port of Honolulu, island of Oahu.

"The Hawaiian volcanoes," writes T. A. Jaggar, Jr., director of the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory, "are truly a national asset, wholly unique of their kind, the most famous in the world of science and the most continuously, variously, and harmlessly active volcanoes on earth. Kilauea crater has been nearly continuously active, with a lake or lakes of molten lava, for a century. Mauna Loa is the largest active volcano in the world, with eruptions about once a decade, and has poured out more lava during the last century than any other volcano on the globe. Haleakala is a mountain mass ten thousand feet high, with a tremendous crater rift in its summit eight miles in diameter and three thousand feet deep, containing many high lava cones. Haleakala is probably the largest of all known craters among volcanoes that are technically known as active. It erupted less than two hundred years ago. The crater at sunrise is the grandest volcanic spectacle on earth."

The lava lake at Kilauea is the most spectacular feature of Hawaii National Park. It draws visitors from all over the world. It is a lake of molten, fiery lava a thousand feet long, splashing on its banks with a noise like waves of the sea, while great fountains boil through it fifty feet high. This exhibition of one of the most amazing revelations of nature—the terrific and irresistible forces of the earth's internal fires—is accessible by automobiles almost to the very brink, and may be safely viewed. The National Park areas also include gorgeous tropical

The Pali, at head of Nuuanu Valley, near Honolulu

jungles and fine forests. Sandalwood, elsewhere extinct, grows luxuriantly, and there are mahogany groves.

The Paradise of the Pacific

Hawaii is a Territory of the United States, annexed in 1898. The inhabited islands comprise a chain of eight, stretching over a distance of more than four hundred miles, with a total area of 6,500 square miles and a population of 256,180. From northeast to southwest the islands are Niihau, Kauai, Oahu, Molokai, Maui, Lanai, Kahoolawe and Hawaii, the latter giving its name to the group. Honolulu, island of Oahu, is the capital, the chief commercial city and a tourist resort.

The ocean voyage of more than two thousand miles from the mainland is full of interest, occupying several days in splendidly equipped and luxurious steamers. The waters soon become more placid, more deeply blue; the sky is softer, the air more balmy, and all around prevails the sweet influence of summer seas, restful and inviting. Sunrise and sunset become more brilliant, and the nights of the full moon are flooded with a golden light that suggests fairy scenes of enchantment on the Isles beyond. Rounding Diamond Head, the landmark of Honolulu harbor, the deep blue of the ocean shades off with all the lighter blues, then runs the gamut through every shade of green, until the waves are seen breaking in a long line of dazzling, foaming surf on the far-famed beach of Waikiki.

The city of Honolulu has a population of 75,000 and differs but little from American cities in social customs, manner of living, business life, and modern improvements. Next to ideal climate the visitor expects to find first-class hotels. In this respect he can be accommodated either in the palatial city hotels or in those at the beach. For those who prefer the residence and bungalow types of hotels, there are many conveniently situated.

The Executive Building, formerly the Iolani Palace, contains numerous interesting features reminiscent of the past when the islands were under native control. In the Throne Room, which is now the Territorial House of Representatives, are hung portraits of former kings and their consorts. The royal Hawaiian coat-of-arms, now the Territorial, together with gilded spears and other marks of olden days, may still be seen in the ornamentation of the interior.

Beautiful parks, with their royal palms, gorgeous tropical flowers,

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Haleakala—largest quiescent volcano in the world

Waves of Lava, as seen by night

The Devil's Kitchen, Volcano of Kilauea

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View of Golf Course and Country Club, Honolulu

strange trees and shrubs, suggest a fairy-land to the visitor unaccustomed to such scenes. In the automobile tours of Honolulu and its suburbs, over the admirable boulevards and highways, frequently one sees the scalloped branches of the night blooming cereus, drooping over hedges and walls. The glory and fragrance of the rare blossoms may be enjoyed only after nightfall, when the great white petals unfold to greet the brilliant stars.

Waikiki Beach, the sea-side resort of Honolulu, fronts directly on the blue Pacific and is protected by a great coral reef half a mile or more off shore. Against this barrier the mighty rollers dash and rush headlong in foam-crested torrents across the lagoon. A daring and distinctively Hawaiian aquatic sport is surf-riding. It is most fascinating to watch the men and boys standing erect on their surfboards dashing shoreward and topping the crests of the highest breakers. Surf-riding in the outrigger canoes is an enjoyable sport and under the guidance of skillful Hawaiian paddlers is safe but decidedly speedy and thrilling. The sea bathing is perfect; the temperature of the water is about 78 degrees the year 'round.

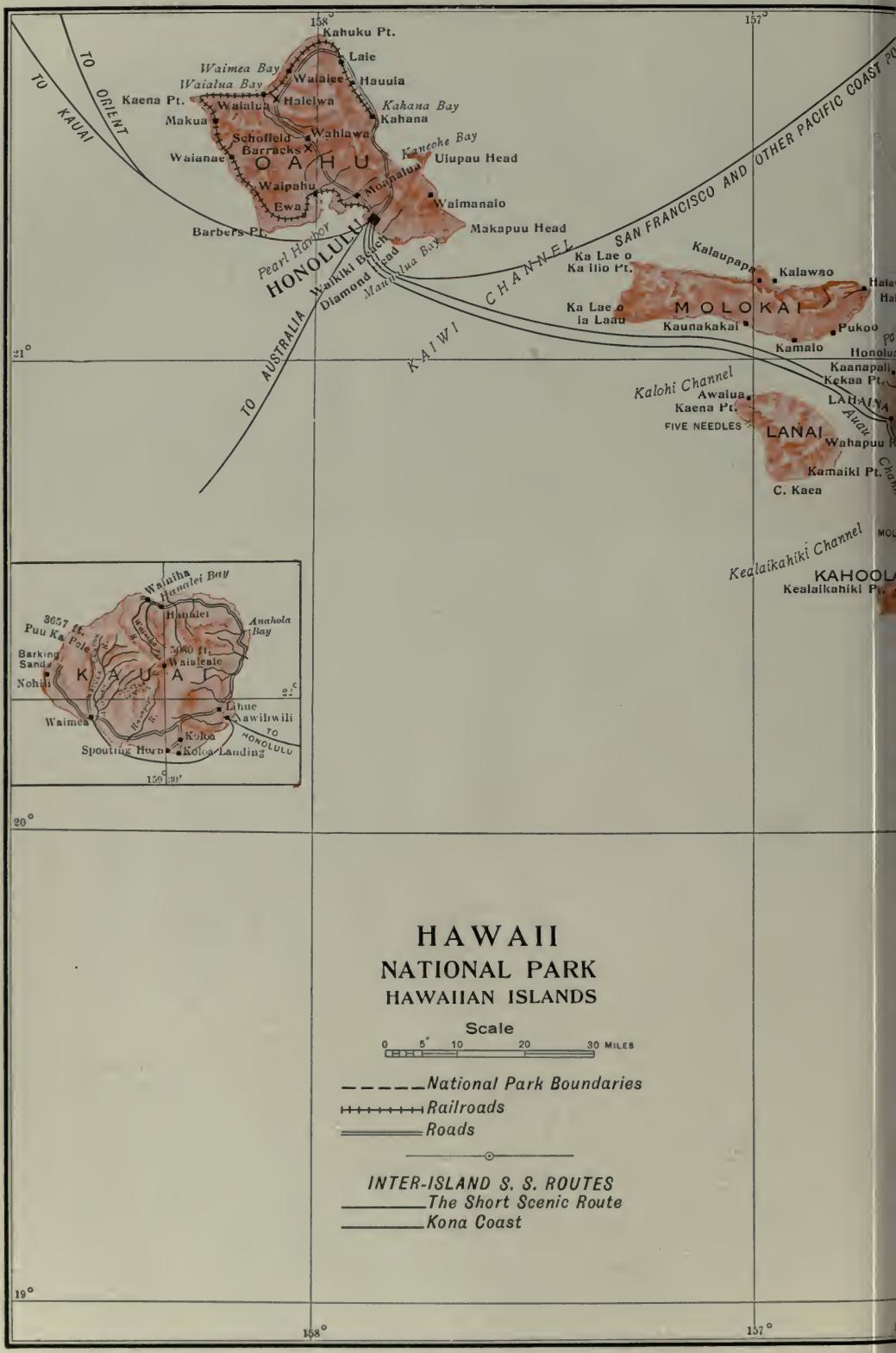
Delightful railroad and motor trips of moderate length may be enjoyed from Honolulu. The automobile tour around the island is particularly interesting. A panorama of ever-changing beauty is unfolded—precipitous mountains, foaming surf, dense tropical vegetation, fields of sugar cane, pineapple plantations and rice fields affording a continuous variety of scene. The Pali, famed in story, is at the head of Nuuanu Valley, six miles from Honolulu. "Pali" is an Hawaiian word meaning "cliff," and Nuuanu Pali towers 1,200 feet, a precipice flanked on both sides by mountain walls 3,500 feet in height. It was in 1795, in the Nuuanu Valley, that the army of Oahu took its final stand against the invaders under Kamehameha the Great—the Napoleon of the South Seas. Forced by their enemies up the valley toward the great cliff, all that remained of Oahu's army, about 3,000, were finally driven over the cliff to destruction on the rocks below.

Hauula, on the windward side of the island, and Haleiwa, on the Waialua Bay, offer many attractions, coupled with excellent hotel accommodations.

The attractions of Oahu are far from exhausted, but perhaps the visitor is ready to view wonders of very different character—the volcanoes, the ever-living crater of Kilauea, and the inspiring Mauna Loa and Haleakala.

Kilauea and Mauna Loa

The world-famed active volcano of Kilauea, the marvelous country surrounding it, and the towering crater of Mauna Loa, scarcely less remarkable, are situated on the island of Hawaii. An overnight steamer ride of 192 miles from Honolulu brings one to Hilo, population 10,000, the largest town on Hawaii and the second in size and importance in the islands. Hilo is very attractive, has good hotels, and is the starting point for the trip inland to Kilauea volcano. There is a splendid harbor at Hilo, protected by a breakwater, and one of the prettiest spots is Cocoanut Island, from which a panoramic view of the mountains lies outstretched. In front is the placid bay of Hilo, and on the shore beyond is the



HAWAII
NATIONAL PARK
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Scale

0 5 10 20 30 MILES

National Park Boundaries

Railroads

Roads

INTER-ISLAND S. S. ROUTES

The Short Scenic Route

Kona Coast

Longitude West from Greenwich
KAUAI
Lihue
NIIHAU
OAHU
HONOLULU
MOLOKAI
LANAI
Kahului
MAUI
KAHOOLAWE
Hilo
HAWAII
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
Haiku
Huelo
Keanae
Olinda
Nahiku
DITCH TRAIL
Kaulki Head
Hana
Hamoa
Kipahulu
Kaupo
ALENUIHAHA CHANNEL
Upolu Pt.
Honoipu Landing
Kohala
Akakoa Pt.
Mahukona
WAIPIO VALLEY
Kukuihaele
Paauhua
Kawaihae
Honokaa
Ookala
Kawaihae Bay
Waimea
Paauilo
Luapahoehoe
Maulau Bay
Hakalau
Honomu
Kiholo Bay
MAUNA KEA
13825 ft.
Onomea
Hilo Bay
Wailuku R.
Lelelwi Pt.
Kaehole Pt.
HILO
Haulalai
HAWAII
Olaa
Kailua
KONA
Keauhou
VOLCANO HOUSE
4040 ft.
CRATER HOTEL
VOLCANO ROAD
Mountain View
Glenwood
Pahoa
Cape Kmukahi
Kapoho
Cooks Monument
Kealakekua Bay
CRATER OF MUKUAWEOWEO
MAUNA LOA
13675 ft.
CRATER OF KILAUEA
Napoopoo
MAUNA LOA TRAIL
PUNA DISTRICT
Hookena
COAST
Kalapana
Keauhou
Hoopuloa
Pahala
Punaluu
HONUAPO
Kauna Pt.
Waiohinu
Kaaluallu Harbor
Ka Lae
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Piihonua Falls, near Hilo, Island of Hawaii

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Fiery Crater of Kilauea, at night

city, almost hidden by luxuriant tropical foliage, while in the background are seen the two loftiest mountains in this ocean—at the right, Mauna Kea, snow-hooded—at the left, majestic Mauna Loa.

The trip from Hilo to Kilauea volcano is by automobile, a distance of thirty miles. From Hilo the road gradually ascends through sugar cane and pineapple plantations, to a high elevation and then plunges into a great forest of tree ferns, whose fronds are thirty feet overhead and provide a delightful canopy for many miles. At 4,000 feet elevation the tour ends at Crater Hotel, or a mile beyond at Volcano House on the rim of the crater. Here are unobstructed views of towering snow-capped mountains and the great crater, Kilauea, an enormous pit nearly eight miles in circumference and six hundred feet deep, enclosing an area of 2,650 acres. Filling the floor of this vast bowl is a sea of solidified lava, twisted and contorted into every imaginable shape, with jets of steam, vapor and sulphurous fumes rising from innumerable crevices and cracks. Almost at the center is the active throat of the volcano itself, called by the natives, Halemaumau, The House of Everlasting Fire. This was, in Hawaiian mythology, the home of Pele, the goddess of fire.

This throat or inner pit is a mile in circumference and contains at all times a raging sea of molten lava, its white-hot waves lashing and gnawing at the imprisoning walls, and its vast fountains of incandescent rock eternally flinging their fiery spray in air; seething and roaring in awful grandeur. The molten sea rises and falls periodically, at times even overflowing the rim of the pit and spreading out over the floor of the main crater, while red-hot crags and massive islands rise from its depths to either collapse in tumultuous avalanches or subside gently beneath the surface of the lava. The pit is fascinating by daylight, but at night, when the imprisoned fires are at their grandest, the scene is enthralling. It may be witnessed in perfect safety. No accident has ever taken place in connection with its activities. The Devil's Kitchen, the Picture Frame, and Pele's Bathroom are among the interesting volcanic freak formations on the main crater bed. The U. S. Weather Bureau maintains a volcanic observatory upon the brink of the crater, and visitors are welcome to inspect the apparatus installed.

Kilauea is the center of a district unexcelled in volcanic marvels, and at least a week could be devoted to its exploration. There are many great craters withing easy walking distance; interesting lava tubes or tunnels, wonderful forests of ancient Koa trees and tree ferns, banks of live sulphur, and bottomless fissures and earthquake cracks.

The trails are well marked by signboards and horses are obtainable for longer expeditions, or for the two-day trip to the summit of Mauna Loa, intermittently active and the world's largest volcano. Near the top of this great mountain, towering to a height of 13,675 feet above the sea, is the crater of Mokuaweoweo, with an area of 2,370 acres, a circumference of 9.47 miles, a length of 3.7 miles, and a width of 1.74 miles. This trip is made by horseback, and convenient rest houses are located on the slope of the mountain.

Another route to Kilauea is by steamer from Honolulu to Kailua, 173 miles, touching at Mahukona and Kawaihae and by automobile, 101 miles, from Kailua to the volcano. The stops en route afford opportunities to

Towering Mauna Loa from Hilo

Tree Ferns on road to Kilauea Volcano

Night View of the Volcano of Kilauea

Cooled Lava formation, on the floor of a giant crater

visit scenic and historical parts of the island of Hawaii in the Kona district, abounding in coffee, sugar-cane, tobacco, sisal and tropical fruits—such as Kealakekua Bay, the Captain Cook Monument, Napoopoo and Honaunau, the site of the famous Hale O Keawe, the best known of Hawaiian places of refuge and temples.

Of the many side-trips from Hilo, a ride on the railway to Paauilo is most spectacular. Costing more than $100,000 per mile, the road crosses over two hundred streams, follows the coast line north of Hilo and reveals a bewildering array of gulches or canyons, between ancient lava flows, with wonderful foliage and waterfalls. The adjoining Puna District shows the best examples of native life and the largest cocoanut grove on the islands.

Haleakala

Another area of the Hawaii National Park comprises the volcano of Haleakala, situated on the island of Maui. After a few hours' voyage of seventy-five miles from Honolulu, or while en route between Honolulu and Hilo, the traveler lands at Lahaina and rides twenty-three miles by automobile to Wailuku, a town of 3,000 inhabitants, the third in size in the islands. From Lahaina to Wailuku is over a road often compared with the Amalfi drive in Italy. On the left rises precipitously high mountains, while, just as steep, on the right, the road is built 200 feet and more over the ocean. In full view is the lofty crest of Haleakala.

Iao Valley, sometimes called "The Yosemite of Hawaii," penetrates the mountain mass just back of Wailuku, and is perhaps the most beautiful valley in the islands. It is five miles long, two miles wide, and near its head is 4,000 feet deep. It is filled with dense tropical growths of every kind. Through it flows the Wailuku River, which received its name (water of blood) in 1790 when Kamehameha fought and conquered the King of Maui in a desperate battle. There are many curious and interesting formations in the rock-ribbed mountains.

Haleakala, the House of the Sun, is the largest quiescent volcano in the world. The elevation of its summit is 10,032 feet. Its crater is nineteen square miles, or 12,160 acres; the circumference of the rim, twenty miles; extreme length, 7.48 miles; extreme width, 2.37 miles. The almost vertical walls drop half a mile or more. It is impossible to realize the great area of the crater. The whole of New York City, below Central Park, could be buried within its depths, and the highest of that city's church spires would be but toys by the side of its cinder cones; cones which rise like young mountains from the bottom of the crater, and which are relatively but fair-sized ant-hills when viewed from the summit. The silver sword, an indigenous plant born of the ash and scoria of the volcano, grows within the crater and in but one other place in the world. It consists of a great mass of silvery-white, bristling sword shaped leaves resting upon the ground, from which rises a stalk, strung with flowers, to the height of five or six feet.

On the crater's edge stands a substantial rest house which makes the night comfortable to the visitor. This vantage point is above the usual cloud elevation. The level rays of the setting sun illuminate every nook and corner of the stupendous crater and bring to view the outlines and delicate tints of the majestic pictures which have been hung in this mammoth gallery, to thrill and awe all who look upon them.

Mark Twain wrote: "It is the sublimest spectacle I ever witnessed. I felt like the Last Man, neglected of the judgment, and left pinnacled in mid-heaven, a forgotten relic of a vanished world." Said Jack London: "For natural beauty and wonder the nature-lover may see dissimilar things as great as Haleakala, but no greater, while he will never see elsewhere anything more beautiful or wonderful."

The established trip to Haleakala includes automobile service from Wailuku to lao Valley and to Olinda, twenty-one miles, and saddle horses and guide from Olinda, eight miles to the summit. The round-trip requires two days and one night from Wailuku. The visitor to Haleakala who has the time and is physically equal to spending three or four days in the saddle may make the return trip from the summit over the floor of the crater, out through the Kaupo Gap and around the windward side of the island by what is known as the "Ditch Trail," passing through Alea, Hana, Nahiku and Kaenae. The "Ditch" country is a huge conservatory.

Kauai, the Garden Isle

Kauai, area 546.9 square miles, is the smallest of the four principal islands of the group. It is ninety-eight miles from Honolulu to Nawiliwili, the harbor for Lihue, two miles distant. The island retains to a great degree its primitive beauty. It holds many attractions for tourists, among which are the brilliantly colored Waimea and Olokele canyons and the bay and valley at Hanalei. Among other natural wonders are the Barking Sands at Nohili and the Spouting Horn at Koloa.

Park Area

Kilauea section 17,290 acres, Mauna Loa section 37,200 acres, and Haleakala section 20,175 acres.

Climate

The coastal regions of the Hawaiian Islands have a temperature which varies not more than 10 degrees through the day, and which has an utmost range during the year between the degrees of 85 and 55. The humidity is low. There are no cyclones, nor hurricanes, no foggy days and no malaria. The cool invigorating northeast trade winds blow almost continuously. In the high altitudes the temperature falls and on the heights of Haleakala, Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea the freezing point is often reached.

Sports and Amusements

Among the all year 'round diversions are swimming, surf-riding, game fishing, yachting, golf, polo, baseball, cricket, football, tennis, motoring, hunting, horse-racing, horseback riding and mountain climbing. There are splendid golf courses at the Country Club of Honolulu, at Moanalua, at Schofield Barracks and at Haleiwa.

The Mid-Pacific Carnival, many features of which are staged at Waikiki Beach, is held annually in February.

Celebrating Kamehameha Day the Territorial Fair is held annually in June, featuring pageants depicting ancient Hawaiian customs, while during the September Regatta some of the world's champion swimmers can be seen in action.

Sight-Seeing Tours

Sight-seeing tours are operated from Honolulu to points of interest throughout the islands. From Honolulu to Kilauea Volcano and return, "all-expense" tours of three days are priced at $34.00 and $37.00, six days at $54.00, and nine days at $67.50. From Honolulu to Haleakala Volcano and return, all expenses of a two-day trip are about $50.00. Combination tours to both Haleakala and Kilauea Volcanoes, with side-trip to Mauna Loa Volcano, are available.

The Hawaii Tourist Bureau

A fully equipped Information Bureau is maintained by the Hawaii Tourist Bureau, Alexander Young Building, Bishop Street, Honolulu, T. H. Visitors to the islands are invited to make use of this Bureau.

Administration

Hawaii National Park is under the jurisdiction of the Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

U. S. Government Publications

The following publication may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at price given. Remittances should be by money order or in cash.

National Parks Portfolio, by Robert Sterling Yard, 260 pages, 270 illustrations, descriptive of nine National Parks. Pamphlet edition, 35 cents; book edition, 55 cents.

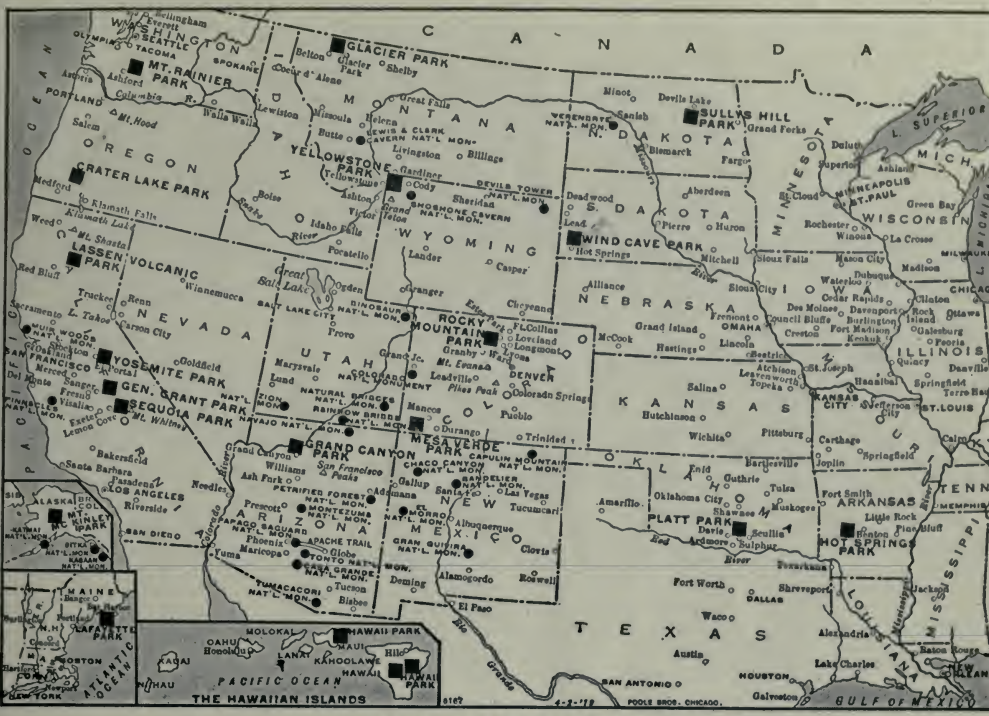
The following publications may be obtained free on written application to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C.

Glimpses of our National Parks. 48 pages, illustrated.
Map showing location of National Parks and National Monuments, and railroad routes thereto.

U. S. R. R. Administration Publications

The following publications may be obtained free on application to any consolidated ticket office; or apply to the Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments, or Travel Bureau —Western Lines, 646 Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill.

Arizona and New Mexico Rockies
California for the Tourist
Colorado and Utah Rockies
Crater Lake National Park, Oregon
Glacier National Park, Montana
Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona
Hawaii National Park, Hawaiian Islands
Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas
Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado
Mount Rainier National Park, Washington
Northern Lakes—Wisconsin, Minnesota, Upper Michigan, Iowa, and Illinois.
Pacific Northwest and Alaska
Petrified Forest National Monument, Arizona
Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado
Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, California
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho
Yosemite National Park, California
Zion National Monument, Utah



The National Parks at a Glance

United States Railroad Administration

Director General of Railroads

For particulars as to fares, train schedules, etc., apply to any Railroad Ticket Agent, or to any of the following Consolidated Ticket Offices.

West

Austin Tex. . . . . 215 Congress Ave.
Beaumont, Tex., Orleans and Pearl Sts.
Bremerton, Wash. . . . . 224 Front St.
Butte, Mont. . . . . 2 N. Main St.
Chicago, Ill. . . . . 179 W. Jackson St.
Colorado Springs, Colo.
119 E. Pike's Peak Ave.
Dallas, Tex. . . . . 112-114 Field St.
Denver, Colo. . . . . 601 17th St.
Des Moines, Iowa . . . . . 403 Walnut St.
Duluth, Minn. . . . . 334 W. Superior St.
El Paso, Tex. . . . Mills and Oregon Sts.
Ft. Worth, Tex. . . . . 702 Houston St.
Fresno, Cal. . . . . J and Fresno Sts.
Galveston, Tex. . 21st and Market Sts.
Helena, Mont. . . . . 58 S. Main St.
Houston, Tex. . . . . 904 Texas Ave.
Kansas City, Mo.
Ry. Ex. Bldg., 7th and Walnut Sts.
Lincoln, Neb. . . . . 104N. 13th St.
Little Rock, Ark. . . . . 202 W. 2d St.
Long Beach, Cal. . L. A. & S. L. Station
Los Angeles, Cal. . . . . 221 S. Broadway
Milwaukee, Wis. . . . . 99 Wisconsin St.
Minneapolis, Minn., 202 Sixth St. South
Oakland, Cal. . . 13th St. and Broadway
Ocean Park, Cal., Pacific Elec. Station
Oklahoma City, Okla.
131 W. Grand Ave.
Omaha, Neb. . . . . 1416 Dodge St.
Peoria, Ill. . . Jefferson and Liberty Sts.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Adams St. and Central Ave.
Portland, Ore., 3d and Washington Sts.
Pueblo, Colo. . . . 401-3 N. Union Ave.
St. Joseph, Mo. . . . . 505 Francis St.
St. Louis, Mo., 318-328 North Broadway
St. Paul, Minn. . . 4th and Jackson Sts.
Sacramento, Cal. . . . . 801 K St.
Salt Lake City, Utah
Main and S. Temple Sts.
San Antonio, Texas
315-17 N. St. Mary's St.
San Diego, Cal. . . . . 300 Broadway
San Francisco, Cal. . . . . 50 Post St.
San Jose, Cal., 1st and San Fernando Sts.
Seattle, Wash. . . . . 714-16 2d Ave.
Shreveport, La., Milam and Market Sts.
Sioux City, Iowa. . . . . 510 4th St.
Spokane, Wash.
Davenport Hotel, 815 Sprague Ave.
Tacoma, Wash. . . . 1117-19 Pacific Ave.
Waco, Texas. . . . 6th and Franklin Sts.
Whittier, Cal. . . . L. A. & S. L. Station
Winnipeg, Man. . . . . 226 Portage Ave.

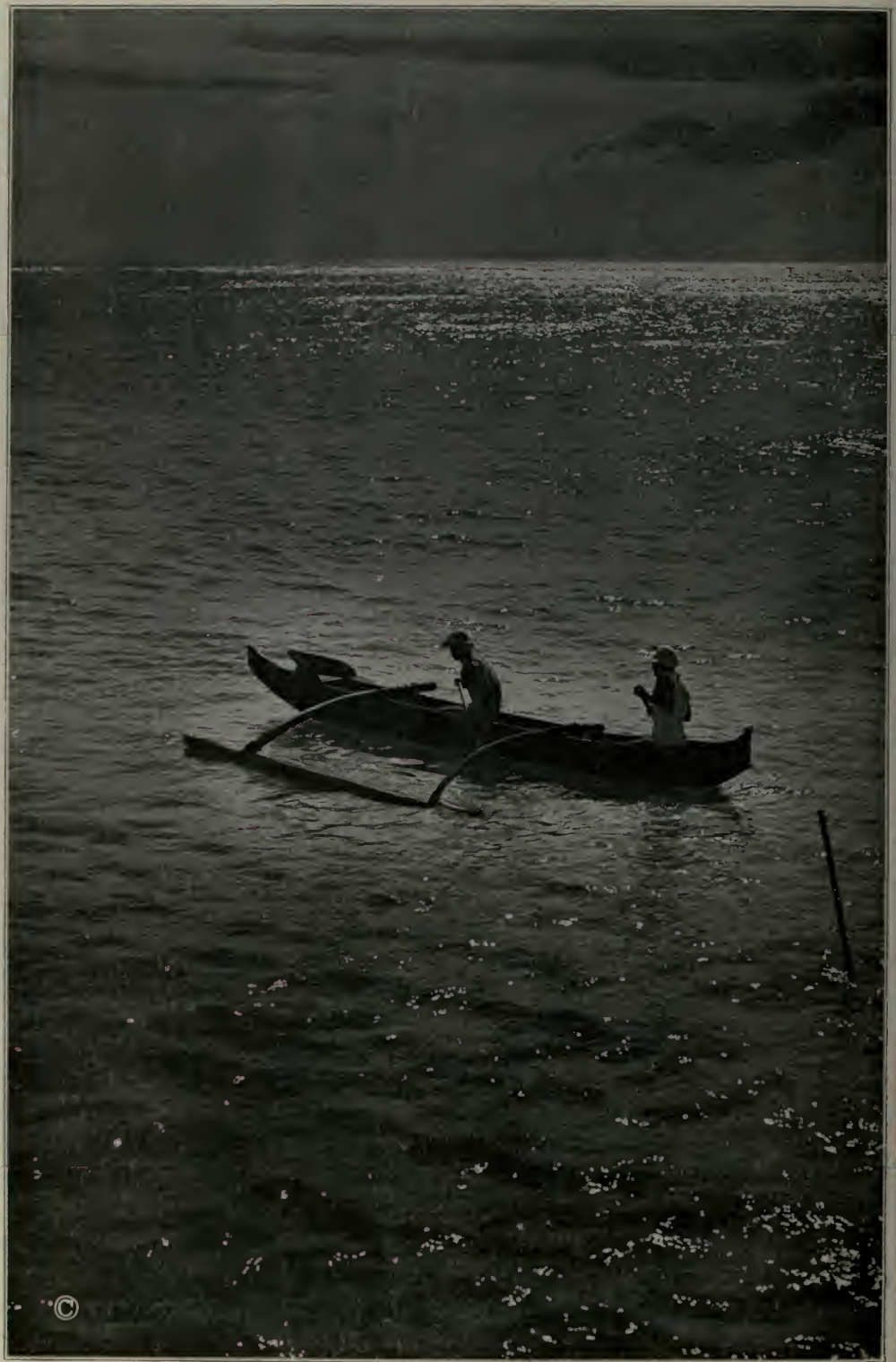
East

Annapolis, Md. . . . . 54 Maryland Ave.
Atlantic City, N. J. . 1301 Pacific Ave.
Baltimore, Md. . . . B. & O. R. R. Bldg.
Boston, Mass. . . . . 67 Franklin St.
Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . . 336 Fulton St.
Buffalo, N. Y., Main and Division Sts.
Cincinnati, Ohio. . . . 6th and Main Sts.
Cleveland, Ohio. . . . 1004 Prospect Ave.
Columbus, Ohio. . . . . 70 East Gay St.
Dayton, Ohio. . . . . 19 S. Ludlow St.
Detroit, Mich. . . 13 W. LaFayette Ave.
Evansville, Ind. . . L. & N. R. R. Bldg.
Grand Rapids, Mich. . . . . 125 Pearl St.
Indianapolis, Ind., 112-14 English Block
Montreal, Que. . . . . 238 St. James St.
Newark, N. J., Clinton and Beaver Sts.
New York, N. Y. . . . . 64 Broadway
New York, N. Y. . . . . 57 Chambers St.
New York, N. Y. . . . . 31 W. 32 St.
New York, N. Y. . . . . 114 W. 42d St.
Philadelphia, Pa. . . . 1539 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa. . . . . Arcade Building
Reading, Pa. . . . . 16 N. Fifth St.
Rochester, N. Y. . . . . 20 State St.
Syracuse, N. Y. . . . . 355 So. Warren St.
Toledo, Ohio. . . . . 320 Madison Ave.
Washington, D. C. . . 1229 F St. N. W.
Williamsport, Pa. . . 4th and Pine Sts.
Wilmington, Del. . . . . 905 Market St.

South

Asheville, N. C. . . . . 14 S. Polk Square
Atlanta, Ga. . . . . 74 Peachtree St.
Augusta, Ga. . . . . 811 Broad St.
Birmingham, Ala. . . . . 2010 1st Ave.
Charleston, S. C. . . . . Charleston Hotel
Charlotte, N. C. . . . . 22 S. Tryon St.
Chattanooga, Tenn. . . . 817 Market St.
Columbia, S. C. . . . . Arcade Building
Jacksonville, Fla. . . . . 38 W. Bay St.
Knoxville, Tenn. . . . . 600 Gay St.
Lexington, Ky. . . . . Union Station
Louisville, Ky. . . . 4th and Market Sts.
Lynchburg, Va. . . . . 722 Main St.
Memphis, Tenn. . . . . 60 N. Main St.
Mobile, Ala. . . . . 51 S. Royal St.
Montgomery Ala. . . . . Exchange Hotel
Nashvile, Ten., Independent Life Bldg.
NewOrleans, La. . . . . St. Charles Hotel
Norfolk Va. . . . . Monticello Hotel
Paducah, Ky. . . . . 430 Broadway
Pensacola, Fla. . . . . San Carlos Hotel
Raleigh, N. C. . . . . 305 LaFayette St.
Richmond, Va. . . . . 830 E. Main St.
Savannah, Ga. . . . . 37 Bull St.
Sheffield, Ala. . . . . Sheffield Hotel
Tampa, Fla. . . . . Hillsboro Hotel
Vicksburg, Miss. . 1319 Washington St.
Winston-Salem, N. C. . 236 N. Main St.

For detailed information regarding National Parks and Monuments address Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments, or Travel Bureau—Western Lines, 646 Transportation Bldg., Chicago.



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By moonlight in an outrigger off Hawaiian shores

HOT SPRINGS

National Park

ARKANSAS

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL PARK SERIES

Bird's Eye View of Hot Springs, Arkansas. The famous little city is flanked by great green hills which shoulder their way here and there into the very heart of things.

An Appreciation of

Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas

By OPIE READ, Author of "A Kentucky Colonel," "The Jucklins," etc.

Written Especially for the United States Railroad Administration

ART is the mistress of many tricks. Her highest function is to cajole nature, to help nature to deceive herself; and while art may not offer to nature a new canvas, yet she can assist our common mother in the accent of color, in grouping, in assembling in a comparatively small area all the varied and startling features of a mighty landscape. Architecture was the great material art of the Greeks; landscape gardening, park-making a fine art in modern Europe and new America. Park-making is a painting broadly spread, the canvas depressed here into a valley, while over there it arises to the height of a graceful hill. With pardonable pride America may call the attention of the world to a number of national park paintings. Tourists have written of them, and have snapped the camera upon every feature of their varied countenances. We all of us have our favorites. Some of us cling with a sort of awed fondness to the great unrolling vistas of the West, contemplating the poetry that lies in mysterious distance. Of these mighty regions called parks I stand in awe, as one must while looking upon a mountain, a cacti-bristling desert; but to me the gem of all the parks is the government reservation at Hot Springs, Arkansas. This may be sentiment, the reverie that steals upon us when in a picture gallery we view a scene endeared with recollection; but strangers have told me that this admiration comes not only from the treasured memories of the long ago, but that national Hot Springs is possessed of a charm all its own. And I know that this is true. Nowhere are mountains more graceful. Nowhere is there a mist so silvery, flashing in the rise

of the sun. You have the feeling that you stand in the presence of a deep mystery, that theories have been advanced but that after all no one knows the source and the cause of the heat that boils this mighty cauldron.

Long before Cortez frightened the Aztecs, not with his bellowing cannon but with his neighing horses; long before Columbus ruddered his way to America; yea, while the Crusaders were marching toward the holy Tomb, ah, before the mud wall of the village of Rome was dry, the North American Indians traveled hundreds of miles to Hot Springs, the fountain of youth, to sit in wise council and to regain their health. In this broad domain there are other hot waters, just as there are varied waters that are cold; but the Hot Springs, Arkansas, seem to be the original, smiling upon all others the blithe ban of imitation. The difference is a mystery, and in this there lies an added charm.

The city of Hot Springs, bordered and overlooked by the mountain park, is near the center of population. It is within a few hours of the great cities of the interior. And though the distance be short, it is like going into another world. There is no rawness, but all has been mellowed by time. With the Indians it is ancient; with us it is old. Sixty miles away, in Little Rock, the capital of the state, they are preparing to celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of the leading morning newspaper of the state.

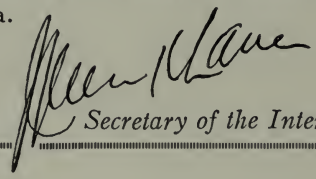
For more than a century people of the South have gone to Hot Springs for pleasure and for recuperation, but it is only within short memory that the North has recognized it as a feature of national attraction. This has been brought about by the artistic landscape painting done by the Government. Artists of world-wide fame have given to the park the creative touch of art. But as much as art has done, nature has done more. Nature threw herself into voluptuous attitudes and stillness caught her.

Ophie Read.

Horse-back riding is a favorite exercise in the open. This is perhaps due to the fact that at Hot Springs the horse has claimed, more successfully than elsewhere, the honor that is due him.

To the American People:

Uncle Sam asks you to be his guest. He has prepared for you the choice places of this continent—places of grandeur, beauty and of wonder. He has built roads through the deep-cut canyons and beside happy streams, which will carry you into these places in comfort, and has provided lodgings and food in the most distant and inaccessible places that you might enjoy yourself and realize as little as possible the rigors of the pioneer traveler's life. These are for you. They are the playgrounds of the people. To see them is to make more hearty your affection and admiration for America.



Secretary of the Interior

Hot Springs National Park

HOT SPRINGS, Arkansas—The great American Spa—a jumble of happy memories for the man who has been there—a medley of pleasant anticipations for the man who is planning to go! For Hot Springs is a potpourri of waters, waters, outdoor sports, social gayeties, invigorating air, wooded mountains, green valleys and more waters.

Poets of all ages have celebrated the purity of springs. There was an ancient spring on Mount Parnassus sacred to the Muses and to Apollo, to drink from which was to become imbued with the spirit of poesy. In later times there have been, in many lands, wells or springs sacred to certain saints. And through all time has run a legend of a fountain of youth, the waters of which had potency to stave off both age and death. There have always been waters to which men and women repaired to recuperate from the strain of living, and these places have invariably become the resorts of fashion.

All Rome that was rich or famous went in the season to Baiæ on the Bay of Naples, where were warm mineral springs celebrated for their effectiveness in overcoming the consequences of the strenuous life in the Eternal City. The history of springs of this kind is well known. Every country has them. And all down the ages comes testimony that the waters gushing from the bosom of Mother Earth are efficacious in relieving the ills to which the flesh is heir.

But of all the world's beneficent waters there are none to compare with the Hot Springs of Arkansas. "Their fame has filled the seven climes." They are absolutely unparalleled in hygienic qualities. The testimony to their curative and restorative powers is overwhelming both in extent and character.

And, best of all, these American springs differ from the Roman springs in that they are the mecca not only of the rich and famous, but of the countless thousands of everyday citizens of this and foreign countries.

Government possession has made them a universal institution.

Our First National Park

In 1832 Congress, appreciating the unusual value of these waters, set apart a reservation comprising four sections of land surrounding the springs and dedicated it as a national sanitarium for all time. It was our first National Park.

Before that time the healing quality of the hot water is thought to have been an open secret among the hardy pioneers who had ventured beyond the narrow confines of eastern civilization. In their intercourse with the Indians many marvelous tales were doubtless borne to their ears. The hot wells of the Ozarks figured prominently in the traditional history of many of the mid-continent tribes, and it is probable that not a few of the early explorers to whom these stories of wonderful cures were passed, visited the valley to confirm them. But there are no positive historical data fixing the date and giving the name of the first white discoverer. Legends have it that it was the fame of these hot pools which first prompted Ponce de Leon to embark upon his romantic search for the fountain of eternal youth. Other and more plausible legends indicate a visit to the spot by De Soto in 1541, and it is not unlikely that, later on, many other white men were led to the valley by their red brothers and provided with abundant evidence of the Supernatural Presence to which were ascribed the curative properties of these waters.

But our only authentic evidence of white visitors at the springs dates back no farther than the year 1800. Two of Lewis and Clark's explorers, branching out from the main trail of that expedition, visited the place in 1804 and found a log cabin and a few huts which had been the work of white men's hands. Two or three years later a few scattered settlers followed the trail thus blazed. And from that time the reputation of the springs began to spread, each year adding to their fame.

None of these early beneficiaries of the waters undertsood the chemical processes by which their health-giving miracles were performed. All that the Indians

There are forty-six thermal springs like this welling up from mysterious depths, with an aggregate flow of 826,308 gallons every day.

A Hot Springs Bathhouse. One of the many in which Uncle Sam acts as host and provides every facility for the comfort of his guests.

knew, all that the explorers and pioneers knew, was that the baths accomplished their rejuvenation, and that they quieted their aches and pains. The higher civilization which followed them gained a little in knowledge of the water and its application, but our Congress of 1832 knew nothing of radio-activity and even our super-minds of today have not fully fathomed the mystery.

The City and Its Visitors

Hot Springs National Park—administered by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior—is situated in the Southwestern part of the state of Arkansas, in the wild and picturesque Ozark Mountain region, 34 miles from Benton and 60 miles from Little Rock, the capital of the state.

The waters that give the place its name, gush from the bases of the wooded mountains that comprise the Park, and in the valley is a beautiful city, which nestles against gigantic hills and then spreads out upon a pleasant, broad plain. The cool mountain breezes blow through this valley in the summer time, and in the winter it is protected by the peaks that rim its basin. Nature is here in an entrancing mood. The Ozarks stand guard over the valley and the busy town, in the splendor of their changing foliages.

As a result Hot Springs is not only a world wide health resort, but an international pleasure resort, one of the most popular in the world. It is the great American Spa in the larger sense of the term, and, as such, it is more a pleasure resort than a health resort. Here are neat resort hotels and magnificent bath houses; wooded driveways and winding bridle paths; golf courses, speedways and all the other attractions of a center of sport and fashion. Indeed, if the great Alchemist of the Ozarks were to close His favorite laboratory; if He were to upturn His mysterious crucible and destroy the radium, the silicon and all those elements used in compounding His health-restoring waters; if these waters were blotted entirely from the face of the earth, the city of Hot Springs, because of the tonic in the air, the mild winter

climate and the dry summer climate, the glorious green hills and the pleasant meandering valleys, would continue to be a favored spot for rest and recreation.

At the hotels in the season from January until May—though, indeed, lately the season tends to be an all-year matter—one may find the smartest company imaginable. The guests come from everywhere. They are people of mark—leaders of fashion and of sport; political leaders and statesmen; overworked business men, actors, authors, clergymen—all well known in their spheres. The scene is one of animation. The lobbies are a buzz and swirl. There is an intoxicating blend of chatter and laughter. There is music and dancing. And out of the hotels these people swarm into Central Avenue, recalling a parade on Fifth Avenue, New York, or Michigan Avenue in Chicago. In the dining rooms and lounges there is the evening atmosphere of the metropolitan hotels. Time passes gaily. Fashion flourishes. This life overshadows the life of the many who come to conserve or to regain their health. It is intensely cosmopolitan, and the people who make it up are all to be found in the social register.

More and more is Hot Springs becoming a place of recuperation for tired business men and women. Thousands break away from the rush and grind for a week or ten days of rest and a few of these amazingly restorative baths, in order to go back to new achievements with new force and vigor.

The Mountains and Springs

The Park comprises more than 900 acres including Hot Springs mountain, North Mountain, West Mountain and Whittington Lake Park. It contains forty-six thermal springs, which have an average aggregate flow of 826,308 gallons daily, and range in temperature from 102 to 147 degrees.

The mountains of the Park rise about 800 feet above the city. Millions of dollars have been expended by the Government in hewing out roadways,

A wooded retreat on the mountain. Many quiet spots like this are to be found within little more than a stone's throw from the business center of the city.

Part of the shopping district—a single row of buildings, back of which West Mountain raises a forest-bristling head.

trails and walks, that wind around the mountains. At every curve is some new natural picture. The vistas are magnificent. The play of light and shade presents ever new combinations of colors. In the forests are open places beautified by means of landscape gardening and pavilions for rest and shelter.

Fifteen miles of Government-built drives and walks make these mountains easy to climb. From the great tower on the forested heights one looks down upon the city and into the distance where stretch farms, dappled with sun and shade.

For other wild beauty there is nothing that surpasses the drive through the gorge between North and South Mountains. It is a diverting experience to go through this gigantic cleft and observe the evidences everywhere of the tremendous past when first great cataclysms tore the huge hills asunder.

In the wilderness you come upon patches of smooth velvety green contrasting with the jagged cliff sides and the titanic debris of shattered strata, dozens of feet thick, which mark the road for quite a distance.

Bathing Not Only Healthful But Delightful

Bathing in the water of Hot Springs is an experience not to be forgotten. It has an effect as of marvelous resiliency, as if it were more solid than water, yet delightfully yielding. The testimony of those who have used this water is that in contact with the body it gives a decided impression of what seems to be best described as magnetism.

Within recent years radium has become known as a powerful healing agent. Many cases formerly considered hopelessly incurable have yielded readily to its activity, but because of its unlimited energy its use has been confined altogether to local applications. No method has ever been devised by man whereby radium may be applied to all parts of a disordered body at the same time. Scarcity and appalling cost have made experiments along that line impossible.

But Nature, though carefully guarding her secret, has solved the problem at Hot Springs. The waters are radio-active, and by means of the bath every rheumatic joint, every sealed-up pore of the skin may be not only reached and cleansed of impurities, but renewed under the influence of that brain-baffling curative which we call radio-activity.

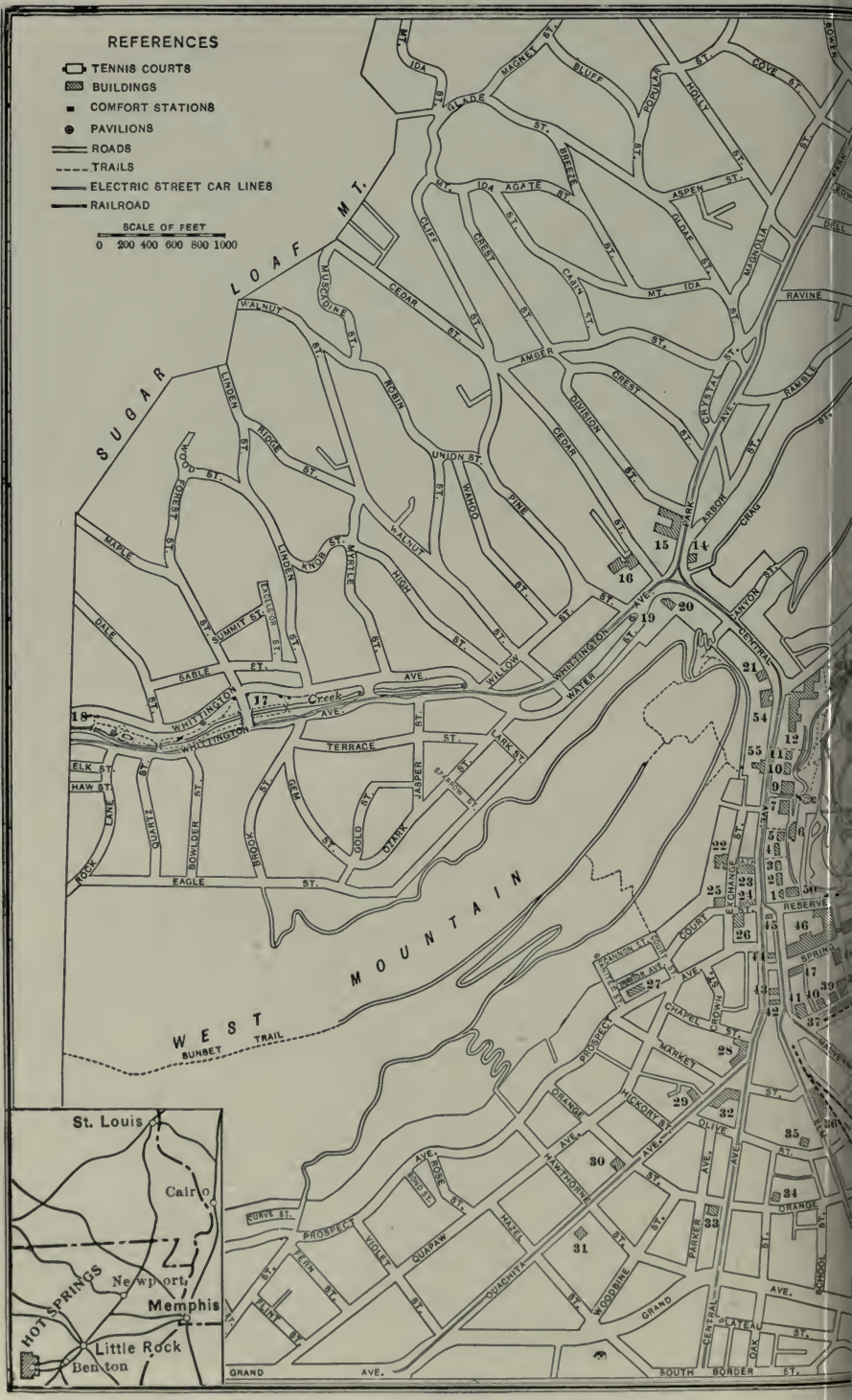
The waters have been carefully analyzed and the consensus of opinion is that they contain much free carbonic acid gas, a combination of hydrogen and silicon and several other constitutents of less importance.

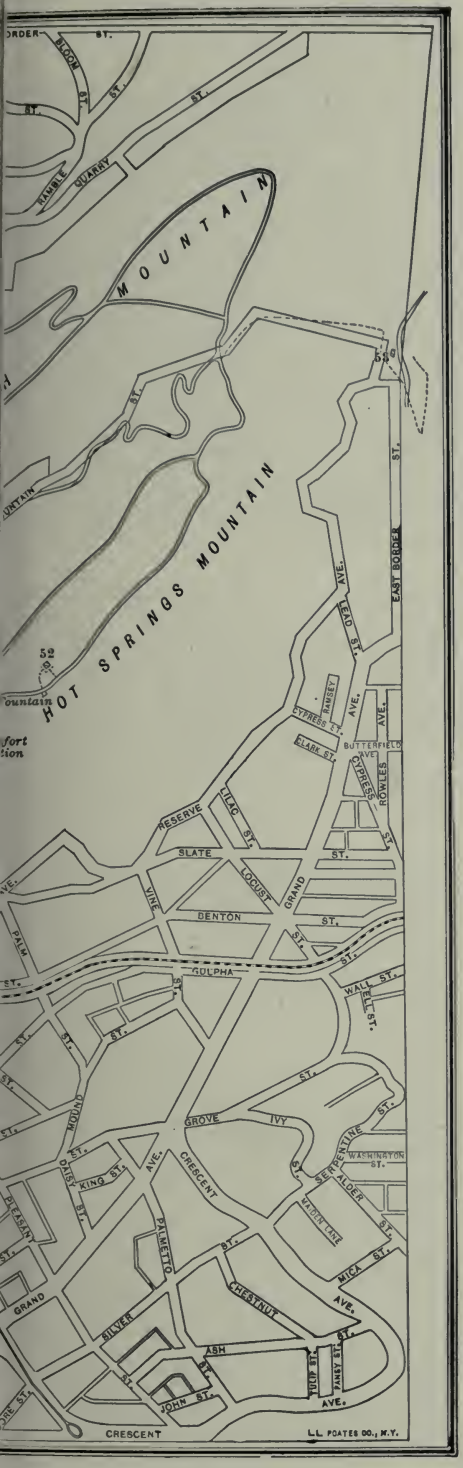
Their natural warmth, which would make any other water in the world unpalatable, does not affect the water here, its composites entirely overcoming such a tendency. People drink it and, when its temperature has been reduced to suit the requirements of each individual case, people bathe in it and go away rejoicing. Its efficacy is best judged by statistics, for according to figures painstakingly compiled, more than ninety per cent of those who have taken a full course of baths have been either cured or benefited by them.

In addition to the hot springs there are many cold springs in and about the city. It is seldom that Nature blows hot and cold at the same time; but here, in this favored spot, one doesn't have to go far to see this curious phenomenon, some of the cold springs being found in close proximity to the hot. Many of these have mineral properties—solutions of magnesia, iron, potash and sulphur—which physicians often prescribe for systemic disorders; others are known solely for their pure, fresh water whose purity is superlative. The waters of these are bottled and, in some instances, shipped to distant cities.

It is over the bath-houses that the National Park Service exercises the most rigid control. The condition and appointments of each bath-house are inspected regularly by Government officials. Everything must appear as represented and everything must be clean and sanitary.

Progress of Hot Springs has been marked by the growth and character of the bath house. First the oak-shaded temple of the Indian; then the cabin of the pioneer, and finally, through various stages of development, the stone and granite structure of modern civilization.


REFERENCES
TENNIS COURTS
BUILDINGS
COMFORT STATIONS
PAVILIONS
ROADS
TRAILS
ELECTRIC STREET CAR LINES
RAILROAD
SCALE OF FEET
0 200 400 600 800 1000
SUGAR LOAF MT.
WEST MOUNTAIN
SUNSET TRAIL
St. Louis
Cairo
Newport
Memphis
HOT SPRINGS
Little Rock
Benton
GRAND AVE.
SOUTH BORDER ST.



LEGEND

The numbers in this list refer to the numbers on the map:

1. Superintendent's office.
2. Lamar bathhouse.
3. Buckstaff baths.
4. Ozark bathhouse.
5. Magnesia bathhouse.
6. Government free bathhouse.
7. Fordyce bathhouse.
8. Main entrance to reservation.
9. Maurice bathhouse.
10. Hale bathhouse.
11. Superior bathhouse.
12. Arlington Hotel and baths.
13. Superintendent's residence (old).
14. Rockafellow Hotel and baths.
15. Majestic Hotel and baths.
16. St. Joseph's Infirmary and baths.
17. Whittington Lake Park.
18. Keeper's residence.
19. First Presbyterian Church.
20. Catholic Church.
21. Rector bathhouse and Waukesha Hotel.
22. Milwaukee Hotel.
23. Pullman Hotel.
24. Arkansas National Bank.
25. Masonic Temple.
26. First Baptist Church.
27. Leo N. Levi Memorial Hospital and bathhouse.
28. Goddard Hotel.
29. Alhambra bathhouse.
30. Moody Hotel and baths.
31. Court House.
32. Como Hotel.
33. Central Methodist Church.
34. High School Building.
35. Ozark Sanitorium bathhouse.
36. Railroad Station.
37. Railroad Station.
38. City Hall and Auditorium Theatre.
39. Business Men's League.
40. Post Office.
41. Great Northern Hotel.
42. Citizens' National Bank.
43. Marquette Hotel.
44. Arkansas Trust Company.
45. Security Bank.
46. Eastman Hotel and baths.
47. Elks' Club.
48. Episcopal Church.
49. Superintendent's residence (new).
50. Imperial bathhouse.
51. Pump house (pumps water to drinking fountains at summit of Hot Springs Mountain).
52. Tower.
53. Iron Spring (cold).
54. Dugan-Stuart Building.
55. Thompson Building.

North, West, and Hot Springs Mountains and Whittington Lake Park form the permanent Hot Springs Reservation, administered by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior.

When Uncle Sam acts as host, there must be nothing to mar the pleasure of his guests. On another page of this booklet will be found a list of bath-houses giving the rates of each. These rates are regulated by the Government and vary according to the equipment and accommodations furnished. On Bath House Row, the noted Midway of the place, there are ten bath-houses covering a space of about three blocks. Besides these, there are other bath-houses in various parts of the city, some of which are operated in connection with the hotels. All use the same water and are under the same official supervision. There is also a Government free bath-house for those who are unable to pay for the service, and in connection with the Army and Navy Hospital a bath-house is maintained for the benefit of our disabled soldier and sailor boys.

Although the cures effected are sometimes almost miraculous, there is nothing extraordinary in the method of administering the bath. Equipment and appliances are better than are to be found in the average home. The tubs are large, the attendants attentive. There are needle baths and vapor baths for those who desire them, but the main object is a thorough immersion in the hot radioactive water in the tub.

When the bath has been taken, the patron proceeds from the high temperature of the first cooling room to the almost normal temperature of the last, tarrying in each of the intermediate cooling rooms long enough to avoid sudden changes. Finally comes the after-glow of the bath as he lies luxuriously upon one of the cooling room couches, conversing lazily with his fellow-patrons or simply resting. Truly, to bathe in the waters of Hot Springs is to feel the hand of Nature in one of her most helpful moods—gentle, caressing, touching the body lightly and without inflicting the slightest pain.

The Many Hotels

One hotel in Hot Springs—the Eastman—can care for a thousand guests. Two others—the Majestic and the Arlington—have a capacity of 500 each. The Como and the Goddard have accommodations for 250 to 300, and a score of others can entertain from 25 to 125 each. In addition there are 500 boarding and rooming houses, furnished cottages and

Hot Springs not only provides facilities for play, but creates a desire to play. The prospect of a crystal-water bath at the end of the game lends an added zest to golf.

The "Sport of Kings" is a favorite pastime at Hot Springs, and here many interesting chapters of racing history have been written.

apartments. The Business Men's League of Hot Springs, Arkansas, is an enterprising and reliable civic organization available for the purpose of assisting visitors in locating quarters to suit their purses. This service is free.

How the Visitor "Comes Back"

The spirit of Hot Springs creeps into the veins of the newcomer unawares. The average visitor enters the valley fagged out mentally and physically. He is the victim of too much applied energy in one direction, and a sense of relief, of freedom from care, steals over him as he establishes himself in his commodious quarters and prepares for a good rest. When he enters upon his course of baths, his business or domestic problems, though pigeonholed somewhere in the back of his head, have not been entirely forgotten. For the first few days he lies upon his cooling-room couch, his body relaxed, his eyes closed, his ears deaf to the voices of those about him.

Then, suddenly, he awakes. A new and unusual feeling of animation possesses him. His blood is beginning to tingle. His old-time energy is coming back to him and his thoughts are turning to golf, to tennis, to horse-back riding and to all those amusements which interested him before the days that had brought more serious affairs to claim all his time and to hold his nose too steadily to the hard surface of the business grindstone.

Then it is that he begins to appreciate what is happening to him, to understand that the baths have driven all sluggishness from his blood, have given him the energy not only to work but to play and have created in him the desire to play. And he plunges joyfully into the whirlpool of Hot Springs activity.

Recreation and Amusements

There is enjoyment for all in the amusements, sports and social activities at Hot Springs. The out-of-doors life, made possible by the mild southern climate, is always alluring.

The driveways are enlivened by coaching parties and elaborate liveried "turnouts", for the spirited horse still holds his own against the automobile at Hot Springs. On both the driveways and bridle paths the number of equestrians is unusual, horseback riding being a favorite exercise. The horse at Hot Springs is still given the honor that is due him. It is claimed that no city of equal size in the world can boast a greater number of superb saddle animals, Kentucky bred and full of mettle, but trained to the use of the inexperienced. There is also the famous Oaklawn race track, where many chapters of racing history have been written.

Under the regulations automobiles are permitted on certain of the mountain roads of the Reservation, and the adjoining country furnishes ample opportunity for more extended motor trips. Good roads are numerous, and among them is one leading to Little Rock, the capital of the state.

Happy Days on the Golf Links

In these modern times no resort is complete without its golf links—so there is a course at Hot Springs. The Hot Springs Country Club is located beyond the city limits, but within easy reach. It comprises 250 acres of rolling green with an 18-hole course, the holes varying in length from 100 to 500 yards. Naturally there is the adjunct of a spacious and attractive club

house. From the veranda of the latter, 16 of the 18 putting greens are visible, as well as 6,500 yards of the fairway. The course is well cared for and meets every demand of the most exacting professional. The tees and putting greens are of packed sand, while the fairway is of Bermuda grass. The greens as a whole are of rare landscape beauty and the hazards, or many of them, have been supplied by nature. Matches and tournaments are scheduled in season; and the payment of a small fee admits all visitors to the privileges of the club house and golf course.

Base Ball and Tennis

During the training season major league base ball clubs are at Hot Springs for the baths and preliminary work, in consequence of which the visitor is at that time treated to some of the finest exhibition games.

Tennis courts have been laid out in various localities and in their settings are ample for the use of the professional or the amateur.

Whittington Lake Amusement Park

Whittington Lake Park largely partakes of the nature of an amusement park. Athletic sports, band concerts, the summer theatre, animals, electric fountains, swings, tennis courts, base ball fields and a variety of other features make it a place where care-free crowds congregate in large numbers. Nearby are the alligator and ostrich farms.

The Ostrich Farm

Of the ostrich it has been said that those great gawky birds are of all things animate the "most innocently powerful", and the "most powerfully innocent". They are a study—these birds—a kick from whose legs has power to kill and whose wonderful eyes create speculations as to whether their little twinkle means mischief or a joke. Of course the display of feathers, of which they are proud, are of special interest to the women. One learns much as to the characteristics and the habits of this bird at the farm. As an amusement feature, birds trained for the purpose are ridden astride, or harnessed and driven to little sulkies.

Alligator Farm

At the Alligator Farm hundreds of 'gators are exhibited, ranging in length from a few inches to twenty feet, and in age from a few days old to a hundred or two hundred years. The alligator is not pleasing to look at. He has a vicious eye, and a more vicious tail. As you look over the exhibit you are pleased to know that such unbeautiful things make up into such very nice handbags.

The Social Life

If not interested in the waters, the visitor may forget that the place is a Spa. Behind the bathhouses on Bath House Row rise the glorious Ozark Hills with all their pleasures. The greater hotels are resort hotels. There is the music, the dancing, the entertainments of many kinds—and the invigorating outdoor life saturated with the romantic spirit of the South. There is the riding, the golfing, the motoring, the mountain climbing and all the rest. One may spend a whole season in these pleasures alone—and meet America, for Hot Springs draws its patrons from every nook and corner of the country.

Or one may live this invigorating life and have the stimulus of morning baths besides; the greater hotels have their own unobtrusive bath houses, and the baths are for the well and weary as well as for the sick.

Or, if he wants the Spa life, he may have that to the full. A few steps cityward, and there are the bath houses, some of them finer and more completely equipped with scientific bathing systems and appliances than those of the most

The entrance to the Reservation. At the foot of these steps, the busy whirl of the city; at the top, absolute rest and quiet in the woods of Hot Springs Mountain.

Off for a morning canter. To those who have inherited that love of the horse which was universal before the days of the automobile, Hot Springs offers an ideal vacation.

famous Spas abroad. He may live this life to its full, sitting in the parks, taking the Oertel walks, drinking the waters as well as bathing in them.

Or he may combine the two kinds of life in any proportion he pleases.

For convalescents the so-called Oertel System of Graduated walking courses is very beneficial. These courses are indicated by painted stone monuments with a distance number cut on two faces. By these monuments, patients can easily see the distance they have walked. The first or yellow course, is comparatively level; the second, or green course, slightly inclined; the third, or blue course, fairly steep; and the fourth, or red course, very steep. The length and character of the walks taken under this system are determined by physicians, according to the condition and progress of patients.

Expenses at Hot Springs

Following is the published scale of rates for baths at different bath houses receiving water from the Hot Springs Reservation, as published by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior; also a list of hotels and boarding houses together with their rates.

For further details of specific interest concerning Hot Springs not covered herein, apply to the

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
National Park Service,
Washington, D. C.

BUREAU OF SERVICE, NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS, TRAVEL BUREAU—WESTERN LINES.
646 Transportation Building,
Chicago, Illinois

BUSINESS MEN'S LEAGUE,
Hot Springs, Arkansas

SCALE OF RATES FOR BATHS

AT DIFFERENT BATHHOUSES RECEIVING WATER FROM THE HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION

Bathhouse	Single baths	Single bath plus attendant's fee	Course of 21 baths	Course of 21 baths plus attendant's fees	Bathhouse	Single baths	Single bath plus attendant's fee	Course of 21 baths	Course of 21 baths plus attendant's fees
Arlington	$0.65	$0.85	$12.00	$16.00	Superior	$0.50	$0.70	$0.90	$13.00
Fordyce	.65	.85	12.00	16.00	Lamar	.45	.65	8.00	12.00
Buckstaff	.60	.80	11.00	15.00	Rector	.45	.65	8.00	12.00
Maurice	.60	.80	11.00	15.00	Rockafellow	.45	.65	8.00	12.00
Imperial	.55	.75	10.00	14.00	Ozark Sanatorium	.45	.65	8.00	12.00
Eastman	.55	.75	10.00	14.00	Magnesia	.40	.60	7.00	11.00
Majestic	.55	.75	10.00	14.00	Ozark	.40	.60	7.00	11.00
Hale	.50	.70	9.00	13.00	Alhambra	.40	.60	7.00	11.00
Moody	.50	.70	9.00	13.00	Pythian Sanatorium (colored)	.30	.50	5.00	9.00
St. Joseph's Infirmary	.50	.70	9.00	13.00					

At every turn the winding Government roads on the mountains present new interests to hold the attention of lovers of nature.

LIST OF HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES

AT HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS, COMPILED BY THE BUSINESS MEN'S LEAGUE

NAME OF PLACE	Capacity	RATES Per Day	RATES Per Week	Plan	Proprietor or Manager
Alamo	30 persons	$1.00 up	$7.00 up	American	Mrs. B. B. Spivey
American	40 persons	1.00	2.50 up	European	F. M. Ezell
Arlington	500 persons	4 to $8	28.00 up	American	J. W. Corrington
Beldin House	50 persons	1.00	6.00 up	European	L. D. Beldin
Bismarck Hotel	20 persons		3.00 up	European	John Tisdale
Bryan House	50 persons	1.00 up	8 to $10	American	Mrs. Robt. Barnes
Burhops, B. H.	30 persons		8 to $10	American	Mrs. J. H. Burhop
Campbell House	40 persons	1.00 up	6.00 up	American	J. P. Perry
Central Avenue Rooms	20 persons		5 to $7	European	Mrs. Shannon
Colonial Hotel	75 persons	1.00 up	7.00 up	European	Mrs. L. Carpenter
Central Hotel	40 persons	1.00 up	Special	European	W. W. Little
Chestnut Hotel	25 persons	1.50	7.00 up	American	H. P. Thomas
Crittendon Hotel (colored)	75 persons	1.00 up	7.00 up	American	G. E. Crittendon
Cozy Inn	30 persons	1.50	10.00 up	American	Mrs. M. Moon
Como Hotel	300 persons	1.00 up	Special	European	Al A. Reynolds
Clardy House (colored)	40 persons	1.00	6.00 up	American	Josephine Clardy
Crescent House	50 persons	2.00	9 to $12	American	Mrs. E. J. Looney
Darch Hotel (Jewish)	25 persons	.75	2.00 up	European	Louis Darch
Dayton Hotel	40 persons	.50 up	2.50 up	European	Fred L. Kerr
Delmar Hotel	75 persons	2.00	10.00	American	C. C. Harvey
Delmar Hotel		1.00	7.00	European	C. C. Harvey
Eastman Hotel	1000 persons	1.00 up	Special	European	W. E. Chester
Eddy Hotel	100 persons		5 to $15	European	Mrs. B. F. Pace
Ferguson House	30 persons	1.00 up	7 to $10	American	Mrs. C. N. Ferguson
Fulton Hotel	20 persons	1.50 up	8.00 up	American	Scherrick & Co.
Geary House		.75	1.50 up	European	Mrs. R. Bennie
Goddard Hotel	300 persons	1.50 up	5 to $15.50	European	Mrs. J. A. Barton
Gray's Boarding House	25 persons	1.50	10.00 up	American	Mrs. L. Gray
Gt. Northern Hotel	150 persons	.75 up	3.00 up	European	Mrs. C. Hutsell
Garrison Hotel	50 persons	.50 up	3.00 up	European	Mrs. J. M. Smith
Glenwood Hotel	60 persons	1.00	6 to $8	American	N. E. Bryant
Home Hotel	50 persons	1.50 up	8 to $10	American	Mrs.A.A.McCollough
Howard House	75 persons	.50 up	2.00 up	European	Sam Bowman
Hill Crest	20 persons	1.50 up	8.00 up	American	C. H. Dibble
Hinkle House	20 persons		8.00 up	American	Mrs. F. Hinkle
Hoxie House	20 persons	.50	2 to $3	European	Mrs. M. Hoxie
Imperial Hotel	60 persons	1.50	7 to $12	American	T. H. Cathcart
Jerwick Hotel (Jewish)	20 persons	2.00 up	12.00 up	American	Mrs. H. Jerwick
Kempner Hotel	15 persons	1.00	7.00 up	European	P. K. Crawford
Knickerbocker	40 persons	2.00	12.50 up	American	Mrs. W. E. Lauher
Kyle Rooms	25 persons		1.50 to $3	European	Mrs. E. E. Kyle
Lamar Hotel	60 persons	1.00 up	7 to $12	American	Mrs. M. Watts
Lester House	25 persons		2.50 up		T. M. Baughm
Leon Hotel	40 persons	.75	3.00 up	European	P. J. Murphy
Majestic Hotel	500 persons	2.50 up	Special	American	Harry A. Jones
Marion Hotel	40 persons	1.25 up	8.50 to $10	American	Asbury & Wallon
Marquette Hotel	150 persons	1.00 up	Special	European	Chas. G. Orr
Maurice Hotel	50 persons	1.00 up	6.00 up	European	Mrs. M. D. Brady
Maurice Hotel			13.50	American	Mrs. M. D. Brady
McCrary Hotel	75 persons	2.00	8.00 up	American	Mrs. M. P. McCrary
Melba Rooms	15 persons		3.50 to $7	European	J. M. Frisby
Metropolitan Rooms	20 persons		2.50 up	European	Miss Thompson
Milwaukee Hotel	100 persons	2.50 up	15.00 up	American	J. P. Hickey
Moody Hotel	250 persons	2.50 up	17.50 up	American	N. M. Moody
Morris Cottage	30 persons		5.00 up	American	W. A. Smith
Morris Cottage			2.00 up	European	W. A. Smith
Murray Rooms	20 persons		2.50 to $3	European	Mrs. B. Murray
Napoleon Hotel	25 persons	1.00 up	2.50 to $5	European	Mrs. F. Rawles
Nettles House	20 persons		8 to $12	American	Mrs. E. C. Nettles
New Dayton Hotel	40 persons	.50 up	2.50 up	European	Fred L. Kerr
New Haven Hotel	40 persons	1.00 up	7 to $10	American	Mrs. Ida L. Parrott
New Capitol Hotel	50 persons	1.00 up	2.00 up	European	Mrs. N. J. Planks
New Hot Springs	50 persons		3.50 up	European	Shannon Gower
New Lindell Hotel	100 persons	1.00 up	Special	European	Mrs. A. H. Housley
New National Hotel	40 persons	1.00 up	8 to $12	American	Mrs. DeVall
New Orleans	50 persons	1.00	2.00 up	European	Mrs. E. T. Deickreide
Ohio House	25 persons	1.00	5.00 up	American	Callahan Bros.
Pacific House	50 persons		3.50 to $4	European	S. J. Smith
Plateau Hotel	15 persons		3.00 up	European	C. F. Cook
Penedleton Hotel	40 persons	.50	2.50 up	European	F. A. Coutlee
Palm Hotel	30 persons		2.50 up	European	S. Clement
Parker's Boarding House	45 persons	2.00	11.00 up	American	Mrs. J. L. Parker
Pullman Hotel	150 persons	1.00 up	5 to $15	European	Jas. A. Longinotti
Putnam Hotel	65 persons	1.00 up	5 to $7	European	D. B. Davis
Putnam Hotel			9 to $12	American	D. B. Davis
Palace Hotel	80 persons	1.00	3.50 up	European	Woodcock & Womack
Richmond Hotel	80 persons		9 to $15	American	Mrs. E. B. Elliston
Rockafellow Hotel	75 persons	2.00	14.50 up	American	E. S. Putnam
Rockafellow Hotel		1.00	3.50 to $7	European	E. S. Putnam
Saratoga Hotel	50 persons	.50	3 to $5	European	R. H. Baird
Savoy Hotel	60 persons	.50	3 to $5	European	Mrs. Allie Street
Southern Hotel	60 persons		8 to $12	American	Mrs. Mary Bradley
Spaulding	50 persons	1.00	4.00 up	European	H. A. Spaulding
St. Charles	75 persons	1.50	10.50 to 17.50	American	H. Doherty
St. Charles			3.00 up	European	H. Doherty
St. John's Place	20 persons	1.50	7.00 up	American	Benedictine Sisters
Shelton House	20 persons		2.50 to $3		Tom Shelton
Taylor House	40 persons	1.50 up	10.50 up	American	Miss Una Taylor

(Continued on page 21)

It is impossible to see all of Hot Springs from any single viewpoint. The streets wind in and out, following the valley levels, and from the top of the tower on Hot Springs Mountain the visitor sees little more than a maze—a huge cubist picture, beautiful in its coloring and delightfully bewildering in its outline.

A view from Hot Springs Mountain.

List of Hotels and Boarding Houses at Hot Springs, Arkansas, Compiled by the Business Men's League —Continued

NAME OF PLACE	Capacity	RATES Per Day	RATES Per Week	Plan	Proprietor or Manager
Tarkington House	40 persons	1.25 up	8.00 up	American	Mrs. R. A. Tarkington
Townsend	100 persons	1.00	5.00 up	European	J. A. Townsend
Townsend		2.50	12.50	American	J. A. Townsend
Turner Rooms	15 persons		3.00 up	European	Mrs. B. Savage
Union Hotel	24 persons		8.00 up	American	Mrs. J. H. Hudgins
Waukesha Hotel	150 persons	2.50	17.50	American	Arthur Jury
Williamson's Boarding House	25 persons		10.00 up	American	Mrs. E. L. Williamson
Wilson's Cozy Inn	60 persons		1.50 up	European	Mrs. Joe Wilson

Railroad Tickets

Throughout the year, round-trip excursion tickets at reduced fares are sold at practically all stations in the United States to Hot Springs, Ark., as a destination. Passengers en route to other destinations will find stop-over privileges available on both one-way and round-trip tickets, for the purpose of making side-trips to Hot Springs.

Park Administration

Hot Springs National Park is under the jurisdiction of the Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. The Park Superintendent is located at Hot Springs, Ark.

U. S. Government Publications

The following publications may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at prices given. Remittances should be made by Money Order or in cash.

Analysis of the Waters of the Hot Springs of Arkansas, by J. K. Haywood, and Geological Sketch of Hot Springs, Ark., by Walter Harvey Webb. 56 pages. 10 cents.

The National Parks Portfolio, by Robert Sterling Yard. 260 pages, 270 illustrations, descriptive of nine National Parks. Pamphlet edition 35 cents. Book edition 55 cents.

The following publications may be obtained free on written application to the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., or by personal application to the office of the Superintendent of the Park.

Circular of General Information Regarding Hot Springs of Arkansas.

Glimpses of our National Parks. 48 pages, illustrated.

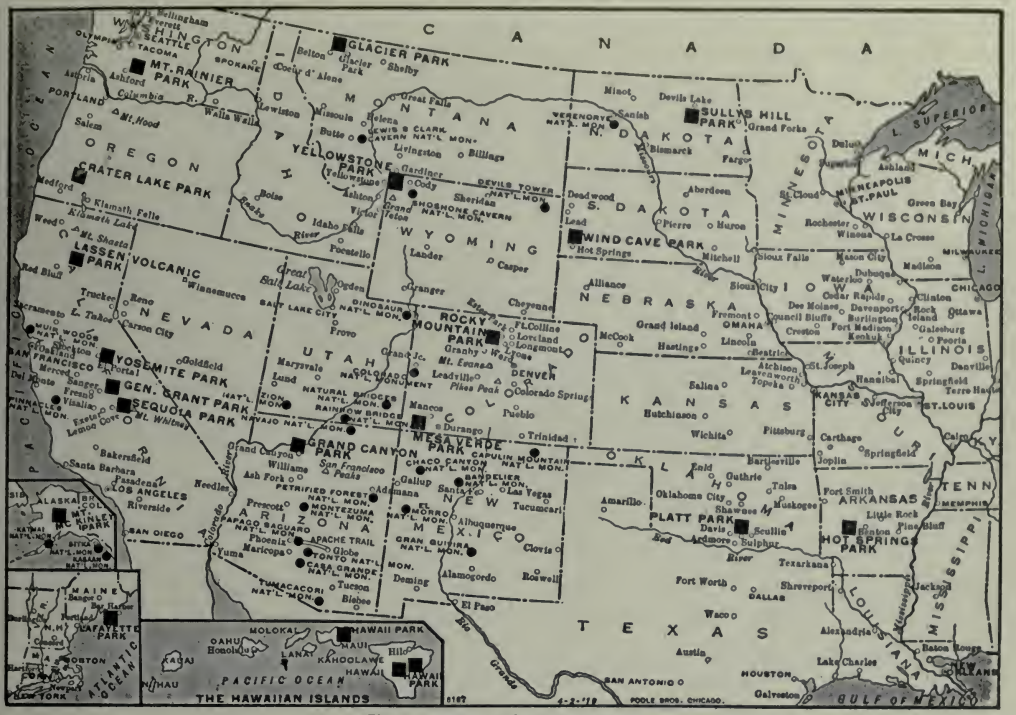
Map showing location of National Parks and Monuments, and railroad routes thereto.

U. S. R. R. Administration Publications

The following publications may be obtained free on application to any consolidated ticket office, or apply to the Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments, or Travel Bureau—Western Lines; 646 Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill.:

Arizona and New Mexico Rockies.
California for the Tourist.
Colorado and Utah Rockies.
Crater Lake National Park, Oregon.
Glacier National Park, Montana.
Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona.
Hawaii National Park, Hawaiian Islands.
Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas.
Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado.
Mount Rainier National Park, Washington.
Northern Lakes—Wisconsin, Minnesota, Upper Michigan, Iowa and Illinois.
Pacific Northwest and Alaska.
Petrified Forest National Monument, Arizona.
Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado.
Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, California
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming.
Yosemite National Park, California.
Zion National Monument, Utah.

Down town, but never very far from "out of town." In all directions the trees of the mountains are visible against the sky line.



The National Parks at a Glance.

United States Railroad Administration

Director General of Railroads

For particulars as to fares, train schedules, etc., apply to any Railroad Ticket Agent, or to any of the following Consolidated Ticket Offices:

West

Austin, Tex. . . . . 521 Congress Ave.
Beaumont, Tex., Orleans and Pearl Sts.
Bremerton, Wash. . . . . 224 Front St.
Butte, Mont. . . . . 2 N. Main St.
Chicago, Ill. . . . . 179 W. Jackson St.
Colorado Springs, Colo.
119 E. Pike's Peak Ave.
Dallas, Tex. . . . . 112-114 Field St.
Denver, Colo. . . . . 601 17th St.
Des Moines, Iowa. . . . . 403 Walnut St.
Duluth, Minn. . . . . 334 W. Superior St.
El Paso, Tex. . . . Mills and Oregon Sts.
Ft. Worth, Tex. . . . . 702 Houston St.
Fresno, Cal. . . . . J and Fresno Sts.
Galveston, Tex. . 21st and Market Sts.
Helena, Mont. . . . . 58 S. Main St.
Houston, Tex. . . . . 904 Texas Ave.
Kansas City, Mo.
Ry. Ex. Bldg., 7th and Walnut Sts.
Lincoln, Neb. . . . . 104 N. 13th St.
Little Rock, Ark. . . . . 202 W. 2d St.
Long Beach, Cal. . L. A. & S. L. Station
Los Angeles, Cal. . . . 221 S. Broadway
Milwaukee, Wis. . . . . 99 Wisconsin St.
Minneapolis, Minn., 202 Sixth St. South
Oakland, Cal. . . 13th St. and Broadway
Ocean Park, Cal. . Pacific Elec. Depot
Oklahoma City, Okla.
131 W. Grand Ave.
Omaha, Neb. . . . . 1416 Dodge St.
Peoria, Ill. . . Jefferson and Liberty Sts.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Adams St. and Central Ave.
Portland, Ore. . 3d and Washington Sts.
Pueblo, Colo. . . . . 401-3 N. Union Ave.
St. Joseph, Mo. . . . . 505 Francis St.
St. Louis, Mo.
318-328 North Broadway
St. Paul, Minn. . . 4th and Jackson Sts.
Sacramento, Cal. . . . . 801 K St.
Salt Lake City, Utah
Main and S. Temple Sts.
San Antonio, Tex.
315-17 N. St. Mary's St.
San Diego, Cal. . . . . 300 Broadway
San Francisco, Cal. . . . . 50 Post St.
San Jose, Cal., 1st and San Fernando Sts.
Seattle, Wash. . . . . 714-16 2d Ave.
Shreveport, La., Milam and Market Sts.
Sioux City, Iowa. . . . . 510 4th St.
Spokane, Wash.
Davenport Hotel, 815 Sprague Ave.
Tacoma, Wash. . . 1117-19 Pacific Ave.
Waco, Tex. . . . . 6th and Franklin Sts.
Whittier, Cal. . . . L. A. & S. L. Station
Winnipeg, Man. . . . . 226 Portage Ave.

East

Annapolis, Md. . . . . 54 Maryland Ave.
Atlantic City, N. J., 1301 Pacific Ave.
Baltimore, Md. . . . B. & O. R. R. Bldg.
Boston, Mass. . . . . 67 Franklin St.
Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . . 336 Fulton St.
Buffalo, N. Y. . Main and Division Sts.
Cincinnati, Ohio. . . 6th and Main Sts.
Cleveland, Ohio. . . . 1004 Prospect Ave.
Columbus, Ohio. . . . . 70 East Gay St.
Dayton, Ohio. . . . . 19 S. Ludlow St.
Detroit, Mich. . . 13 W. LaFayette Ave.
Evansville, Ind. . . L. & N. R. R. Bldg.
Grand Rapids, Mich. . . . . 125 Pearl St.
Indianapolis, Ind., 112-14 English Block
Montreal, Que. . . . . 238 St. James St.
Newark, N. J., Clinton and Beaver Sts.
New York, N. Y. . . . . 64 Broadway
New York, N. Y. . . . . 57 Chambers St.
New York, N. Y. . . . . 31 W. 32d St.
New York, N. Y. . . . . 114 W. 42d St.
Philadelphia, Pa. . . . 1539 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa. . . . . Arcade Building
Reading, Pa. . . . . 16 N. Fifth St.
Rochester, N. Y. . . . . 20 State St.
Syracuse, N. Y. . . . . 355 S. Warren St.
Toledo, Ohio. . . . . 320 Madison Ave.
Washington, D. C. . . 1229 F St. N. W.
Williamsport, Pa. . . . 4th and Pine Sts.
Wilmington, Del. . . . . 905 Market St.

South

Asheville, N. C. . . . . 14 S. Polk Square
Atlanta, Ga. . . . . 74 Peachtree St.
Augusta, Ga. . . . . 811 Broad St.
Birmingham, Ala. . . . . 2010 1st Ave.
Charleston, S. C. . . . . Charleston Hotel
Charlotte, N. C. . . . . 22 S. Tryon St.
Chattanooga, Tenn. . . . 817 Market St.
Columbia, S. C. . . . . Arcade Building
Jacksonville, Fla. . . . . 38 W. Bay St.
Knoxville, Tenn. . . . . 600 Gay St.
Lexington, Ky. . . . . Union Station
Louisville, Ky. . . . 4th and Market Sts.
Lynchburg, Va. . . . . 722 Main St.
Memphis, Tenn. . . . . 60 N. Main St.
Mobile, Ala. . . . . 51 S. Royal St.
Montgomery, Ala. . . . . Exchange Hotel
Nashville, Tenn. Independent Life Bldg.
New Orleans, La. . . . . St. Charles Hotel
Norfolk, Va. . . . . Monticello Hotel
Paducah, Ky. . . . . 430 Broadway
Pensacola, Fla. . . . . San Carlos Hotel
Raleigh, N. C. . . . . 305 LaFayette St.
Richmond, Va. . . . . 830 E. Main St.
Savannah, Ga. . . . . 37 Bull St.
Sheffield, Ala. . . . . Sheffield Hotel
Tampa, Fla. . . . . Hillsboro Hotel
Vicksburg, Miss. . 1319 Washington St.
Winston-Salem, N. C., 236 N. Main St.

For detailed information regarding National Parks and Monuments address Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments, or Travel Bureau—Western Lines, 646 Transportation Bldg., Chicago.

6-24-1919 SEASON, 1919 PRESS OF W. J. HARTMAN CO., CHICAGO

Bath House Row—One of the most popular thoroughfares in America.

MESA VERDE

National Park

COLORADO

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL PARK SERIES

NORTHERN PORTION OF SPRUCE TREE HOUSE

Second in size of the numerous ruins in the Park. It is 216 feet long and contained 114 rooms, including 8 kivas, or circular, underground, ceremonial chambers.

An Appreciation of
Mesa Verde National Park

By DR. J. WALTER FEWKES, Chief, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution

Written Especially for the United States Railroad Administration

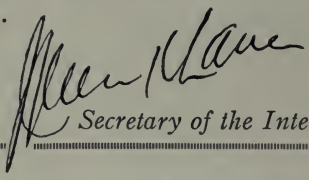
COME with me to the Mesa Verde, and with me lift the veil that conceals the past and reveals the culture of an unlettered people whose history has been forgotten. What fascination to wander through the streets of a ruined city, to enter the long deserted sanctuaries, examine the paintings and figures on the walls, and live in imagination the life of an ancient people! Time was when American travelers sought distant lands to commune in this way with the past, but now we can turn to our own country. Our great railroads will carry the tourist near the towns once populous but now deserted and in ruins.

The Mesa Verde National Park, containing many of these ancient monuments, has been protected by our Government for this special purpose. It invites all with little discomfort to withdraw from the world of the present with its bustle and noise to live mentally for a time in the past of our own country. Every one who has accepted an invitation to visit this Park has declared his intention to return. Why this lure of the Mesa Verde? Why does mention of its forgotten people cause the weary face of the careworn to relax and his eye to brighten with the light of joy? Because the mystery kindles the imagination and revivifies their life and struggles. Who were these ancient people? When did they live and what became of them? These questions are perennial in their interest. The Mesa Verde beckons the visitor to its canyons, where once lived the dusky maid who ground the corn in a primitive mill as she sang her song in unison with her mates; here one can see the crude fireplaces where the food was cooked, and the rooms where the priest worshipped his gods; and you can wander through the streets now deserted but once filled with the busy life of the little brown people. There can be seen also the foot-holes cut in the rock where the women climbed from the spring to their eerie dwellings carrying their jars of water. No book can take the place of experience or impress the mind in the same way. One must see for himself these homes in their proper settings in the canyon walls, with the hazy mountains on the distant horizon; the lofty rocky pinnacle that like a phantom ship sails the valley on the south; the Sleeping Ute, far behind which was the house of the cliff dwellers' sun god; and Lookout Mountain, like a sentinel guarding the approaches. Let us then turn our steps from the rush of the modern commercial world to the silence of the Mesa Verde, where the high mesa, cedar clad, and furrowed by deep canyons, refreshes the spirit of man, and where imagination—parent of poetry—speaks to us of a people unlike ourselves that once flourished and disappeared.

J. Walter Fewkes.

To the American People:

Uncle Sam asks you to be his guest. He has prepared for you the choice places of this continent—places of grandeur, beauty and of wonder. He has built roads through the deep-cut canyons and beside happy streams, which will carry you into these places in comfort, and has provided lodgings and food in the most distant and inaccessible places that you might enjoy yourself and realize as little as possible the rigors of the pioneer traveler's life. These are for you. They are the playgrounds of the people. To see them is to make more hearty your affection and admiration for America.



Secretary of the Interior

Mesa Verde National Park

THERE is always a fascination about the unexplainable—and the attraction becomes greater if we are enabled to come in contact with the mysterious object and endeavor to conjure up an explanation. In Mesa Verde National Park opportunities for such speculation are offered lavishly.

The southwestern portion of the United States contains many ruins of dwellings and other structures left by prehistoric peoples who had reached a high degree of civilization long before the discovery of America. These people are supposed to have been the ancestors of the Pueblo Indians, although differing from them in many particulars, one of the more obvious being the fact that most of the modern Pueblos build their houses of sun-baked bricks (adobe), whereas the ancients used cut stone.

Of all the groups of these ruins, those on the Mesa Verde, in Montezuma County, southwestern Colorado, are conceded to be the largest, best preserved and most picturesquely situated, and it was for these reasons that Congress in 1906 set aside 48,966 acres of this section and designated it Mesa Verde National Park.

Probably the most striking feature of this mesa (or tableland) is the succession of great gashes in its contour, leading southward and entering the larger canyon of the Mancos River. These side canyons are usually devoid of streams, but in ages past erosion worked enormous cavities in their sides toward the top, and it was in these places, under the overhanging cliffs, which offered such promise of protection from the elements and from their enemies, that the prehistoric pioneers built their homes. And one cannot fail to admire the ability displayed in their choice. From the Cliff Dwellers' standpoint the sites selected were ideal.

Most of us are not ethnologists, but it is our privilege to make conjectures in our own humble way. While eminent archaeologists have solved many of the leading mysteries in connection with these long-vanished people, the ordinary visitor may still wander among the ruins of their remarkable habitations and reach his own conclusions in regard to the many interesting problems that are always presenting themselves.

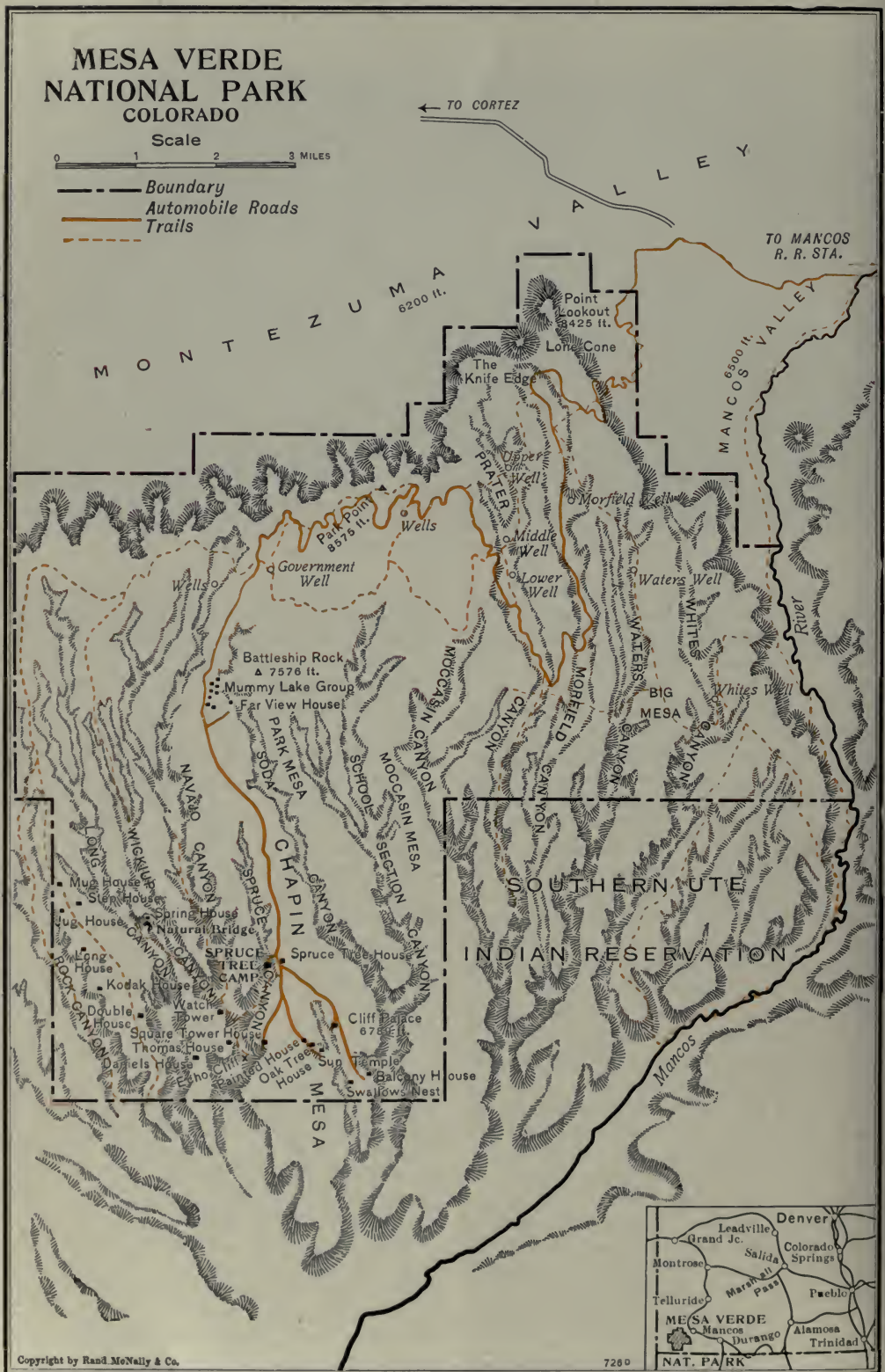
There are so many ruins in the Park, and reached with the minimum of time and exertion, that the contemplative man can be much by himself and, unhampered by the presence of other visitors, can find an absorbing occupation in seeking to discover the motives that governed the selection of certain building sites or the adoption of certain features in construction—the placing of a door at this point, the use of a peculiar window there, the insertion of a port-hole in a

A TYPICAL LANDSCAPE IN MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK

wall with an angle quite oblique to the latter, or the strange and most interesting arrangement of the kivas, which a facetious visitor has termed "prehistoric club-rooms."

In the less carefully finished portions of the walls the imaginative man will doubtless place his fingers on the mortar in the marks left by prehistoric hands—and ponder. While these primitive artisans were humbly and laboriously fashioning the abodes in which this civilization was being developed independent of Europe, what was happening on that continent? Were the Crusaders then faring forth to the Holy Land? Or did the Cliff Dwellers ante-date that time? Had Pompeii been destroyed? Had Caesar landed in Britain? Various have been the conjectures as to the period of occupancy of these dwellings, and one may make guesses ad libitum.

There is an especial fascination in the ancient trails, where these primitive people's sandaled feet wore smooth the steps which they had laboriously cut in the solid rock. And it is not at all difficult to imagine the use of these steps in that far-off time—the huntsmen setting forth in the early morning with their well made bows and flint-pointed arrows, the girls and women proceeding with their household duties, gracefully carrying on their heads the large water jars, of which so many are found, the children playing around their homes and upon the adjacent cliffs—in fact, one can almost hear their childish cries and laughter. And somewhere about the homes we can imagine the weavers at work making the cotton cloth and the feather cloth, specimens of which are still found in the ruins. At another place the women are grinding corn with stones. Out in the open, a man is sharpening tools and weapons on a great rock, which is still in place. Some of the inhabitants are at work in the fields, probably on the mesa above the dwelling, cultivating the corn, pumpkins and squashes, the evidences of which are so plentiful in the debris. At another place the potters are carefully fashioning the vessels which they made in such perfection, and not far away are the decorators, painstakingly mixing colors and placing designs upon the ware. There was surely the hum of busy life on the Mesa Verde in the old days! For the Cliff Dwellers were an industrious people. If nothing else, the construction of their houses bears conclusive evidence of this; and their environment, tending to a vigorous life, was not calculated to produce an anaemic race. In the primitive arts they had made remarkable advances, and it is to be regretted that they had not evolved some system of writing more elaborate than the simple signs which


MESA VERDE
NATIONAL PARK
COLORADO
Scale
0 1 2 3 MILES
Boundary
Automobile Roads
Trails
← TO CORTEZ
MONTEZUMA VALLEY
TO MANCOS R. R. STA.
MONTEZUMA 6200 ft.
MANCOS 6500 ft. VALLEY
Point Lookout 8425 ft.
Long Cone
The Knife Edge
Upper Well
PRATER
Morfield Well
Park Point 8575 ft.
Wells
Middle Well
Government Well
Lower Well
Waters Well
Wells
WATERS
WHITES
River
Battleship Rock
▲ 7576 ft.
Mummy Lake Group
Far View House
MOCCASIN CANYON
MOREFIELD CANYON
BIG MESA
Whites Well
SODA PARK MESA
NAVAJO CANYON
SCHOOL SECTION
MOCCASIN MESA
LONG CANYON
WICKLIFF CANYON
SPRUCE CANYON
CHAPIN MESA
Mug House
Step House
Spring House
Jug House
Natural Bridge
SPRUCE TREE CAMP
Spruce Tree House
SOUTHERN UTE
INDIAN RESERVATION
Long House
Kodak House
Double House
Watch Tower
Square Tower House
Thomas House
Daniels House
Cliff Palace 6750 ft.
Painted House
Oak Tree House
Sun Temple
Balcony House
Swallows Nest
MESA
MARCOS
Denver
Leadville
Grand Jc.
Colorado Springs
Salida
Montrose
Marshall Pass
Pueblo
Telluride
MESA VERDE
Mancos
Durango
Alamosa
Trinidad
NAT. PARK
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are occasionally found on their walls.

The Mesa Verde is Uncle Sam's only National Park created for the preservation of antiquities, although there are several National Monuments that have been established with that end in view. The beautiful scenery, the invigorating air, and the camp life, with its maximum of freedom and minimum of discomfort, rival the prehistoric remains themselves in tending to make a vacation spent here of great value to the individual and one long to be remembered.

The Land of the Cliff Dwellers

It was in 1874 that W. H. Jackson, then Government photographer with Hayden's Geological Survey, found numerous small prehistoric ruins in the cliffs on the sides of the Mancos River in southwestern Colorado and wrote an excellent account of them for the Annual Report. In the following year Prof. W. H. Holmes, of the Smithsonian Institution, made an exploration in the same locality.

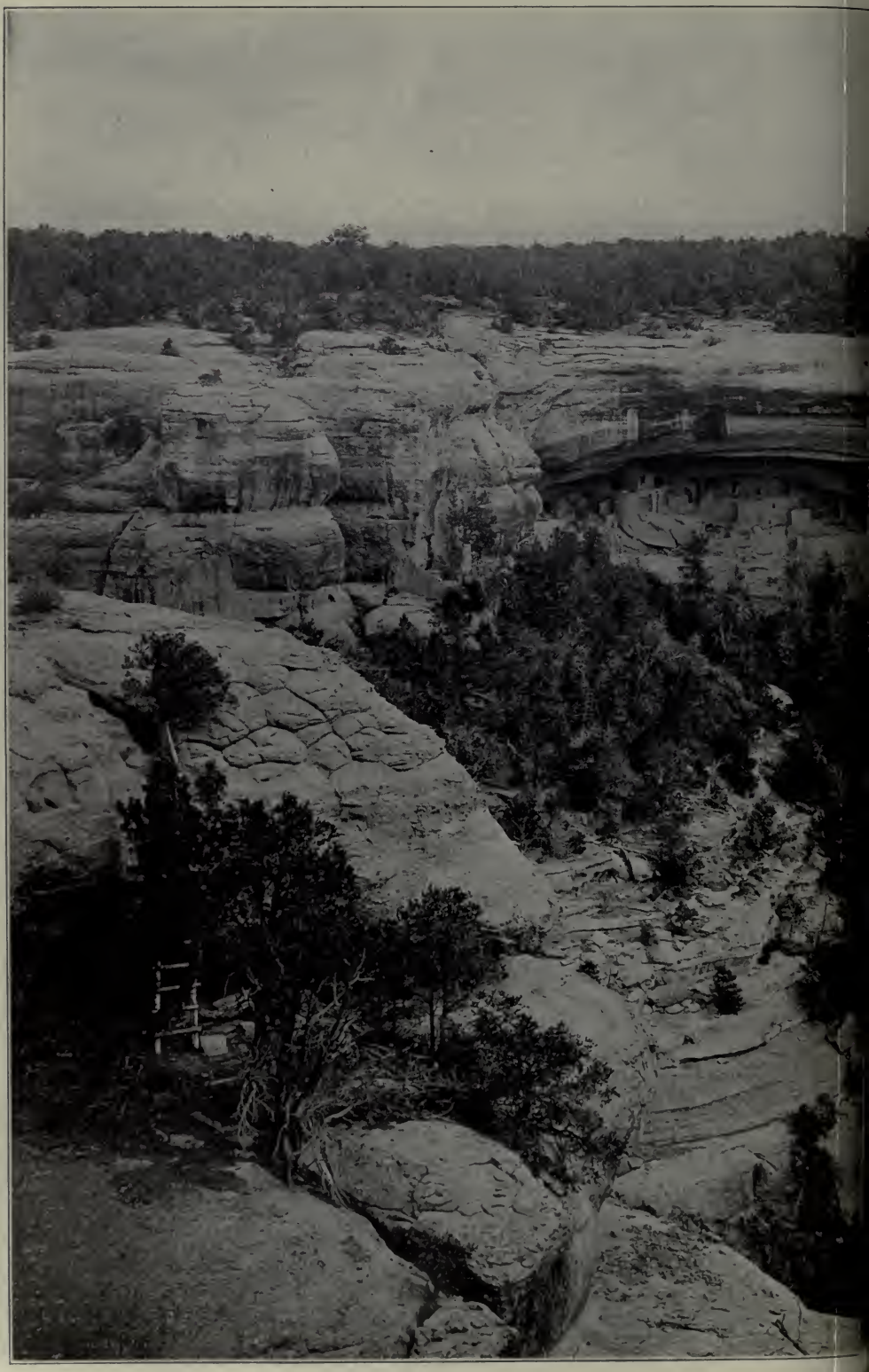
It was not until 1888, however, that Richard Wetherill and Charley Mason, cattle men living near Mancos, accidentally discovered the great Cliff Palace, farther northward, in one of the side canyons leading from the Mesa Verde into the Mancos River. The point from which they got their first glimpse of the majestic ruin tucked away in a great cavern near the top of the canyon is still pointed out on the opposite side near the recently excavated Sun Temple, and the visitor who first sees Cliff Palace from this standpoint can well imagine the cries of amazement and admiration that must have escaped the young men's lips as they gazed upon this evidence of a long-forgotten people. Spruce Tree House was discovered the same day, and others later.

In 1891, Baron Gustav Nordenskiöld, a young Swedish scientist, left Stockholm for a trip around the world, but he got no farther than America. In Colorado he visited the Mesa Verde, and his subsequent explorations in that region took up the entire summer. His investigations were published at length in a monumental work (printed in 1893 at Stockholm, but in the English language) entitled "The Cliff Dwellers of the Mesa Verde". Among book collectors this folio, with its fine typography and superb illustrations has become one of the rarities. It can be seen in most of the large libraries and is well worth examination. Nordenskiöld was an expert photographer, and his excellent work is reproduced throughout the volume.

Nordenskiöld's death in 1895, (two years after his book was published) at the early age of twenty-seven, must have been a distinct loss to archaeological research in America. Since his day much

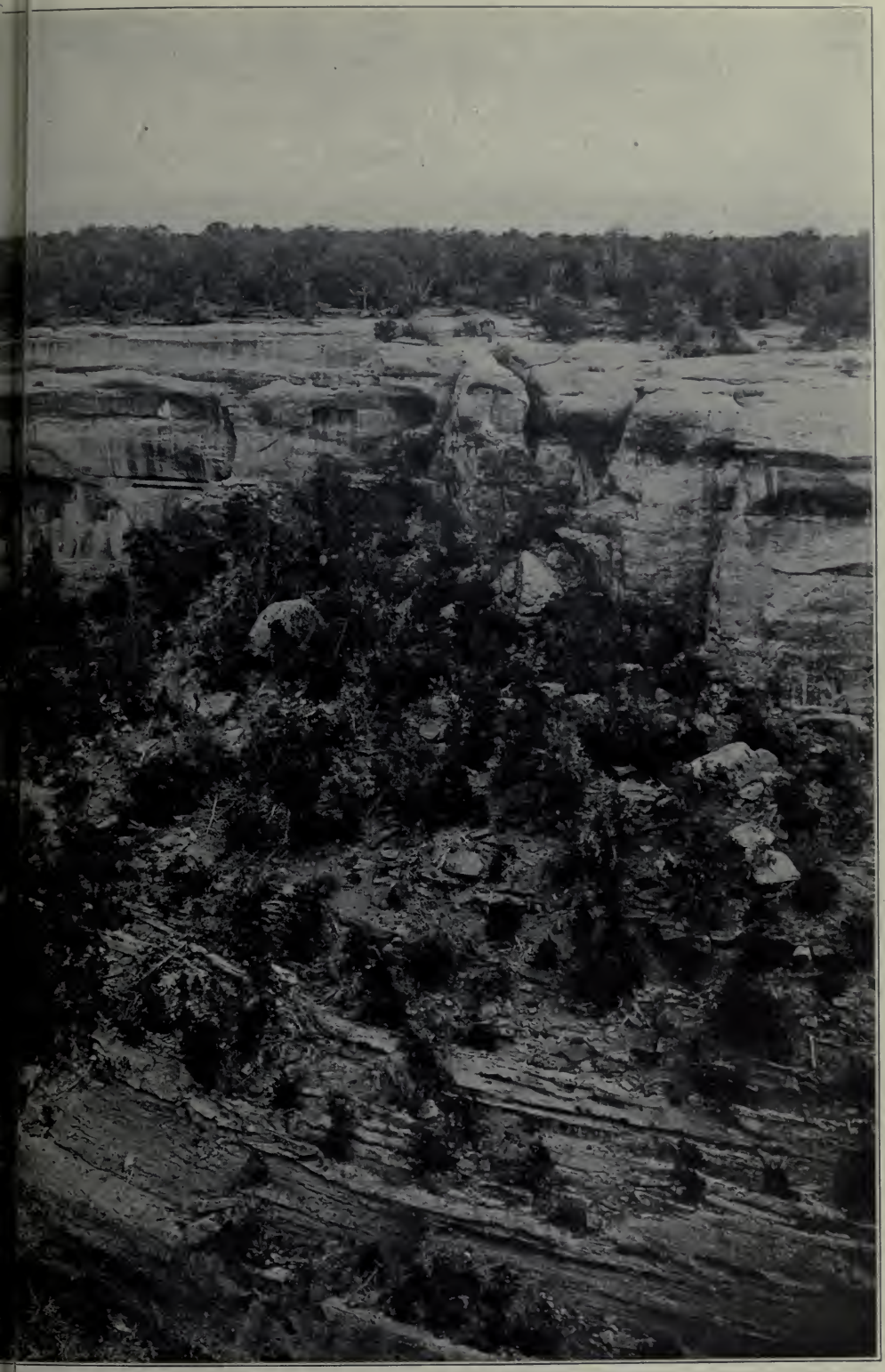
BALCONY HOUSE

This spectacular ruin is in a cavern high up on the side of a canyon. The balcony may be seen at the farther end.



CLIFF PALACE.

A view from the opposite side of Cliff Canyon, near the point from which
some stray cattle. This is the largest str



ATIONAL PARK
ghted in 1888 by Richard Wetherill and Charley Mason, who were seeking
eing 300 feet long; it contained 200 rooms.

more extensive explorations have been made on the Mesa by Dr. Edgar L. Hewett and other ethnologists, but principally by Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution. The larger and more accessible ruins have been cleared of debris, weak walls strengthened, etc., and it is now an easy matter for the tourist to visit and examine them.

CENTRAL PORTION OF CLIFF PALACE

At the right is the Round Tower; at the left the Speaker Chief's House. Near the center is a rock too large for the primitive builders to remove, the structure having been erected around it.

The Mesa and the Ruins

The prospective visitor to the Mesa Verde should disabuse his mind of the impression, which seems to prevail generally, that this portion of Colorado is exceptionally dry. On the contrary, it is one of the best watered sections of the State, and as a consequence the Montezuma Valley, in which the Mesa Verde is situated, is a favored agricultural district. Trees abound, and it seems somewhat strange that the Spanish name "Mesa Verde" ("green tableland") should have been given to the particular portion where the largest prehistoric habitations are found, in view of the fact that other portions of the Montezuma Valley are equally green.

The railroad gateway to Mesa Verde National Park is Mancos, Colorado. Leaving this point by automobile, the road leads us through the open farming country which forms the picturesque little Valley of the Mancos River. This is the county road leading to Cortez, the county-seat, twenty miles from the railroad. We leave it, however, a few miles out and, turning to the left on the new Government road, soon commence the ascent of the Mesa Verde near its northern extremity, Point Lookout. From the top we obtain a magnificent view of the great valley to the east and north. While in an air line the main group of Cliff Dwellings is but ten miles southwest of Mancos, the journey over the Mesa to that point is thirty-two miles because of the numerous small canyons which intervene, necessitating alternate turns to the south and to the north. Presently on one of the turns southward we obtain a view of the actual Cliff Dwelling section. Miles to the south we see what appear to be white streaks among the green. These are really the tops of the canyons in which the prehistoric structures are found, although at this distance there is practically no resemblance to the gorges as seen close at hand, and the uninitiated invariably have to be told. But, beyond, there are beautiful sights in the hazy blues and purples that need no explanation, except as to names and locations. We may now enjoy the novelty of standing in one State, Colorado, and looking into three others—Utah, Arizona and New Mexico. This is the only place in the country where four States join each other at right-angles.

Far to the south rises a great rock, its top said to be 1,800 feet above the surrounding plain, which has the appearance of a vessel under full sail. This is Shiprock, over the border in New Mexico. Still beyond are the Chuckluck and Carizo Mountains of Arizona. Close to us on the west is Ute Mountain—also called "The Sleeping Ute", its resemblance to a human figure lying prone upon its back, with folded arms, flowing hair to the north and toes to the south, being most remarkable. Beyond the Ute are the

Blue Mountains of Utah, which in days gone by were the refuge of evil-doers seeking to evade justice. Northwestward, and so distant that the air must be fairly clear to render them visible, are the La Sal Mountains in the same State. To the north is Lone Cone Peak, in Colorado, and to the right of it the Needle Mountains, while nearer at hand and to the east are the La Plata Mountains in the vicinity of Durango. In whatever direction you look, the view is sublime. The ride over the beautiful Mesa in the bracing air is an experience in itself. An Easterner recently made the remark, while passing over the road, that, even if there were nothing unusual to be seen at the end of his trip, this drive alone was worth the journey from his home.

Just before arriving at the more densely wooded portion of the Mesa to the south, we cross an open tract in which numerous low mounds are visible, and the sharp eye will detect stones that have an angular shape. Each of these mounds was once a structure in which the prehistoric inhabitants took pride. For what mortal could spend days upon days so carefully shaping and smoothing with primitive tools the rocks for his home and then as carefully placing them stone upon stone with his especially prepared mortar, without feeling on completion even more satisfaction than we experience in our far superior abodes?

It has been said that, if all these mounds could be excavated, our present road would be leading us through a district strewn with prehistoric remains. One of the largest of the mounds was opened in 1916 by Dr. Fewkes and found to contain a unique and very remarkable structure.

We are soon threading our way through the cedars and pinyons. The former are hoary old veterans, with shaggy coats, twisted trunks and limbs—in fact, some of their limbs are dead, while others still tenaciously cling to the life which they seem loth to leave. These old cedars, or junipers, are the trees that might tell us a tale, if only they could speak. The pinyons are younger and probably have nothing to say.

Having left Mancos at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon, by 5:00 the automobile is at Spruce Tree Camp, where good accommodations will be found. Tents with raised floors and numerous conveniences are provided, and meals are served in a large frame building close at hand. A roomy protection is provided for automobiles. There are electric lights and also telephone connection with the outside world. Near the brink of the canyon is the museum, of appropriate log construction. On the spacious veranda of the museum one can sit at ease and look down and across the canyon upon the imposing ruin of Spruce Tree House in its picturesque setting of green.

Spruce Tree House

Spruce Tree House, one of the largest of the ruins, is situated a few hundred yards down the canyon from Spruce Tree Camp. It is very easily reached by a most attractive, shaded trail. At the head of the canyon under a great overhanging ledge, is a fine spring of cold water. One feature of the Mesa Verde is its abundant supply of good drinking water, every one of the principal Cliff Dwellings having a spring either in the cave itself or close at hand.

Spruce Tree House is 216 feet long and 89 feet wide at its greatest width. There have been counted 114 rooms and eight kivas. In places the structure was three stories high, and it is estimated to have housed 350 people. Probably the first features to attract our attention are the circular openings, averaging perhaps fifteen feet in diameter. These are the kivas mentioned above. They were underground and are supposed to have been used as gathering places by the men of the different clans, also for secret ceremonials.

The doors and windows of all the dwellings will be found very interesting. They are usually small and well made. A modern architect has pointed out that these primitive people had discovered the use of the sill and lintel in making these openings, but not of the jamb. Some of them are rectangular, while others are in the unique Cliff Dwelling style of a **T**, with the upper portion shortened. A large cross of this character is found painted in red on the wall of one of the rooms in Spruce Tree House.

Another curious feature in their construction work is the fact that in laying their courses of stone they did not systematically break the joints —such breaking as was done appears to have been accidental. Yet the walls held together remarkably well.

In some of the rooms small port-holes will be found, sometimes placed at an angle oblique to the wall. It would appear beyond question that these were for defensive purposes.

Cliff Palace

Cliff Palace, the largest of the Mesa Verde Cliff Dwellings, is at the head of Cliff Canyon, and, as usual, in a great cave on the side of the cliff, and near the top. It is preferable for one to get his first view of this ruin from across the canyon, near Sun Temple, that being the point from which the discoverers first caught sight of it in 1888. From that vantage ground, showing the castle-like walls and towers in the great cavity on the side of the canyon, with the green pinyons and cedars above and below, it is easy to understand why its discoverers named it "Cliff Palace".

The structure is approximately 300 feet long and is estimated to have contained 200 rooms, including 23 kivas. Its cave is an enormous one, arching from 50 to 100 feet above it. Across the canyon is Sun Temple. At a fine viewpoint just before descending to Cliff Palace will be observed the plate of the U. S. Geological Survey showing the elevation as 6,789 feet—a combination quite easy to remember.

Three of the outstanding features of Cliff Palace are the Square Tower, the Round Tower and the "Speaker Chief's House", occupying different positions throughout the structure. The first contains some painted signs that are of interest.

Another feature is the large number of kivas. It is said that there was a numerical relationship between the population and the number of kivas in a cliff dwelling. In Cliff Palace no space which could be used for the construction of such a chamber seems to have been overlooked.

Usually the kivas and forward rooms are smoothly plastered, but it is interesting to examine the rear walls and see the hand work where the builders were less careful. The prints

SUN TEMPLE

A ruin, evidently intended for religious purposes, excavated in 1915. The walls, of carefully cut red stone, are double, four feet thick, and in places nearly twelve feet high. At the left may be seen the stump of a cedar found growing from the wall; it contains 360 annual rings.

of the fingers may be plainly seen, and in some places the actual grain of the skin is still in evidence.

Balcony House

In Soda Canyon, at a point two and one-half miles from Spruce Tree Camp, is Balcony House. This ruin, while not so large as Cliff Palace and Spruce Tree House, occupies a most spectacular site high up on the side of the canyon and possesses features which are distinctly its own. One of these is the "balcony", at an elevation of about six feet above the floor in one end of the structure, from which point a beautiful view is presented out over the canyon.

Balcony House is easily entered by ladders. But the ancient inhabitants used a strange entrance at the southern end. This was through a crevice between the canyon wall and an enormous rock, thirty feet or more in height, which had broken away from the side and had found lodgment sufficient to prevent its falling to the bottom of the canyon far below. Both exterior and interior ends of this crevice were walled up by the Cliff Dwellers, with the exception of a very small rectangular opening at the base, through which it is necessary to crawl prostrate. High above the outside of the entrance is a porthole, and behind this is a platform, from which a prehistoric sharpshooter could do deadly work in protecting the village behind him. Some distance from the outer end of the entrance the ancient trail to the top of the canyon is plainly visible.

Sun Temple

In 1915 Dr. Fewkes opened a large mound on a promontory across the canyon from Cliff Palace. This mound, which was covered with trees and other growth, had been known to contain a ruin of some sort, but not even Dr. Fewkes was prepared for the development that followed. The structure disclosed is in the form of the letter "D", with the flat side toward the south. The walls are of red stone, carefully cut. They are double, four feet thick, and from five to nearly twelve feet high. The front is 131 feet long. This building, of a type found nowhere else on the Mesa Verde, had evidently been erected according to a pre-arranged plan. Several theories have been advanced as to its use, but it is now generally accepted that it was built for religious purposes, and this is strengthened by the finding of a stone on which is a fossil palm-leaf, adjoining the southwestern corner of the structure. This fossil had been enclosed with stones on three sides, giving it somewhat the appearance of an altar. It is considered that the prehistoric worshippers regarded the shape of the fossil as representative of the sun.

During the excavation a red cedar tree was found growing out of the wall near its highest point. This was cut down and found to contain 360 annual rings. Of course the building had been abandoned before the tree sprouted, but how long a time had elapsed between the abandonment and the sprouting no one can tell.

Oak Tree (Willow) House and Painted House

These are two very interesting, though smaller, ruins in Fewkes Canyon not far from Sun Temple. The former is sometimes called "Willow House" because of the willow withes in the mortar of one of the walls in which no stones were used, being virtually an instance of prehistoric "reinforcement." Painted House is

a short distance farther up the canyon, near its head, and is distinguished for its painted walls, some most interesting figures of animals being visible in one of the rooms.

Square Tower (Peabody) House

This ruin, also with characteristics of its own, is in Navajo Canyon, three miles from Spruce Tree Camp. One of its principal features is the square tower, several stories high. Square Tower House has never been cleared of debris, and contains one kiva on which the roof is partly in place, distinctly showing the ingenious method of construction.

Far View House

With the exception of Sun Temple and Far View House, the ruins now visible in Mesa Verde National Park are all in caverns on the sides of the canyons. A few years ago Far View House was one of a number of mounds, called the "Mummy Lake Group" (the "lake" having been a prehistoric reservoir), four and one-half miles north of Spruce Tree Camp. In 1916 Dr. Fewkes excavated this mound and discovered a rectangular pueblo 113 feet long by 100 feet wide. The building was terraced and at one end was three stories high. The fire places and stones for grinding corn may still be seen in the highest room. Less than a hundred feet from one corner lies the cemetery, from which were taken a number of skeletons with their customary offerings of food bowls and other objects. Fifteen other mounds have been counted in Mummy Lake village, and other towns of the same character may be seen from this point.

A Prehistoric Watch Tower

This is a most interesting structure, largely on account of its individuality. It is round and occupies the top of a conical-shaped rock on the side of Navajo Canyon. There are no dwellings in the immediate vicinity, It is a question in the minds of some ethnologists whether it was used for watching purposes, as structures of this shape are considered to have some relation to the religion of the early inhabitants. The Tower is about three miles from Spruce Tree Camp and is reached by a good trail.

Spring House

This is a very fine, large ruin in Long Canyon, approximately five miles from Spruce Tree Camp. It has never been cleared of debris; when this is done, it will undoubtedly present a striking appearance. A good spring of cold water at the back of the cavern accounts for the name. There is a good trail to Spring House, and it makes a most interesting one-day trip. The Natural Bridge is directly below.

The Natural Bridge

This is an interesting feature of the Mesa Verde which was located only a few years ago. It is in Long Canyon directly below Spring House. The distance from end to end under the arch is ninety feet, and the height is twenty-five. The Bridge is reached by trail only.

Other Ruins

There are very many other ruins, of varying sizes, in the Park and adjacent thereto, many of which, because of their being almost inaccessible, have scarcely been visited in modern times, and some no doubt have not been entered at all since their abandonment centuries ago. A number of these can be seen from the larger ruins described above.

SPRING HOUSE

A large ruin not yet cleared of debris. When cleared, some interesting discoveries undoubtedly will be made. There is a cold spring between the rear of the structure and the wall of the cavern.

Transportation and Accommodations

Auto stages of the Mesa Verde Transportation Company operate daily between the railroad station at Mancos, Colo., and Spruce Tree Camp in Mesa Verde National Park; distance 32 miles; time required three hours. Connections are made with trains in each direction. Auto stages leave the railroad station at 2:00 P. M. and the Camp at 8:00 A. M. The round-trip fare from Mancos to Spruce Tree Camp is $10.00, which includes auto service from the Camp to Cliff Palace, Balcony House, Sun Temple and Square Tower House.

Spruce Tree Camp (adjacent to Spruce Tree House ruin), is operated by Oddie L. Jeep (postoffice address, Mancos, Colo); rate $4.00 per day, American plan.

During the summer season, round-trip excursion tickets at reduced fares are sold to Mancos or through to Mesa Verde National Park as destination. Passengers visiting the Park as a side-trip, in connection with journeys to other destinations, will find stop-over privileges available on round-trip or one-way tickets.

From many sections trips may be planned to include visits to two or more of the following National Parks in the Rocky Mountain region: Mesa Verde, Glacier, Yellowstone and Rocky Mountain.

Time Required to See the Ruins

Leaving Mancos at 2:00 P. M. and arriving Spruce Tree Camp at 5:00 P. M. permits of visiting Spruce Tree House, near at hand, the same evening. Next day Balcony House, Square Tower House, Sun Temple and Cliff Palace may be visited by auto, being distant from two to three miles. Leaving for Mancos at 8:00 A. M. the following day, Far View House may be visited en route. Not less than thirty-six hours should be spent in the Park, and longer time is desirable.

Season

The season in Mesa Verde National Park extends from May 1 to October 31.

Park Administration

Mesa Verde National Park is under the jurisdiction of the Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. The Park Superintendent is located at Mancos, Colo.

U. S. Government Publications

The following publications may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at the prices given. Remittances should be made by money order or in cash:

Antiquities of the Mesa Verde National Park: Spruce Tree House, by J. W. Fewkes. 58 pages, illustrated. 40 cents.

Antiquities of the Mesa Verde National Park: Cliff Palace, by J. W. Fewkes. 82 pages, illustrated. 45 cents.

Excavation and Repair of Sun Temple, Mesa Verde National Park, by J. W. Fewkes. 32 pages, illustrated. 15 cents.

National Parks Portfolio, by Robert Sterling Yard. 260 pages, 270 illustrations; descriptive of nine National Parks. Pamphlet edition, 35 cents; book edition. 55 cents.

Panoramic view of Mesa Verde National Park; 22½ by 19 inches; 25 cents.

The following may be obtained from the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., at price given:

Map of Mesa Verde National Park; 31 by 46 inches; scale, one-half mile to the inch. 20 cents.

The following publications may be obtained free on written application to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C., or by personal application to the superintendent of the park:

Circular of General Information regarding Mesa Verde National Park.

Glimpses of our National Parks, 48 pages, illustrated.

Map showing location of National Parks and Monuments and railroad routes thereto.

U. S. R. R. Administration Publications

The following publications may be obtained free on application to any Consolidated Ticket Office; or apply to the Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments, or Travel Bureau—Western Lines, 646 Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill.:

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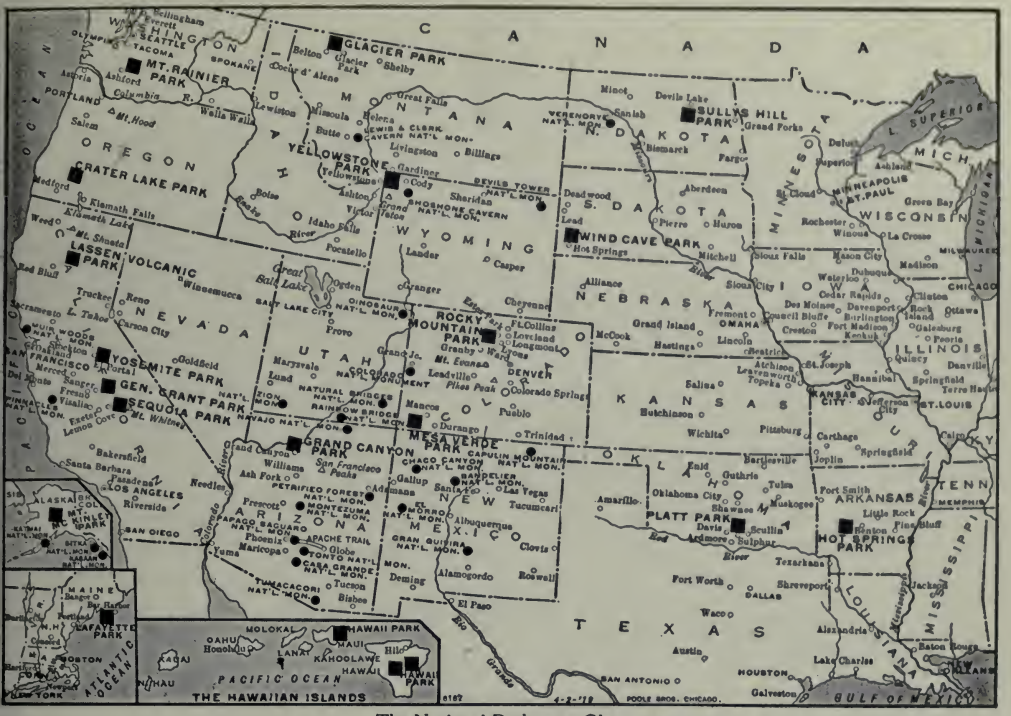
A GROUP OF RELICS TAKEN FROM THE RUINS

The twelve large jars were found recently in a ruin which had never been entered in modern times. They were discovered arranged in order in one room, as though stored for future use.



The National Parks at a Glance

United States Railroad Administration

Director General of Railroads

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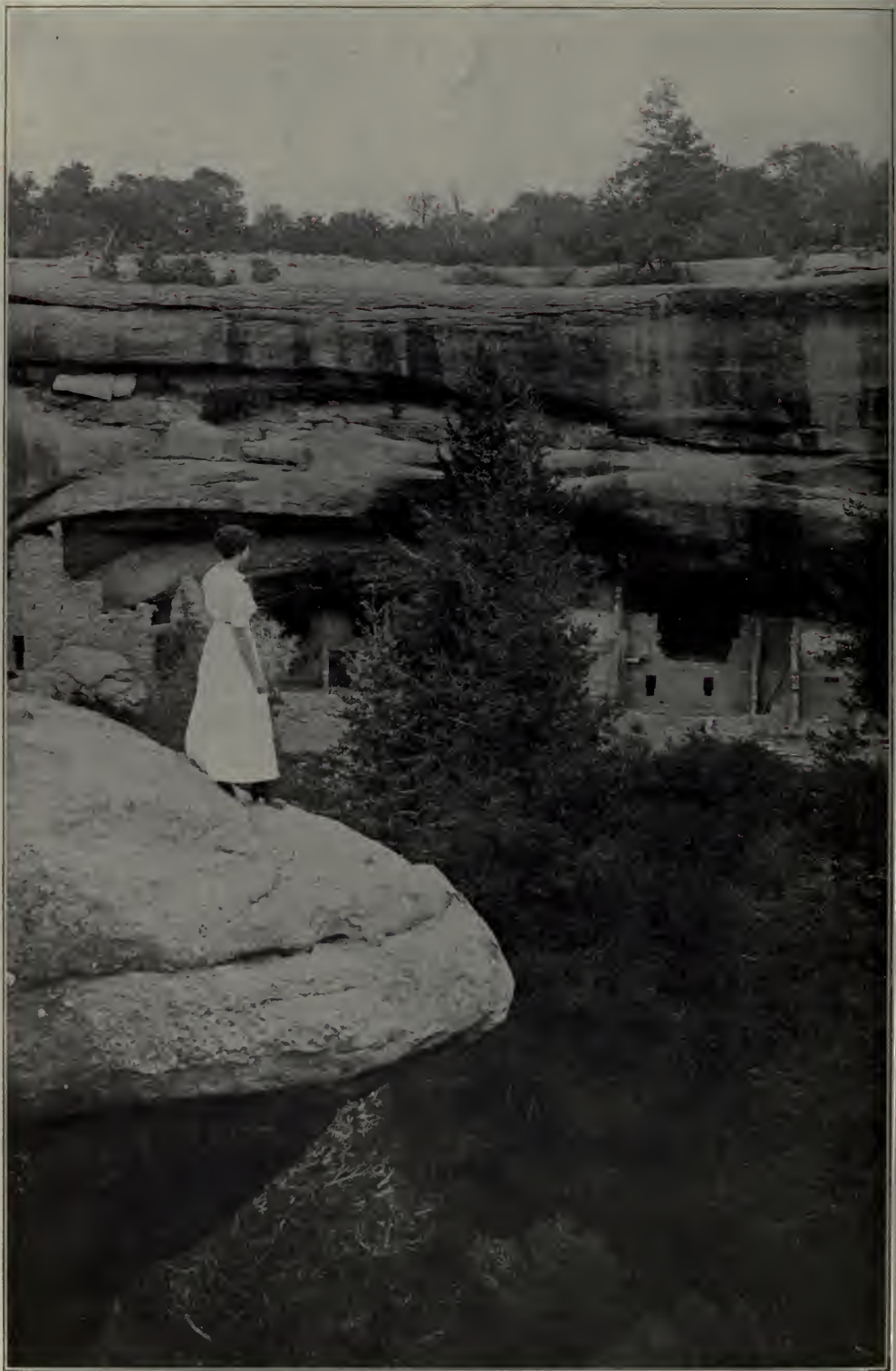


A GLIMPSE OF SPRUCE TREE HOUSE
This ruin is a short distance down the canyon from Spruce Tree Camp and is reached by an easy trail through the trees.

MT. RAINIER

National Park

WASHINGTON

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL PARK SERIES

First view of Mount Rainier after entering the Park—from a bridge over Kautz Fork Creek, on Indian Henry pony trail

An Appreciation of
Mount Rainier National Park

By GILBERT H. GROSVENOR, Editor, National Geographic Magazine

Written Especially for the United States Railroad Administration

TAHOMA—the Mountain That Was God! Thus the aboriginal Indians christened the sublimely majestic peak which broods over one of earth's most beautiful playgrounds—Mount Rainier National Park.

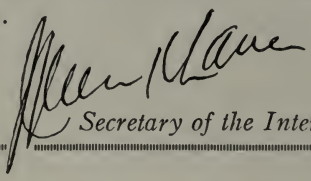
All of America's great parks extend to our people an almost irresistible invitation, truly irresistible if the individual has in his soul the love of wide spaces, beautiful vistas, forests, mountains, rocks, streams and flowers; but no other offers to the wayfarer, the traveler and the seeker of recreation so easily accessible a variety of charms, of creature comforts and of scenic grandeur as this wonderful preserve, with its snow-capped mountain towering nearly three miles above the sea; with its more than a score of glaciers tracing with fingers of ice the wrinkles of centuries upon the granite face of the heights; with its Paradise Valley carpeted with myriad wild flowers of every hue; with its unlimited diversions of camp life, mountain climbing, ice cave explorations, skiing and snowshoeing in midsummer, and automobiling mile upon mile over perfect roads, through giant forests, skirting the brow of overhanging ledges, and to the trickling waters of the melting glaciers themselves.

The glories of mountain-and-valley scenery in the Swiss Alps excel the beauties of Mount Rainier National Park in only one particular—the fact that they enjoy the advantage of a thousand years of advantageous advertising. Some day our people are going to waken to the realization that in our own America, our Land of the Best, Nature has given us scenic charms and natural wonders which surpass those of every other land. Mount Rainier National Park is a matchless proof of this statement. I wish no lover of the great outdoors would accept my word for this; he should verify these superlatives about Mount Rainier National Park by personal observation this summer.

Gilbert Grosvenor

To the American People:

Uncle Sam asks you to be his guest. He has prepared for you the choice places of this continent—places of grandeur, beauty and of wonder. He has built roads through the deep-cut canyons and beside happy streams, which will carry you into these places in comfort, and has provided lodgings and food in the most distant and inaccessible places that you might enjoy yourself and realize as little as possible the rigors of the pioneer traveler's life. These are for you. They are the playgrounds of the people. To see them is to make more hearty your affection and admiration for America.



Secretary of the Interior

Mount Rainier National Park

HE who seeks a renewal of spirit in the vast world of out-of-doors, who reads the messages written on Nature's tables of stone, who hears music in the waterfall, who studies perfection as expressed in the dew-sprinkled flower, and who sees, in the pearly whiteness of mountain summits, a symbol of all things pure, may attain his ideals in the mountains of Washington.

Up through forests of fir and cedar the foothills rise, wave on wave, like a great green sea. Above this sea towers the giant snow-crowned summit of Rainier.

Mount Rainier—the Pacific North Coast crowning landmark—is the most titanic, extinct volcano in America outside of Alaska. Rising, snow-mantled, nearly three miles into the air from an evergreen forest base, which slopes to Puget Sound, its beauty and grandeur are supremely impressive.

With a mystery and majesty peculiarly its own, Rainier holds sway over all its kindred. It became king of the northern mountains geologic ages ago, when a mighty upheaval rent the earth asunder. Born of a fiery conflict, the heat of those fires has cooled, and the glistening, snow-crowned summit of today bears little resemblance to the molten mass of ages ago.

Nowhere on the globe can such a variety of Nature's masterpieces be enjoyed, and of all pleasurable places along the Pacific, none is more inspiring than Mount Rainier National Park.

It is a delightful region, composed of parks, mountains, woods, summer-lands, lakes, waterfalls, tumbling rivers, and living glaciers, made easily accessible by roads, trails and by-paths.

The lover of mountain scenery will find never-to-be-forgotten pictures in this National Park. Seen from Puget Sound, the impressiveness of Mount Rainier is due to its being situated a dozen miles west of the crest of the Cascade Range, on the forested plain sloping to tidewater. From viewpoints distant fifty to a hundred miles, it appears to rise directly from sea level, so insignificant seem the ridges about its base. The white uplift is unspeakably awe-compelling. It towers alone, distinct and commanding—far surpassing in height all peaks within sweep of the eye. Only a few of the world's great mountains stand thus detached, and none has a more inspiring setting.

Little wonder that the child-like mind of the Indian, unable to understand this mountain, unable to explain its volcanic origin and its unusual phenomena, should deify it! Surely the park-like spaces that hang like a mammoth floral

Columbia Crest, the highest point of Mount Rainier, is 14,408 feet above sea level, and is the source of six primary glaciers which descend to the base of the mountain

wreath between timber and snow were the fitting tabernacle of a God. And did not a beneficent God direct the streams pouring out from under the glaciers, from which the aborigine obtained most of his food and which afforded him highways through the forests? When storms came and the land was darkened, he saw the great clouds gather around the summit, and the mountain hid its face. After the storm was ended and his beautiful land, with its hundreds of miles of inland seas, was flooded with sunshine, the mountain came out of the clouds, its splendor renewed. Always it was there, watching over him, ever changing, yet always the same.

And who is there today to deny that this is holy ground? Surely that which is one of the most perfect of Nature's productions and which leads the mind to higher, nobler thoughts, is entitled to our reverence. Yet we need not worship from afar, as the Indian did. Beautiful as this mountain is from the distance, those beauties are increased by a closer acquaintance.

In the upper forests the wonder flowers appear, becoming dense with the higher altitude, until everywhere, as far as the eye can sweep, there is a sea of blooms of all colors. They reach in billows clear to the snow line. Some follow the snow so closely that they may be found blooming along its edge or even *in* the smaller snow fields, while others climb the mountain sides far above the snow line and bloom in sheltered niches amid masses of rock and ice.

A visit to the summit of this extinct volcano cannot fail to be impressive. There are two craters, the larger 1,600 feet in diameter. From the rim between the two, rises an immense mound of snow known as Columbia Crest; this is the mountain's summit.

Nature, the supreme landscape architect, has given this glacier-clad landmark an evergreen-forest setting, adorned with vast masses of flowers which form scenic combinations impossible to portray by word or picture. No vocabulary, no camera, no pencil, no brush can do more than suggest what one can see in this Wonderland. Hence you should see it for yourself and, if possible, climb to the top.

The sensation of having accomplished the ascent of the mountain has been best described by Maj. E. S. Ingraham, who was one of the first to climb Mount Rainier, and has since made the ascent many times.

"After long hours of incessant climbing I stand on the crest. A cold wind pierces my tired body to the mar-

row, yet my soul forgets the discomforts of its inhabitation and surges and expands. Around me slumber the snows of a century, yielding not to winter's blast nor summer's heat. One law alone they obey, that causes the apple to fall and the planets to keep their appointed places. Inch by inch they are dragged down the mountain's rock-ribbed side until they form the slow-moving glacier. The stunted trees upon the glacier's bank have grown old, beckoning it onward. The flowers of a hundred summers have smiled upon it and bid it welcome. Yet it pauses not nor yet hastens. When the snows upon which I now stand shall have reached the silver stream far below, our children's children may listen to its murmuring."

Two-Day Trip to the Park

Mount Rainier National Park is connected by automobile stages of the Rainier National Park Company with Ashford, Wash., a railroad station about three hours' ride from Tacoma and four hours from Seattle, Wash., and six miles from the Park entrance.

The ride, by auto-stage, from Ashford to Longmire Springs, near the foot of the mountain, at any hour of the day or by moonlight, is a treasured memory. Take it as often as you may, it is always a new delight. The route is across the upper Nisqually Valley, with its miniature fertile farms formerly covered by firs and pines, thence through the primeval forest. At the Park Entrance a stop is made for registration. This formality is soon over, the Park Ranger Quarters are admired, and the auto-stage continues along the dancing Nisqually, crossing and recrossing, affording ever-changing views of the mountain, until the arrival at Longmire Springs in time for luncheon. At Longmire Springs are located National Park Inn and Longmire Hotel (2,700 feet altitude and thirteen miles from Ashford). Here is the picturesque, miniature valley where, in 1883, James Longmire located a ranch noted for mineral springs of health-restoring worth, which give their name to the place. After a good meal, there is time for viewing the famous Longmire Springs—thirty-five bubbling mineral fountains, destined to rival the most renowned spas of the world. From the inn porch there is an incomparable, near view of the mountain, its shining crest eight miles distant in an air line. From the evergreen-forest frame, it rises 11,700 feet above the level of the eye. There are days when it appears no nearer than when viewed from tide-water points and again it seems even farther removed, according to atmospheric conditions.

Entrance to Mount Rainier National Park

Visitors generally board the morning train from Seattle or Tacoma, arriving at Longmire Springs for luncheon. Immediately thereafter, the auto-stage is taken for Nisqually Glacier, five miles distant by a road which winds in loops and curves along the heavily wooded mountain flank, above the tumbling river which appears and disappears between the trees. Through the forest openings, the ever-changing views compose a marvelous panorama and at every bend comments are made again and again on the fine boulevard and the skill and artistry of its builders.

Nisqually Glacier, altitude 4,000 feet, is 1,300 feet above Longmire Springs, and the road has an average 4.8 per cent grade, or a rise of 260 feet to the mile, yet so smooth is the going, the climb is not realized. Here is the first view of a glacier, for some 300 yards above the bridge is the moraine-covered nose of Nisqually Glacier, which blocks the valley to a height of 400 feet. From a yawning cave in its front issues the Nisqually River—a torrent at its start. In the long ago the glacier completely filled the valley above and below the bridge, and people still live who recall the time when it came down to the present river crossing. It is the one ice river in the world at the terminus of an auto-boulevard, reached in five hours from metropolitan centers.

There are more than a score of such torrents in the Park, having a similar glacial origin, among which Nisqually River takes foremost rank. A path easy to climb follows up the side of the glacier and crosses the lower portion to the opposite side. The traveler thus visualizes the great bulk of this ice-flow that starts at Columbia Crest, more than 10,000 feet higher and distant six miles in an air line. From this trail are matchless views of Nisqually Valley and the mountains that form the background to the south and west.

En route to Paradise, good-bye is said to the Nisqually River, which was first met at Lagrande and which has afforded thirty-five miles of scenic thrills. Above Paradise Valley it will be seen again, where it is a huge ice stream, for it is well to remember that the Nisqually is one of the six primary glaciers which head at the crest where the névé cascades have broken down the crater rim. From here the climb starts in earnest. Rounding the bold promontory overlooking the forested valley to the south, with the whole Tatoosh Range flanked by Eagle Peak in the background—an inspiring view—the road winds abruptly into the Paradise River watershed. This sharp vantage angle—altitude 4,225 feet—where a step over the retaining wall would mean a sheer drop of a thousand feet into the turbulent Nisqually, is Ricksecker Point, named for the engineer who laid out the road from Park Entrance to Paradise Valley.

Thus, winding along toward the canyon, Narada Falls suddenly fills the view directly below the road, framed in by overhanging trees. Narada is a Hindoo word, meaning peace. Then comes Inspiration Point—the circular bridge around Horseshoe Bend affording a view of the Tatoosh Range. Next the road climbs, in zigzag switchbacks, crossing precipitous glacial boulders overlooking Washington Torrents, a series of short falls in Paradise River, extending about a mile. Other pleasing vistas are passed, and Paradise Valley is reached (5,557 feet altitude)—the end of the government boulevard from Ashford, where the flowered meadowland meets the glaciers. This ride is two hours of unalloyed rapture. There are no other roads in the Park, except the Storbo Road from the northeastern part of the Park, to Glacier Basin. All other places are reached by trails. One trail entirely encircles the mountain.

Among the recent improvements is Paradise Inn, at Paradise Valley, which affords an unobstructed view of the mountain, its white-mantled crown towering 8,700 feet above the wide veranda, distant but five miles as the crow flies. Strange as it may seem, the royal crest looks no nearer than from Longmire Springs.

Paradise Valley offers many absorbing attractions, such as the fields of Alpine flowers, three hundred varieties massed in all colors as far as the eye can reach, Paradise Glacier, a safe, snow play-place where winter sports are a summer joy, and the full sweep of Nisqually Glacier. Paradise Glacier is easily accessible.

The trip outlined in the previous paragraphs covers two days in the Park, spending one night in Paradise Valley. It is made in comfort and free from haste, and includes the primary features of a visit to Mount Rainier National Park—the sunset and sunrise and leisure.

Ever since the early days, good trails have led to Indian Henry's Hunting Ground, Van Trump Park, and Eagle Peak. Visitors who tarry over a day are most certain to go to Indian Henry's and Van Trump Park. Eagle Peak is the usual first tryout hike for those who plan to climb the mountain, and no better beginning in real mountaineering could be desired. Its altitude is 5,955 feet, or about 3,200 feet higher than Longmire.

On the downward way the same places are met with in reverse order, forming new views, as if on another road. The distant mountain panorama is impressive. Go up and down this miracle boulevard as often as you may, it is never the same. Always the last passing is the best.

The Climb up the Mountain

The earlier ascents were over the Gibraltar Trail from Paradise Valley, the route commonly taken. The trip is made many times each season, and with the regular guides no difficulties should be encountered. Climbers leave Paradise in the afternoon, and spend the night at Camp Muir, under Gibraltar, which point must needs be reached before the morning sun starts to melt the snow—for the climb can be made only while the snow slopes are still frozen.

A welcome place is the shelter hut at Camp Muir. It affords desired safety and comfort, enabling climbers to remain over night or out-stay an unlooked for storm before continuing the upward hike. More people go as far as this vantage station than formerly, owing to the Muir Cabin, which is a stimulus to outdoor enthusiasts to place their names on the honor roll of those who have attained the summit.

Now that the west side trail is connected with the north side trail, alert mountaineers, who prefer real camping, ascend from Glacier Basin (elevation 5,900 feet), on The Wedge. From here the trail swings around the end of the Interglacier, before crossing almost its full length to Camp Curtis. This was the August, 1915, route of The Mountaineers, when fifty-seven persons, of whom twenty-one were women, signed the roster of the record cylinder on the summit, which was deposited in the crater rim under Columbia Crest. The climb is along the border of Emmons Glacier, near where it separates from Winthrop Glacier. The Mountaineers made the ascent from Camp Curtis to Columbia Crest in nine hours and forty minutes, each climber arriving in fit condition.

Once on the summit, the point is reached where one looks down on the land in all directions—the country of the vast silence, where there are no echoes, and where the winds rage suddenly and fiercely.

Have you ever journeyed thus to these great Temples of Silence? Have you ever reached the top of the very last spire of a mountain summit and gazed at the panorama of the world below, where the rivers look like silver threads on soft blue velvet?

If you have, you can remember the feeling of awe with which you gazed at the vastness below you. Then came the overwhelming desire to shout, to break the surrounding silence; and you did yell lustily, only to find that in this altitude the voice reached no farther than the lips. There was nothing to fling back the echo.

The sun slides down the western sky and the far mountain peaks grow pink, then flame, then glow like jewels in the flashing colors of an opal's heart. The blue shadows begin to steal upward, pushing away the warm reds and pinks, and covering the world with a blue-black velvet mantle that grows blacker and more black, until only the high-flung peaks show white and cold above it, and the waters of the Sound gleam across the blackness, reflecting still the faint pink of the sky.

The descent is begun among the gathering shadows that mantle the rocks, and Paradise Inn is reached in due time.

The downward journey is not without interest. While accomplished more easily than the ascent, there is plenty to see and to do.

Paradise Inn—affording every modern convenience; heated and lighted by electricity from its own plant. Located at the terminus of Nisqually Glacier, the only glacier in the world reached by an auto-boulevard

Interior of Clubroom, National Park Inn

The Origin of This Mountain Playground

Puget Sound history begins in May, 1792, with Captain George Vancouver, of the Royal British Navy, surveying these waters. His journal tells of "a very remarkable, high, round mountain apparently at the southern extremity of the distant range of snowy mountains, which, after my friend Rear Admiral Rainier, I distinguished by the name of Mount Rainier."

Probably the first suggestion that the mountain and its surrounding forests be set apart as a National Park was made in 1883, by James Bryce, afterward British Ambassador to Washington. He, with Baron Von Bunsen and others, on their visit to this region for the celebration of the first north Pacific railroad, wrote a memorial to Henry Villard, recommending and urging a congressional enactment to that end. The agitation continued, and in 1899 Congress was induced to withdraw a tract eighteen miles square (207,360 acres) from the Pacific Coast Forest Reserve as a public park for the benefit of the people.

So far as known, the first to enter within the boundaries of Mount Rainier National Park was Dr. William Fraser Tolmie, the botanist of the Hudson Bay Company, who, in August, 1833, climbed Tolmie Peak in quest of "beautiful flowers and superb views." Speaking of the mountain, he notes in his journal, "a few small glaciers were seen on the conical portion," which is believed to be the earliest mention of glaciers in the United States. Naturally, those ice streams appeared small from a distance of ten miles.

The next approach was by Lieutenant (afterward General) A. V. Kautz, in 1857, who had a passion for mountaineering, and how high he climbed never will be known. "We are not likely," he wrote, "to have any competitors in this attempt to explore the summit of Mount Rainier. When the locomotive is heard in this region some day, when American enterprise has established an ice cream saloon at the foot of the glaciers, and sherry cobblers can be had at twenty-five cents half up the mountain, attempts to climb that magnificent snow peak will be quite frequent. But many a long year will pass before the roads are sufficiently good to induce anyone to do what we did in the summer of 1857." This was no vain boasting.

The third conquest of the mountain was in August, 1870, when General Hazard Stevens and Philander Beecher Van Trump named Peak Success and were the first to spend a night under the shelter of the crater.

James Longmire blazed a trail to his ranch in 1884, which later was extended to Paradise. The first women in these elysian meadows are credited with this apt christening. In amaze at the wealth of flowers they exclaimed, "What a Paradise!"

The medicinal properties of the springs soon won renown, and the trail was widened to a roadway, the first in the Park. This ranch and some mining claims were located before the National Forest and Park were created. The Longmire road, rough as it was, remained the best approach until 1906, when work was begun on the Government boulevard. This boulevard was constructed under direction of the War Department and was opened for travel to Paradise Valley in 1910, but automobiles were not allowed above Nisqually Glacier prior to 1915.

Most of the trails follow the road surveys. Not till the 1915 season were the different trails connected so that the entire circuit could be made. This betterment was hastened at the solicitation of The Mountaineers—an incorporated organization of hikers—who hold the distinction of being the first to encircle the mountain by the Government trails. This outing was participated in by one hundred and five men and women, who enjoyed a three weeks' knapsack trip, traveling well above timber line, crossing glaciers and descending into the parks to camp at night. The summit ascent was achieved by fifty-seven, of whom twenty-one were women. In the story of the Park this record marks an important mile post.

Towering Peaks and Massive Glaciers

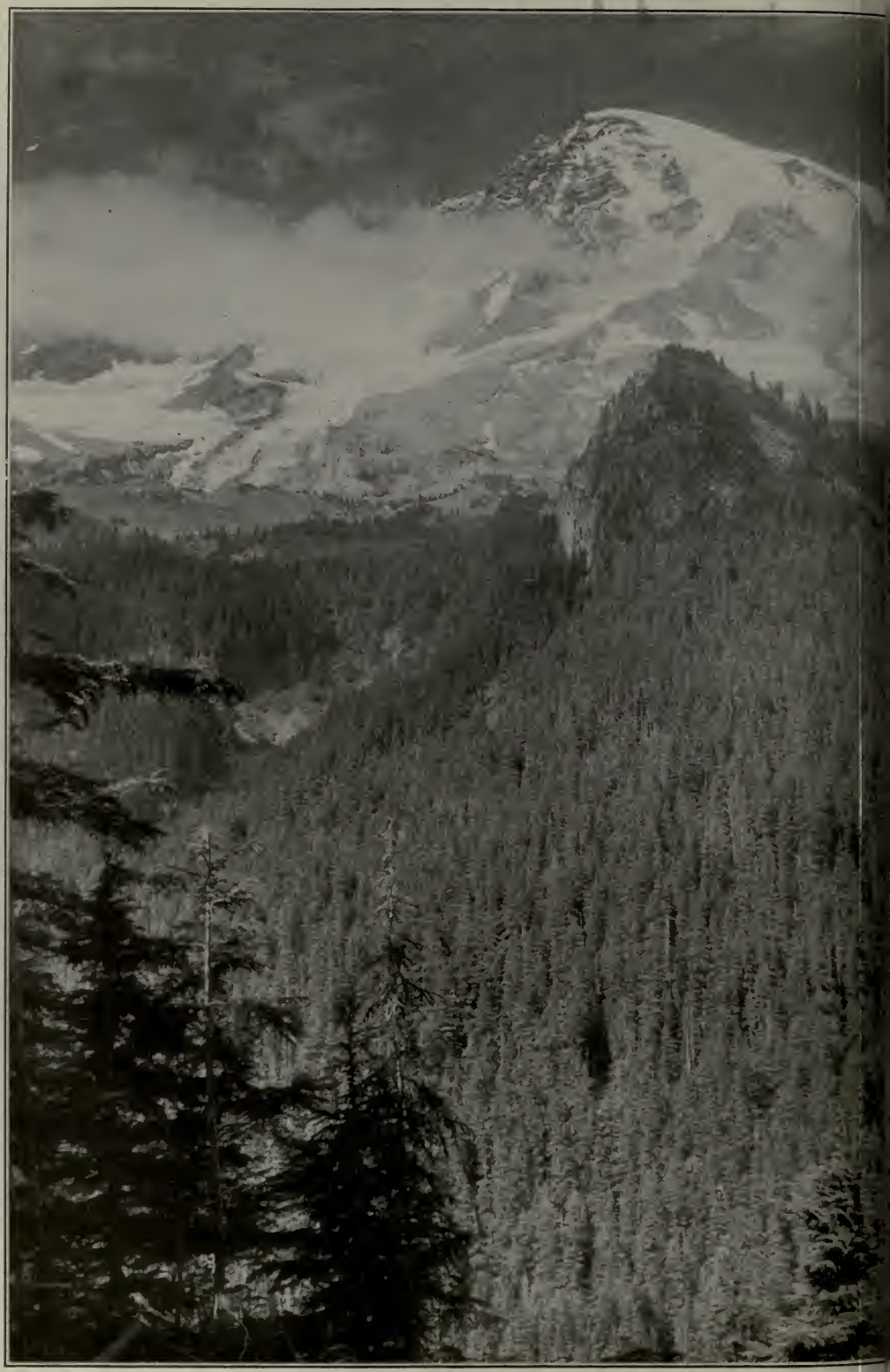
Columbia Crest, 14,408 feet elevation, is near the center of the old crater rim. This summit dome measures from one to more than two miles across. Liberty Cap, 14,112 feet, on the north, Peak Success, 14,150 feet, on the southwest, Gibraltar Rock, 12,679 feet, on the southeast, with a few nameless, rugged remnants, are all that remain of this barrier. Because of the low temperatures prevailing at this high altitude, the drifting snows around the crown never melt, and no ice is formed about the summit.

About four thousand feet below the summit, the snows collect in great hollows called cirques, from which emerge the glaciers. In these cirques the snow is hundreds, sometimes thousands of feet deep. Weight freezes it first into coarse granules; then it is known as névé; after it begins to move, pressure turns the névé into solid blue ice. Six primary glaciers héad near the summit. These are the Nisqually, the Ingraham branch of the Cowlitz, the Emmons, the Winthrop, the Tahoma and the Kautz. The Nisqually and the Cowlitz glaciers and rivers recall two of the prominent Indian tribes. The Ingraham, named for Major E. S. Ingraham, and the Emmons, named after Samuel F. Emmons, geologist and mountaineer, are the largest, each measuring six miles in length. The Emmons covers eight square miles of ground and makes a continuous descent from the summit to the base, the crater rim having almost completely broken down under its heavy snow cascades. Winthrop Glacier, named for Theodore Winthrop, the travel writer, is distinguished by its ice cascades and domes.

The Carbon, a great ice river on the north side, over five miles long and one and a half miles wide, is the third glacier in point of size, heading in a walled-in amphitheater, set low in the mountain's flank. This amphitheater is technically known as a glacial cirque—a horseshoe-shaped basin hollowed out by the ice from a deep gash in the volcano's side. It is the largest of all these ice-sculptured cirques. An ice cave usually forms at the point of exit of the Carbon River. Other cirque glaciers are North Mowich and South Mowich—named by the Indians for the Mowich, or "deer," carved high on the rock where all may see—also Puyallup and South Tahoma.

Next come the interglaciers, which spread over the backs of wedges or lava platforms and generally are of considerable size. Occupying the irregular platform of The Wedge behind Little Tahoma—the highest outstanding eminence on the flanks of the mountain, 11,117 feet—and separating Ingraham from Emmons Glacier, is Fryingpan Glacier, the largest in this class, covering fully three square miles. Below, on the north, lies Summerland, a region of flower-dotted meadows drained by streams that feed Fryingpan

Broken ice fields of Nisqually Glacier, which is the source of the rushing Nisqually River and one of the six primary glaciers which start at Columbia Crest



On the summit of Mount Rainier are three peaks—Columbia Crest, Liberty Cap and Peak Success. This is

k Success from Ricksecker Point. A thousand feet below this point flows the turbulent Nisqually River

Creek. Whitman, Paradise, Russell, Edmunds, Pyramid, Van Trump, Stevens, Williwakas, and Ohanapecosh are other notable interglaciers.

Not to be overlooked is the original Interglacier, so called by Major Ingraham and distinguished by supplying the generic name for such ice fields, lying on the back of The Wedge behind Steamboat Prow, which parts Emmons from Winthrop Glacier. Van Trump and Stevens glaciers perpetuate the names of P. B. Van Trump and Hazard Stevens, who made the first successful ascent in 1870. After waving the Stars and Stripes from the top of the south peak they christened that towering summit "Peak Success."

Finally, there are minor detached ice bodies, each covering a square mile or more of ground, mostly unnamed, and smaller ones which, in other localities, would be considered of consequence.

All told, this ice-snow region, in the form of a truncated cone, has a total glacial area of nearly fifty square miles, from fifty to five hundred feet in depth. It is the largest accessible single-peak glacier system.

Paradise Glacier
A Field for Alpine Sports

As Paradise Glacier is the ice field easiest reached, this shortened account of some of its features, taken from "Mount Rainier and Its Glaciers," by F. E. Matthews, of the United States Geological Survey, cannot fail to interest.

"The generally smooth and united surface of the Paradise Glacier contributes not a little to its attractiveness as a field for Alpine sports. The long slopes are particularly inviting for the delightful 'glissades' which they afford. Sitting down on the hard snow at the head of such a slope one may indulge in an exhilarating glide of amazing swiftness, landing at last safely on the level snows beneath.

"One may roam at will without encountering a single dangerous fissure. This general absence of crevices is accounted for largely by the evenness of the glacier's bed and by its hollow shape, owing to which the snows on all sides press inward and compact the mass in the center. In the early part of summer, it has the appearance of a vast unbroken snow field, blazing immaculate in the sun. But later, as the fresh snows melt away from its surface, grayish patches of old crystalline ice develop in places. Day by day these patches expand until, by the end of August, most of the lower ice field has been stripped of its brilliant mantle. Its countenance, once bright and serene, now assumes a grim expression and becomes criss-crossed by a thousand seams, like the visage of an aged man.

"Over this roughened surface trickle countless tiny rills which, uniting, form swift rivulets and torrents, indeed veritable river systems on a miniature scale, that testify with eloquence to the rapidity with which the sun consumes the snow.

"Strangely capricious in course are these streamlets, for while in the main gravitating with the glacier's slope, they are ever likely to be caught and deflected by the numerous seams in the ice. But, as the lowering sun withdraws its heat, the melting gradually comes to a halt, and the little streams cease to flow. The soft babbling and gurgling and the often exquisitely melodious tinkle of dripping water in hidden glacial wells are hushed, and the silent frost proceeds to choke up passage and channels, so that next day's waters have to seek new avenues."

Nature's Luxuriant Flower Garden

Any account of Mount Rainier National Park would miss its loveliest feature without more than a passing word of the wild flowers massed on benches and slopes, often reaching high up along the edges of the glaciers, springing to life as the ice melts, wherever there is any soil.

Paradise Valley, Van Trump Park, Indian Henry's Hunting Ground, St. Andrews Park, Summerland, and Spray Park in midsummer are carpeted in marvelous blooms.

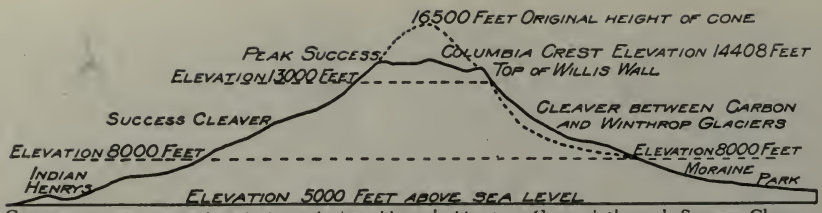
Let John Muir, the celebrated naturalist, describe them: "Above the forests there is a zone of the loveliest flowers, fifty miles in circuit and nearly two miles wide, so closely planted and so luxurious that it seems as if Nature, glad to make an open space between woods so dense and ice so deep, was economizing the precious ground and trying to see how many of her darlings she can get together in one mountain wreath—daisies, anemones, columbine, erythroniums, larkspurs, and others, among which we wade waist-deep—the bright corollas in myriads touching petal to petal. Altogether this is the richest sub-Alpine garden I have ever found, a perfect flower elysium."

Building Mount Rainier

The life history of the mountain has been a varied one. Like all volcanoes it has built up its cone with the materials ejected by its own eruptions—cinders, bombs and flows of liquid lava that have solidified into layers of hard basaltic rock. At Nisqually Glacier these volcanic rocks are seen to overlie the granite foundation. Once a symmetrical cone and still quite young, as mountain history goes, it bears on its flanks deep scars of never-ending conflict between the forces of Nature. For centuries the grinding glaciers have been working to level the immense mass of lava and ash piled up in recent geological time. They have accomplished only a small part of their task.

Professor Edwin J. Saunders, of the Chair of Geology, University of Washington, tells us, "The building of the mountain probably extended over many thousands of years. Numerous eruptions gradually built up around the crater an immense cone composed of many cubic miles of lava. Explosive eruptions gave rise to huge volumes of ash, lapilli, bombs, pumice, and the porous lavas one sees scattered for miles around the crater. Quiet flows of lava radiating from the crater served to bind together the loose materials by bands and layers of solid lava rock. One can almost imagine the rock just cooled from the molten state, the slaggy, scoriaceous surface representing the foaming surface of the lava streams. Different types, as if from different sources, are found about the slopes, and various colors, due to difference in Nature and weathering, break the otherwise monotonous appearance of the lava surface. The exact limits of these flows have not been carefully worked out, but the

Road in Lower Paradise Valley, where the flowered meadowland meets the glaciers



Cross section to natural scale from Indian Henry's Hunting Ground through Success Cleaver, Columbia Crest and the cleaver between Winthrop Glacier and Carbon Glacier to Moraine Park. The dotted line indicates the original height before the explosion or eruptions ending in the decapitation which shaped Mount Rainier as it appears to day.

diameter of the cone at its base is about twenty miles. The inter-bedded lavas and loose ash materials are well shown in the eroded walls of The Wedge, Cathedral Rocks, Willis Wall, Gibraltar, or any of the various remnants about the surface of the glaciers.

"The angle at which these strata appear in the different exposures, indicates a cone at one time several thousand feet higher that the present summit, and much more symmetrical. This is shown very nicely in a cross section of the mountain through the Success Cleaver, and the cleaver below Willis Wall.

"After the cone was built and the crater probably plugged up by cool, solid lava, it looks as if a violent eruption had blown 2,000 to 3,000 feet off the top, and left an immense crater, or platform, about three miles in diameter. Remnants of the old crater and slopes are seen in Peak Success, Liberty Cap, and Gibraltar.

"Later eruptions then built on this platform two small craters, the first about 1,000 feet in diameter, the rim of which has been partially broken down, the most recent about 1,500 feet in diameter, and still perfect. The rim of the latter shows the snow which now almost fills it. Steam and gas are issuing from crevices in the floor and about the walls of this recent crater. The heat is sufficient to melt large caverns in the snow cap, thus furnishing a welcome protection from the strong cold winds for belated mountaineers who stay overnight at the summit."

Miles of Mountain Trails, Through Natural Parks and Upland Meadows

In recent years the trails have been extended and new trails opened each season. The trail system within the Park has now a length exceeding 150 miles. The mountain is encircled by a main trail, with side trails branching off to places of chief moment. The Park Superintendent reports: "By making camp each night at certain designated points in the natural parks and upland meadows, one can travel on foot by the shortest route between camps, keeping above timber line, and obtain magnificent views of the mountain and surrounding country from all angles, affording one of the most interesting scenic trips in all the world. The swing around the grand circle can be made in seven days, averaging twenty miles a day. A month could well be set apart for this never-to-be-forgotten happiness."

Camping is in high favor among outdoor enthusiasts and each year more of them plan their vacations with this end in view. Each season, by the building of new trails and lengthening the old, more marvels are made accessible.

On the Indian Henry Trail—one of the favorite trails which forms the 150 miles of the Park trail system

Flower-covered slope at Indian Henry's Hunting Ground—300 varieties massed in all colors as far as the eye can reach

Dining Room, Paradise Inn

Paradise Inn

Of rustic construction appropriate to the environment, equipped with every modern convenience, heated and lighted by electricity from its own plant, this Paradise Inn admirably fills all wants. For the many who prefer to sleep in the open, there are tents of approved and convenient type, electrically lighted and heated and adequately furnished. A cordial welcome permeates the homelike lounging room and the spacious dining room, where good meals, well served, attract the hungry whose appetites have been sharpened by the mountain air.

Paradise Camp

Near the Inn, to the west, is the new Paradise Camp, for the accommodation of those who like a closer approach to actual camping conditions than is found in the luxurious hotel rooms and bungalow tents. Commodious canvas wall tents serve as sleeping quarters, and meals may be had at the lunch pavilion. Those who think their camping experience is not complete unless they do their own cooking, may purchase groceries at the pavilion and practice the culinary art over large, open-air fires. All needed accessories may be rented at moderate charges.

Accommodations in the Park

Most of the transportation, hotel, camp and other concessions are under the control of the Rainier National Park Company. Transportation and hotel rates, and all prices for those under such control, are regulated by the Department of the Interior, which has charge of all the national parks, and are not higher than prevail at summer resorts generally. All hotels are operated on the American plan, which includes room and meals by the day. The rates are $4.25 to $5.00 a day for tent rooms, and $5.00 to $8.00 for hotel rooms, the higher prices being for rooms with bath.

Guides, horses, and outfits are furnished by the Rainier National Park Company to those desiring to take short or long trail outings. From Longmire Springs and Paradise Valley are numerous enticing day outings, and some that require but a few hours, made either on foot or in saddle. In many instances no guide is needed, for the trails and by-paths are safe and there is no danger of going astray. Favorite trail side-trips out from Longmire Springs and Paradise Valley are tabulated on pages 19 and 20, with distances and points of interest. Saddle horses may be had at Longmire Springs or Paradise Valley at $3.50 a day. A competent guide and horse is furnished without charge for parties of five or more.

There are free public camping grounds at Van Trump Park, Longmire Springs and Paradise Valley which are growing in favor more each year.

To describe what is seen along the way on the scheduled little journeys within Mount Rainier National Park, would easily fill pages. Even then the story would not be half told.

Nowhere on the globe is there such a variety of views and such masses of wild flowers. All are of one mind with Edward Frank Allen, who exclaimed: "Read as much about it as you will, see it pictured a thousand times, and believe all the tales you hear of it, and on going there you will find that it has been underrated."

Season

The 1919 season of Mount Rainier National Park extends from June 15th to September 15th at Longmire Springs, and from July 1st to September 15th at Paradise Valley.

How to Reach the Park

Mount Rainier National Park is connected by automobile stages of the Rainier National Park Company with Ashford, Wash., a railroad station fifty-five miles from Tacoma, ninety-three miles from Seattle and six miles from the Park entrance.

During summer season, round-trip excursion tickets at reduced fares are sold at practically all stations in the United States to Tacoma and Seattle as destinations. Passengers holding through excursion tickets to other destinations will find stop-over privileges available. From many stations in the Northwest, excursion tickets are sold through via Ashford to points within Mount Rainier National Park.

Fares from Tacoma and Seattle to points within the Park and return, via railroad to Ashford, thence via automobile stages of the Rainier National Park Company, are as follows:

	Round-Trip from Tacoma	Seattle
To Longmire Springs.....	$5.55	$ 7.35
To Nisqually Glacier.....	6.55	8.35
To Paradise Valley.....	8.55	10.35

Points of Interest Reached from Paradise Valley

Nisqually Glacier..	1¼ W	Largest glacier on south side Mount Rainier.
Van Trump Glacier	2½ NW	Small glacier west of Nisqually Glacier.
Kautz Glacier.....	3 W	Adjacent to and 1,000 feet below Van Trump Park.
Kautz Peak.....	5½ N	Good view.
Kautz Box Canyon	3½ NW	Upper end of canyon near Kautz Glacier.
Bench Lake.....	1¾ SE	On lower bench overlooking Stevens Canyon.
Pinnacle Peak....	2¾ SE	Sharp Peak on Tatoosh Range.
Stevens Peak.....	3½ SE	At east end of Tatoosh Range.
Unicorn Peak.....	4¾ SE	Highest peak on Tatoosh Range.
Ice Caves.....	1½ NE	At lower end Paradise Glacier; largest ice caves in Park.
Paradise Glacier...	1½ NE	Source of Paradise River.
Stevens Glacier...	1¾ NE	East lobe of Paradise Glacier.
Stevens Ice Cascades.....	2 NE	Crevassed slope on Stevens Glacier.
Stevens Water Cascades.....	2½ NE	At foot of Stevens Glacier.
Stevens Canyon...	2½ NE	Below Stevens Glacier. One mile long, 1,200 feet deep.
Fairy Falls.....	2¾ NE	At head of Stevens Canyon; 300 feet high.
Cowlitz Glacier...	3 NE	Largest glacier on southeast side of mountain.
Cowlitz Peak.....	3½ NE	View of surrounding glaciers.
Cathedral Rocks..	3½ NE	Lofty spires on divide north of Cowlitz Glacier.

On the Van Trump Trail, from which many excellent views are obtained, and which leads to Van Trump Park, a flower-covered camping spot

Points of Interest Reached from Longmire Springs

Ramparts	1¼ W	Ridge north of Nisqually River.
Tahoma Glacier	7½	Clear ice glacier from which flows Tahoma Fork of Nisqually River.
Christine Falls	4¼ N	On auto road to Paradise Park.
Comet Falls	6 N	On Van Trump trail.
Marie Falls	5 N	On road to Paradise Park.
Glacier	5 N	Near bridge crossing Nisqually River on Government road.
Ricksecker Point	6⅛ N	Lofty point of road to Paradise Park; elevation 4,221.
Paradise River and Canyon	9 N	600 feet below auto road.
Ruby Falls	Road 9¾ NE, Trail 5 NE	Upper cascades of Paradise River a short distance below Paradise Valley.
Washington Torrents	Road 10 NE, Trail 5¾ NE	Upper cascades of Paradise River a short distance below Paradise Valley.
Second Crossing Paradise River, Washington Torrents	10 N	View of Paradise River; Washington Torrents in foreground.
Third Crossing Paradise River, Ruby Falls	10½ N	View of river and Ruby Falls.
Inspiration Point	10⅛ N	First view of Paradise Valley.
Horseshoe Bend	9½ N	High trestle overlooking Narada Falls.
Paradise Inn	14 N	Hotel and camp located on Theosophy Ridge, Paradise Valley; Elevation 5,558.
Paradise Valley	11½ N	Park at base of Mount Rainier; excellent camping ground; elevation 5,000; reached by auto.
Carter Falls	3¼ NE	On Paradise River.
Narada Falls	Trail 4¾ NE, Road 9½ NE	Principal falls on Paradise River, with sheer drop of 150 feet; elevation 4,572; reached by auto.
Sluiskin Falls	Road 13 NE, Trail 6¾ NE	High fall of Paradise River at head of Paradise Valley.
Pyramid Peak	8 N	Highest peak in Indian Henry's Hunting Ground; easy to ascend; elevation 6,940.
Mirror Lake	7½ N	Reflects Mount Rainier.
Eagle Peak	3½ E	At west end of Tatoosh Range; good trail leads to open parks short distance below; elevation 5,961.
Kautz River	2¾ N	Fast flowing river from Kautz Glacier.
Mount Ararat	6¾ N	High hill in Indian Henry's Hunting Ground; petrified wood found here.
Iron Mountain	6½ N	Twin mountains in Indian Henry's Hunting Ground; crystal ledges on Crystal Mountain.
Crystal Mountain	6¾ N	Twin mountains in Indian Henry's Hunting Ground; crystal ledges on Crystal Mountain.
Reflection Lakes	1½ SW	On bench north of Pinnacle Peak, Tatoosh Range.

U. S. Government Publications

The following publications may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing office, Washington, D. C., at prices given. Remittances should be by money order or in cash.

Mount Rainier and Its Glaciers, by F. E. Matthes. 48 pages, 25 illustrations. 15 cents.

Features of the Flora of Mount Rainier National Park, by J. B. Flett. 48 pages, 40 illustrations. 25 cents.

Forests of Mount Rainier National Park, by G. F. Allen. 32 pages, 27 illustrations. 20 cents.

Panoramic View of Mount Rainier National Park, 19 x 20 inches. 25 cents.

National Parks Portfolio, by Robert Sterling Yard. 260 pages, 270 illustrations, descriptive of nine National Parks. Pamphlet edition, 35 cents; book edition, 55 cents.

The following may be obtained from the director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., at price given:

Map of Mount Rainier National Park, 22 x 23 inches. 10 cents.

The following publications may be obtained free on written application to the director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C., or by personal application to the office of the superintendent at the entrance to the Park:

Circular of general information regarding Mount Rainier National Park.

Glimpses of our National Parks. 48 pages, illustrated.

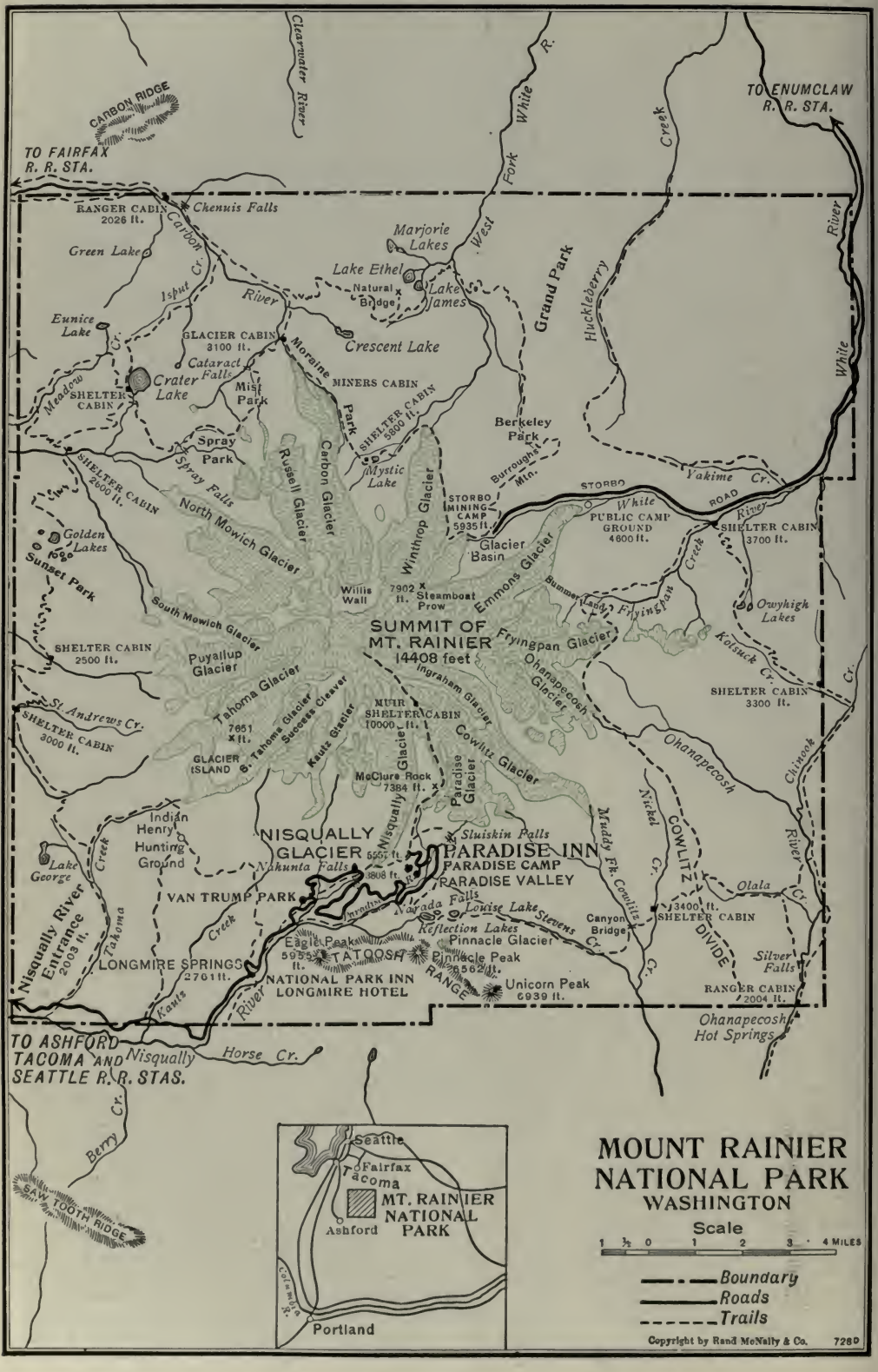
Map showing location of National Parks and National Monuments and railroad routes thereto.

U. S. R. R. Administration Publications

The following publications may be obtained free on application to any Consolidated Ticket Office; or apply to the Bureau of Service National Parks and Monuments, or Travel Bureau—Western Lines, 646 Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill.:

Arizona and New Mexico Rockies.
California for the Tourist.
Colorado and Utah Rockies.
Crater Lake National Park, Oregon.
Glacier National Park, Montana.
Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona.
Hawaii National Park, Hawaiian Islands.
Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas.
Mount Rainier National Park, Washington.
Northern Lakes—Wisconsin, Minnesota, Upper Michigan Iowa and Illinois.
Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado.
Pacific Northwest and Alaska.
Petrified Forest National Monument, Arizona.
Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado.
Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, California.
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho.
Yosemite National Park, California.
Zion National Monument, Utah.

Mount Rainier, as seen from Indian Henry's Hunting Ground


TO FAIRFAX R. R. STA.
CARBON RIDGE
Clearwater River
White R.
Fork
Creek
TO ENUMCLAW R. R. STA.
RANGER CABIN 2026 ft.
Chenuis Falls
Carbon River
Green Lake
Marjorie Lakes
West
Lake Ethel
Natural Bridge
Lake James
Grand Park
Huckleberry
White River
Ipsut Cr.
Eunice Lake
GLACIER CABIN 3100 ft.
Crescent Lake
Meadow Cr.
Cataract Falls
Crater Lake
SHELTER CABIN
Mist Park
Moraine Park
MINERS CABIN
SHELTER CABIN 5800 ft.
Berkeley Park
Spray Park
Spray Falls
Russell Glacier
Carbon Glacier
Mystic Lake
Burroughs Mtn.
Yakima Cr.
STORBO
STORBO MINING CAMP 5935 ft.
White River
PUBLIC CAMP GROUND 4600 ft.
ROAD
SHELTER CABIN 3700 ft.
Creek
SHELTER CABIN 2600 ft.
North Mowich Glacier
Winthrop Glacier
Glacier Basin
Emmons Glacier
Golden Lakes
Sunset Park
Willis Wall
7902 ft.
Steamboat Prow
Summer Land
Fryingpan
Owyhigh Lakes
South Mowich Glacier
SUMMIT OF MT. RAINIER 14408 feet
Fryingpan Glacier
Ohanapecosh Glacier
Kolsuck Cr.
SHELTER CABIN 2500 ft.
Puyallup Glacier
Ingraham Glacier
SHELTER CABIN 3300 ft.
Tahoma Glacier
MUIR SHELTER CABIN 10000 ft.
St. Andrews Cr.
SHELTER CABIN 3000 ft.
7651 ft.
S. Tahoma Glacier
Success Cleaver
Kautz Glacier
Cowlitz Glacier
Ohanapecosh
Chinook
GLACIER ISLAND
McClure Rock 7384 ft.
Paradise Glacier
Indian Henry's Hunting Ground
NISQUALLY GLACIER 5557 ft.
Nisqually
Sluiskin Falls
PARADISE INN
PARADISE CAMP
PARADISE VALLEY
Nickel Cr.
COWLITZ DIVIDE
Lake George
Creek
Nakunta Falls
3808 ft.
Muddy Fk. Cowlitz
Olala
VAN TRUMP PARK
Narada Falls
Louise Lake
Stevens Cr.
3400 ft. SHELTER CABIN
Nisqually River Entrance 2003 ft.
Takoma
Eagle Peak 5955 ft.
TATOOSH RANGE
Reflection Lakes
Pinnacle Glacier
Canyon Bridge
Silver Falls
LONGMIRE SPRINGS 2761 ft.
Pinnacle Peak 6562 ft.
NATIONAL PARK INN LONGMIRE HOTEL
Unicorn Peak 6939 ft.
RANGER CABIN 2004 ft.
Kautz
River
Ohanapecosh Hot Springs
TO ASHFORD TACOMA AND SEATTLE R. R. STAS.
Nisqually
Horse Cr.
Berry Cr.
SAW TOOTH RIDGE
Seattle
Fairfax
Tacoma
MT. RAINIER NATIONAL PARK
Ashford
Portland
MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK
WASHINGTON
Scale
1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 MILES
Boundary
Roads
Trails
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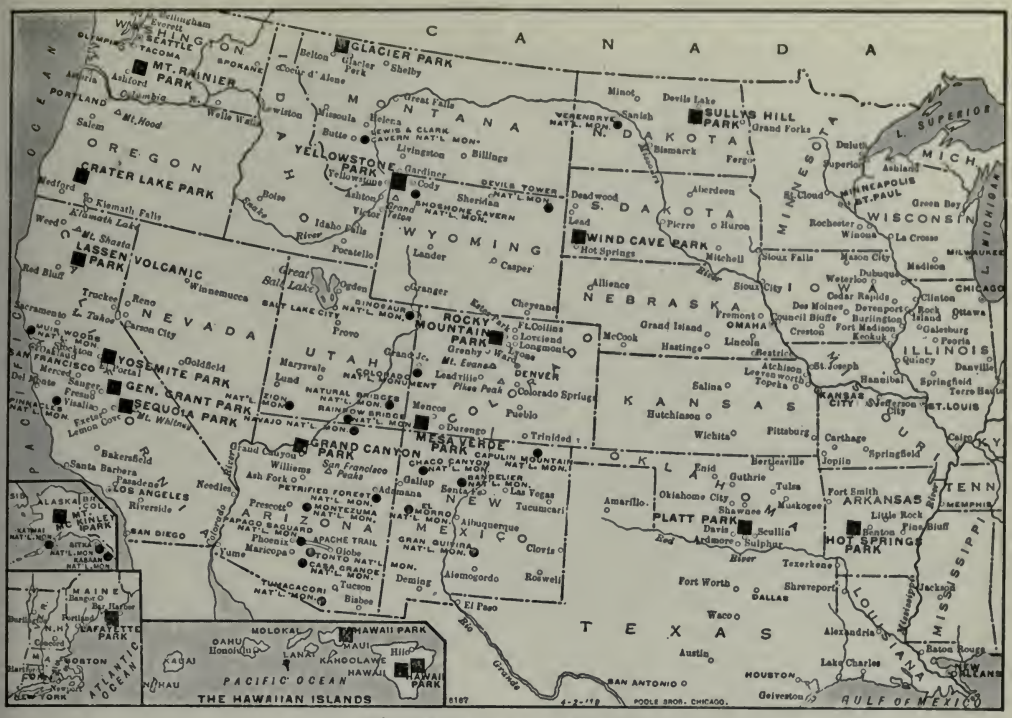

The National Parks at a glance

United States Railroad Administration

Director General of Railroads

For particulars as to fares, train schedules, etc., apply to any Railroad Ticket Agent, or to any of the following Consolidated Ticket Offices:

West

Austin, Tex. . . . . 215 Congress Ave.
Beaumont, Tex. . Orleans and Pearl Sts.
Bremerton, Wash. . . . . 224 Front St.
Butte, Mont. . . . . 2 N. Main St.
Chicago, Ill. . . . . 179 W. Jackson St.
Colorado Springs, Colo.
119 E. Pike's Peak Ave.
Dallas, Tex. . . . . 112-114 Field St
Denver, Colo. . . . . 601 17th St.
Des Moines, Iowa . . . . . 403 Walnut St.
Duluth, Minn. . . . . 334 W. Superior St.
El Paso, Tex. . . . Mills and Oregon Sts.
Ft. Worth, Tex. . . . . 702 Houston St.
Fresno, Cal. . . . . J and Fresno Sts.
Galveston, Tex. . 21st and Market Sts.
Helena, Mont. . . . . 58 S. Main St.
Houston, Tex. . . . . 904 Texas Ave.
Kansas City, Mo.
Ry. Ex. Bldg., 7th and Walnut Sts.
Lincoln, Neb. . . . . 104 N. 13th St.
Little Rock, Ark. . . . . 202 W. 2d St.
Long Beach, Cal. . . . L. A. & S. L. Station
Los Angeles, Cal. . . . 221 S. Broadway
Milwaukee, Wis. . . . . 99 Wisconsin St.
Minneapolis, Minn. . 202 Sixth St. South
Oakland, Cal. . . 13th St. and Broadway
Ocean Park, Cal. . . Pacific Elec. Depot
Oklahoma City, Okla.
131 W. Grand Ave.
Omaha, Neb. . . . . 1416 Dodge St.
Peoria, Ill. . . Jefferson and Liberty Sts.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Adams St. and Central Ave.
Portland, Ore. . 3d and Washington Sts.
Pueblo, Colo. . . . . 401-3 N. Union Ave.
St. Joseph, Mo. . . . . 505 Francis St.
St. Louis, Mo. . . 318-328 N. Broadway
St. Paul, Minn. . . 4th and Jackson Sts.
Sacramento, Cal. . . . . 801 K St.
Salt Lake City, Utah
Main and S. Temple Sts.
San Antonio, Texas
315-17 N. St. Mary's St.
San Diego, Cal. . . . . 300 Broadway
San Francisco, Cal. . . . . 50 Post St.
San Jose, Cal., 1st and San Fernando Sts.
Seattle, Wash. . . . . 714-16 2d Ave.
Shreveport, La. . Milam and Market Sts.
Sioux City, Iowa . . . . . 510 4th St.
Spokane, Wash.
Davenport Hotel, 815 Sprague Ave.
Tacoma, Wash. . . . 1117-19 Pacific Ave.
Waco, Texas. . . . 6th and Franklin Sts.
Whittier, Cal. . . . L. A. & S. L. Station
Winnipeg, Man. . . . . 226 Portage Ave.

East

Annapolis, Md. . . . . 54 Maryland Ave.
Atlantic City, N. J. . . 1301 Pacific Ave.
Baltimore, Md. . . B. & O. R. R. Bldg
Boston, Mass. . . . . 67 Franklin St.
Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . . 336 Fulton St.
Buffalo, N. Y. . Main and Division Sts.
Cincinnati, Ohio. . . 6th and Main Sts.
Cleveland, Ohio. . . . 1004 Prospect Ave.
Columbus, Ohio. . . . . 70 East Gay St.
Dayton, Ohio. . . . . 19 S. Ludlow St.
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Indianapolis, Ind. . 112-14 English Block
Montreal, Que. . . . . 238 St. James St.
Newark, N. J. . Clinton and Beaver Sts.
New York, N. Y. . . . . 64 Broadway
New York, N. Y. . . . . 57 Chambers St.
New York, N. Y. . . . . 31 W. 32d St.
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Toledo, Ohio. . . . . 320 Madison Ave.
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Williamsport, Pa. . . . 4th and Pine Sts.
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Paducah, Ky. . . . . 430 Broadway
Pensacola, Fla. . . . . San Carlos Hotel
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Narada Falls, in the Paradise River Canyon—beautiful falls framed by overhanging trees

PETRIFIED FOREST

National Monument

ARIZONA

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL PARK SERIES

Thousands of acres and millions of tons

An Appreciation of

The Petrified Forest of Arizona

By CHAS. F. LUMMIS

Author of "Some Strange Corners of Our Country,"—"The Land of Poco Tiempo," "Pueblo Indian Folk Stories," etc.

Written Especially for the United States Railroad Administration

"Full fathom five thy father lies;
Of his bones are coral made;
Those are pearls that were his eyes;
Nothing of him that doth fade,
But doth suffer a sea-change
Into something rich and strange."

—*The Tempest.*

SEQUOIA in California is the oldest creature alive. It had measured a millennium when Christ walked the earth. But "that's no time at all." Ten thousand ages before the cedars bloomed on Lebanon, away out here in the Wonderland of our own Southwest, the

"Wind, that grand old harper, smote
His thunder-harp of pines"—

identical pines that are with us to this day. Not, indeed, as they were in that incalculable Past—for they have Put on Immortality, and are this side of Resurrection. They lived their green millenniums, and were laid to bed under the coverlet of a continent, to sleep ten times as long as Parasite Man has crawled upon this globe. And since, for as many aeons, the tireless moths of Erosion have been gnawing away their league-thick blankets, till at last they are bared again to the Arizona sun—the most imperishable of earthly things, and of fadeless beauty; a "Forest" in Glorified Stone, its very bark and "rings" immortalized in agate.

Not as that classic Munchausen of the Grand Canyon, Cap'n John Hance, loved to tell. "A forest of petrified trees, with petrified birds flying through petrified air, singing petrified songs"—but prostrate and unmurmuring trunks upon a stark desert bed.

How great was once this grove of giant conifers and willow-kind, no man will ever know—nor how much is still buried, where ancient lava flows have pinned its sedimentary blankets down. Some 400,000 acres of it are uncovered—in extent and beauty the noblest petrified forest in the world. Only the diamond is harder than its "wood;" only the opal so rainbowed. Some cosmic cataclysm mowed it down, orderly and at a scythe-swing. Not cyclone nor freshet—Noah's flood turned against it could not have felled it so fair. It is no tangle of windfall or flotsam. Swath by swath it fell, its lofty tops generally to the south. Perhaps a far vaster earthquake than later split the Mogollon plateau to the beginnings of the Grand Canyon was the agent.

Anyhow, before it could decay, the prostrate forest was submerged beneath some gentle sea, whose boiling mineral springs and slow-building sediments "pickled" it forever, under the inconceivable pressure of two vertical miles of strata—even as we pygmies today creosote piles and railroad ties under the inverse thrust of a vacuum. As agate to pine for hardness, as aeons to weeks for duration, as gems to mud for beauty—so was God's "pickling" to ours.

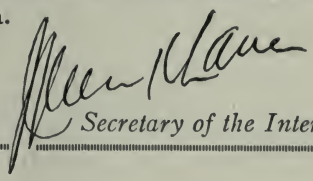
As unhurried of the Ages, this submerged half-continent was then exalted from three miles below its miracle-working sea to three miles above it—so evenly that its stratum blankets were hardly rumpled; and the patient Weather began its task. Grain by slow grain, the sandstones resolved to sand again, and found their way to be laid down under later seas to form some future continent. Upon these one-time tropics had crept the Age of Ice; and crept back toward the Pole: and had been forgotten. As dwindling snow lets down a twig imperceptibly, so when their stone coverlet—"9000 ft. thick on the average" (Drake), had melted to Erosion, the great fossil logs sank with their sinking shales and clays. They are still a mile above the sea. In their subsidence they have broken their backbones squarely, almost into vertebrae; few sections are 20 feet long—though some trees were once 240 feet tall (and still so measure upon the ground) and nine feet diameter. A 150-foot log, the "petrified bridge," spans a ravine between rock piers. The glittering "chips," like fossil butterflies, pave hundreds of square miles, and were "the first money in America." Ages before Columbus, these chips of agate and chalcedony were prized by the First Americans—to make the best arrowheads and "knives" that primitive man ever fashioned. Prehistoric Indian pueblos, whose ruins we explore today on surviving cliffs 500 feet above, controlled this aboriginal "hardware shop," and bartered its bright spalls a thousand miles either way, for the guacamayo plumes of Yucatan to the bison hides of the Plains, and the shells of the California Gulf.

In our own day we have sometimes sawed these logs (with the only harder substance, diamond-dust) into 36-inch table-tops, at $2500 each; but it is too costly to polish commercially. One company tried grinding it for emery. Hundreds of these "gem" logs have been dynamited to get the crystals in hollow cores. I have a piece not three inches across; with a quartz heart, and on one side half-inch crystals of amethyst, and on the other their mates in smoky topaz. But in 1906 the Petrified Forest was made a National Monument and saved from the "civilized savage." The railroad traversed it in 1882; and it is now easy of access. North is the Black Forest, some of whose great stumps still stand erect, their futile roots bedded in the wasting clays. The Southwest Museum in Los Angeles has the unique terminal bud of one of those giant Sagillarias. South are the Rainbow, the Crystal, the Blue and other "forests" of the Forest—second only to the Grand Canyon as a chief wonder of the Southwestern Wonderland.

Chas. F. Cummis-

To the American People:

Uncle Sam asks you to be his guest. He has prepared for you the choice places of this continent—places of grandeur, beauty and of wonder. He has built roads through the deep-cut canyons and beside happy streams, which will carry you into these places in comfort, and has provided lodgings and food in the most distant and inaccessible places that you might enjoy yourself and realize as little as possible the rigors of the pioneer traveler's life. These are for you. They are the playgrounds of the people. To see them is to make more hearty your affection and admiration for America.



Secretary of the Interior

Petrified Forest National Monument

NO subject is of deeper interest, to educator and casual tourist alike, than the history of the earth on which we live, and the wonders thereof. Particularly that portion which we call America.

The earth itself—our own land—how did it first awake? In the descriptions that follow you will find a brief account of the earth-making process as revealed to us by a study of the Petrified Forest of Arizona in the light of modern scientific research.

In this wonderful region you will find beneath turquoise skies pillars and bridges of agate and chalcedony and every roadway strewn with gems that might adorn the palaces of Golconda or the temples of Ormus.

Long ere the pithecanthropus exchanged his arboreal dwelling for a cave, or Noah and his family fled from a bankrupt world—even ere Adam was—forests were growing in Arizona. In the course of ages some cosmic catastrophe struck them down and over them swept an inland sea, whose sediments subsequently buried them a mile or more deep. During these long geologic periods, the subtle alchemy of Nature perfected its transmutation. Riven and fractured, the ancient logs were again brought upward, and after years of erosion they were once more "living" under the brilliant Arizona skies—not as they once lived, but in a glowing permanent form. They are there today, the most brilliant aggregation of jewels on the globe. There are agates, chalcedony, jasper, onyx and opals not by the handful, but by the ton.

And these beautiful mosaics lie in the open air, scattered over thousands of acres, on the great Southwestern Plateau, with its colorful deserts, its lofty extinct volcanoes whose iridescent hues are reborn and die each day under the magic of the sunlight, with its vast lava fields, its fascinating ruins of a prehistoric people and its equally interesting pueblos of their descendants.

The building of the railroad first brought into prominence this wonderful natural phenomena. Many scientists visited the region and made reports to the authorities in Washington, from time

A natural bridge of agatized wood

to time. Even as late as 1906, a new forest, the North Sigillaria, was discovered by John Muir, the noted California naturalist.

The following letter was written in 1899 by the acting Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, in response to an inquiry:

"The region in Apache County, Arizona, known as the 'Petrified Forest,' 'Chalcedony Park,' and 'Lithodendron (stone trees) Valley,' is of great interest because of the abundance of its beautiful petrified coniferous trees, as well as for its scenic features. The trees lie scattered about in great profusion, but none stand erect in their original place of growth, as do many in the Yellowstone National Park. The National Museum possesses three splendid trunks, collected there at the request of General Sherman."

A good account of this locality by Mr. Geo. F. Kunz, is in part as follows:

"Among the great American wonders is the silicified forest known as Chalcedony Park, (now Petrified Forest National Monument), in Apache County, Arizona. There is every evidence that the trees grew beside some inland sea. After falling they became water-logged, and during decomposition the cell structure of the wood was entirely replaced by silica from sandstone in the walls surrounding this great sea."

"Over the entire area, trees lie scattered in all conceivable positions and in fragments of all sizes, the broken sections sometimes resembling a pile of cart wheels. A phenomenon perhaps unparalleled, and the most remarkable feature of the park, is a natural bridge, formed by a tree of agatized wood spanning a canyon 60 feet in width. In addition to this span, fully fifty feet of the tree rests on one side making a visible length of over 100 feet."

Dr. Walter Hough, of the Smithsonian Institute, writes as follows:

"In the celebrated Petrified Forest, Arizona, there are ruins of several Indian Villages. These villages are small, in some cases have merely a few houses, but what gives them peculiar interest is that they are built of logs of

beautiful fossil wood. The prehistoric dwellers of the land selected cylinders of uniform size, which were seemingly determined by the carrying strength of a man (or several men). It is probable that prehistoric builders never chose more beautiful stones for their habitations, than the trunks of these trees which flourished ages before man appeared on earth."

"This wood agate also furnished material for stone hammers, arrowheads and knives, which are often found in ruins hundreds of miles from the forest. The 'wood agate,' or 'wood opal' is now cut and polished into floor tiling, mantels, clock cases, table tops, etc. The silver testimonial to the French sculptor Bartholdi, made by Tiffany & Co., had for its base a section of this wood agate."

As a result of the scientific investigations and reports, the growing interest of the public, and to end the depredations of vandals, activity in Congress led at length to the passage of the Act of June 8, 1906, entitled "An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities," and to President Roosevelt's proclamation of December 8, 1906, which, under the name of The Petrified Forest National Monument, placed the forest under the protection of the Government for the perpetual enjoyment of the people. Area, 25,625 acres.

But let us turn to the detailed description of one who has made a careful, scientific study of the region.

The following is from the report of Prof. Lester F. Ward, Paleontologist, U. S. Geological Survey:

"These Petrified Forests may be properly classed among the natural wonders of America, and every reasonable effort should be made not only to preserve them from destructive influences but also to make their existence and true character known to the people."

"Some of the most important considerations that may be urged in favor of the importance of this region compared with other petrified forests rest upon its geological relations. It is much more ancient than those of the Yellowstone National Park, of certain parts of Wyo-

The plain is cut into innumerable ridges, buttes and mesas

The petrified logs are countless and lie in great profusion on knolls, buttes and spurs

ming, and of the Calistoga deposits in California. The difference in their antiquity is many millions of years. There is no other petrified forest in which the wood assumes so many varied colors, and it is these that present the chief attraction for the general public. The state of mineralization in which much of this wood exists almost places them among the gems of precious stones. Not only are chalcedony, opals, and agates found among them, but many approach the condition of jasper and onyx. The degree of hardness attained by them is such that they are said to make an excellent quality of emery."

"This region consists of the ruins of a former plain having an altitude above sea level of 5,700 feet. This plain has undergone extensive erosion to a maximum depth of nearly 700 feet, and is cut into innumerable ridges, buttes, and small mesas, with valleys, gorges, and gulches between. The strata consist of alternating beds of clays, sandstone shales, and massive sandstones. The clays are purple, white and blue, the purple predominating, the white and blue forming bands of different thickness between the others, giving to the cliffs a lively and pleasing effect. The sandstones are chiefly of a reddish brown color. The mesas are formed by the resistance of the massive sandstone layers—of which there are several at different horizons—to erosive agencies, and vary in size from mere capstones of small buttes to tables several miles in extent, stretching to the east and to the northwest."

"The petrified logs are countless at all horizons and lie in the greatest profusion on the knolls, buttes, and spurs, and in the ravines and gulches, while the ground seems to be everywhere studded with gems, consisting of broken fragments of all shapes and sizes and exhibiting all the colors of the rainbow. When we remember that this special area is several square miles in extent some idea can be formed of the enormous quantity of this material that it contains."

"The petrified logs do not occur in the same abundance throughout. They are

A tree in the Second Forest

massed or collected together in groups or heaps at certain points, and may be altogether absent at others. From their great abundance in the above described section, it must be inferred that the stratum which holds them was especially rich, and the trunks must have lain in heaps upon one another."

"Perhaps the most prominent of all the scenic features of the region is the well known Natural Bridge, consisting of a great petrified trunk of jasper and agate, lying across a canyon 60 feet wide and 20 feet deep, and forming a foot-bridge over which anyone may easily pass. The Natural Bridge, therefore, possesses the added interest of being in place, which can be said of very few of the other petrified logs of this region."

A Description of the Forests' Divisions

The First Forest, noted for its bright colors, is distant about six miles from Adamana (altitude 5,277 feet). It is easily reached in an hour and a half. The journey may be made in a leisurely fashion, starting late in the morning and returning at dusk, with an hour enroute for inspection of the Hieroglyphic Rocks and Aztec Ruins, and plenty of time to see the Second Forest, too. The chief object of interest is the Natural Log Bridge, which is mentioned elsewhere. The Eagle's Nest, Snow Lady and Dewey's Cannon are in this locality.

The Second Forest is two and one-half miles due south of the first one, the trip requiring thirty minutes each way. It contains about two thousand acres. The trees are mostly intact, large and many of them highly colored. The Twin Sisters are an interesting sight here.

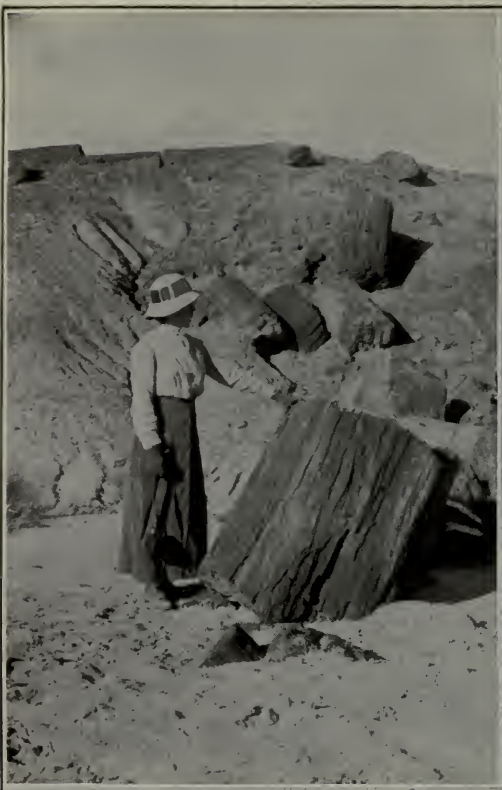
The Third Forest covers a greater area than the others. It lies thirteen miles southwest of Adamana and eighteen miles southeast of Holbrook. There are several hundred whole trees, some of them more than two hundred feet long. The colors are very striking, comprising every tint of the rainbow and therefore the local name of Rainbow Forest is very appropriate.

The Blue Forest (smallest of the five), located seven miles east of Adamana, is one of the two districts discovered by John Muir. It is noted for the blue tints of its trees.

The North Sigillaria Forest, a new "find", is nine miles north from Adamana, and contains many finely preserved specimens of the carboniferous period—some of the stumps still standing where they grew. It is located on the bottom and sides of a shallow canyon, with buttes and mesas of different colored clays and rocks. One fallen monarch is 147 feet long. A wide view of the Painted Desert may be had here and on the

Petrified tree in a stratum of sandstone

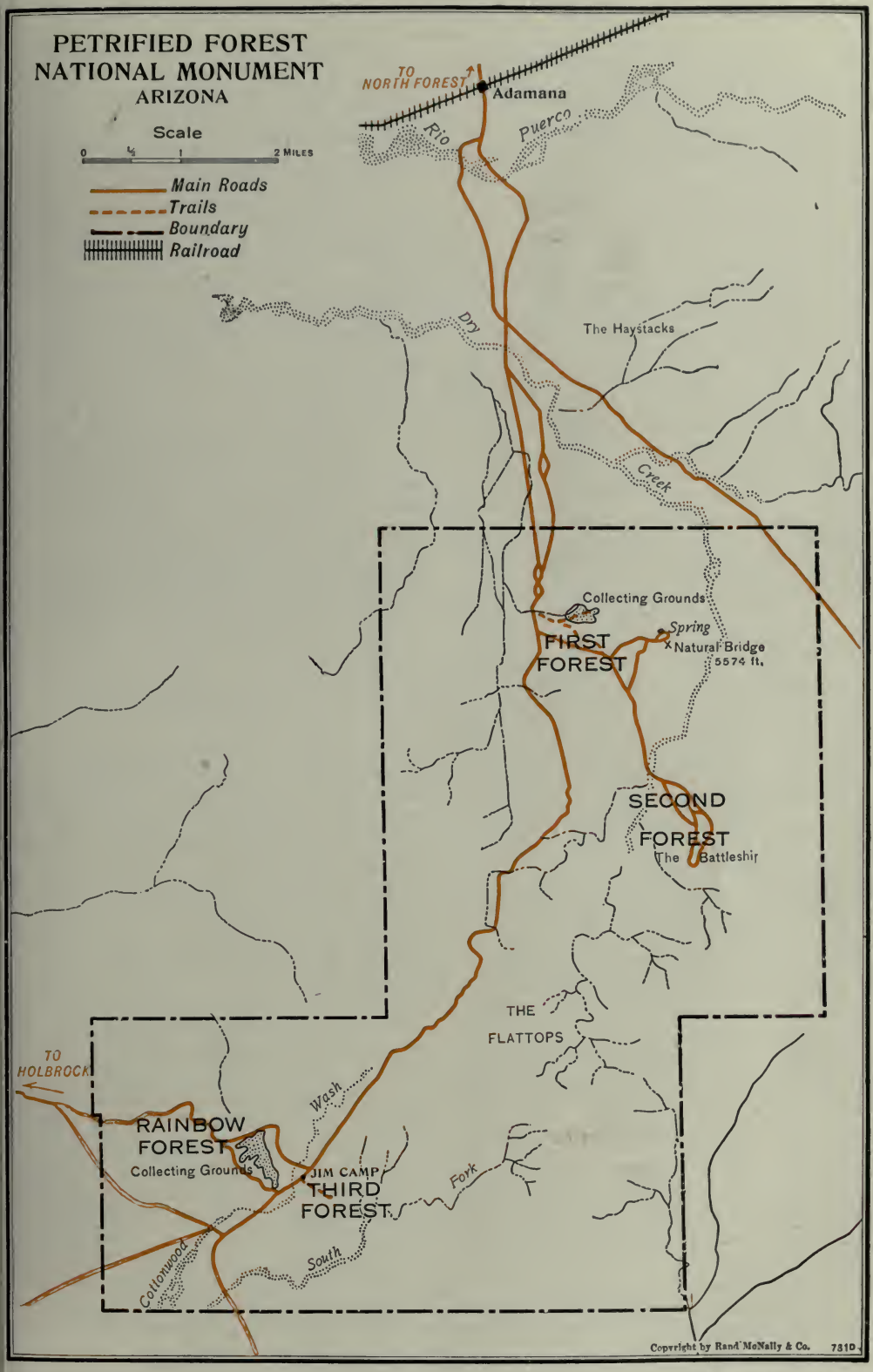
In the Third Forest



Scene in Third Forest

Huge tree in North Forest

Overlooking North Forest and The Painted Desert


PETRIFIED FOREST
NATIONAL MONUMENT
ARIZONA
Scale
0 ½ 1 2 MILES
Main Roads
Trails
Boundary
Railroad
TO NORTH FORESTS
Adamana
Rio Puerco
Dry
The Haystacks
Creek
Collecting Grounds
Spring
Natural Bridge
5574 ft.
FIRST FOREST
SECOND FOREST
The Battleship
THE FLATTOPS
TO HOLBROOK
Wash
RAINBOW FOREST
Collecting Grounds
JIM CAMP
THIRD FOREST
Fork
South
Cottonwood
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way out an Indian ruin is passed. The round trip to either of the two last named Forests requires about four hours time, though if one is in a hurry, all the Forests except the Third may be visited by auto in a day's time.

Only the First, Second and Third Forests are included in the Petrified Forest National Monument.

Cost of Trips and Hotel Accommodations

Except the small hotel, railway station and store, there are few buildings at Adamana. Mr. Wm. Nelson has charge of the hotel and livery accommodations. The hotel has sanitary plumbing, with hot and cold water. Board and lodging may be had at $3.00 per day American plan; thirty-five guests can be accommodated; in summer, tents also are provided for guests.

The round-trip fare to the First and Second Forests and Natural Bridge is $5.00 for one person, $3.00 per capita for two persons, and $2.50 per capita for three or more.

To the Third, Blue or North Sigillaria Forests and Painted Desert the fare is same as to the First and Second Forests.

One of the most interesting trips from Adamana is northeast to Wide Ruins (Kin-Tiel), a Navajo trading post, built among the ruins of an Aztec village. On the way you pass Pinta, Inscription Rock, a bit of the Painted Desert and Tanner Springs, a big cattle and sheep ranch on the Navajo reservation. It is about three hours and a half by auto; $30.00 round trip for four persons or less. If desired, this trip may be continued farther north through the Navajo country. Notice in advance to Mr. Wm. Nelson at Adamana, Arizona, owner of livery, will insure proper handling of parties.

Mr. Nelson also equips camping parties for the Hopi and Navajo Indian Reservations, and for a few days' trip into the Painted Desert.

Holbrook, the county seat town, has satisfactory hotel accommodations, with prices about the same as at Adamana.

The Petrified Forest may be visited any day in the year, except when high waters make the streams temporarily impassable.

Stop-Over Arrangements

Stop-overs are allowed at Adamana, not to exceed ten days, on all one-way tickets, also on round-trip tickets within their limits.

Stop-overs are also allowed on Pullman tickets.

To obtain stop-overs on one-way tickets, notify train conductor and deposit tickets with agent immediately after arrival; on round-trip tickets notify train conductor.

Park Administration

Petrified Forest National Monument is under the jurisdiction of the Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. The Monument Custodian is located at Adamana, Arizona.

U. S. Government Publications

The following publications may be obtained free on written application to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C.

Glimpses of our National Parks. 48 pages, illustrated.

Map of National Parks and National Monuments. Shows location of all the national parks and monuments, and railroad routes to these reservations.

The following publication may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at price given. Remittances should be by money order or in cash.

The National Parks Portfolio. By Robert Sterling Yard. 260 pages, 270 illustrations. Pamphlet edition, 35 cents; book edition, 55 cents. Contains nine sections, each descriptive of national park.

U. S. R. R. Administration Publications

The following publications may be obtained free on application to any consolidated ticket office; or apply to the Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments, or Travel Bureau—Western Lines, 646 Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill.

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California for the Tourist
Colorado and Utah Rockies
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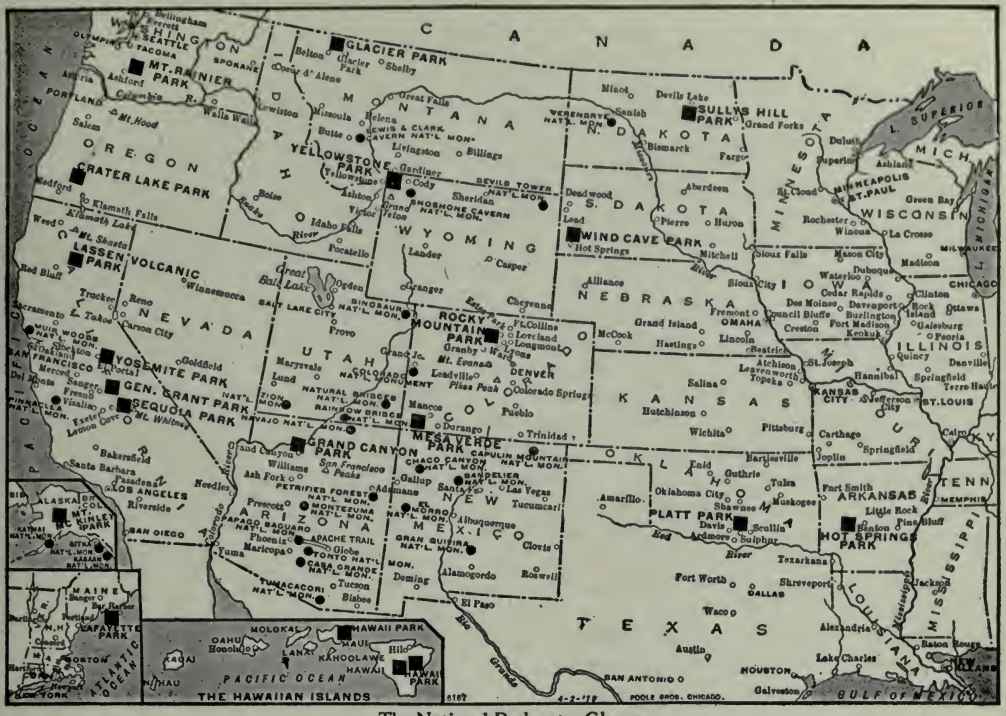
Glacier National Park, Montana
Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona
Hawaii National Park, Hawaiian Islands
Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas
Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado
Mount Rainier National Park, Washington
Northern Lakes—Wisconsin, Minnesota, Upper Michigan, Iowa and Illinois.
Pacific Northwest and Alaska
Petrified Forest National Monument, Arizona
Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado
Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, California
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho
Yosemite National Park, California
Zion National Monument, Utah



The National Parks at a Glance

United States Railroad Administration

Director General of Railroads

For particulars as to fares, train schedules, etc., apply to any Railroad Ticket Agent, or to any of the following Consolidated Ticket Offices:

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Beaumont, Tex., Orleans and Pearl Sts.
Bremerton, Wash.....224 Front St.
Butte, Mont.....2 N. Main St.
Chicago, Ill.....175 W. Jackson Blvd.
Colorado Springs, Colo.
119 E. Pike's Peak Ave.
Dallas, Tex.....112-114 Field St.
Denver, Colo.....601 17th St.
Des Moines, Iowa.....403 Walnut St.
Duluth, Minn.....334 W. Superior St.
El Paso, Tex....Mills and Oregon Sts.
Ft. Worth, Tex.....702 Houston St.
Fresno, Cal.....J and Fresno Sts.
Galveston, Tex..21st and Market Sts.
Helena, Mont.....58 S. Main St.
Houston, Tex.....904 Texas Ave.
Kansas City, Mo.
Ry. Ex. Bldg., 7th and Walnut Sts.
Lincoln, Neb.....104 N. 13th St.
Little Rock, Ark.....202 W. 2d St.
Long Beach, Cal..L. A. & S. L. Station
Los Angeles, Cal....215 S. Broadway
Milwaukee, Wis.....99 Wisconsin St.
Minneapolis, Minn., 202 Sixth St. South
Oakland, Cal...13th St. and Broadway
Ocean Park, Cal.....160 Pier Ave.
Oklahoma City, Okla.
131 W. Grand Ave.
Omaha, Neb.....1416 Dodge St.
Peoria, Ill...Jefferson and Liberty Sts.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Adams St. and Central Ave.
Portland, Ore..3d and Washington Sts.
Pueblo, Colo.....401-3 N. Union Ave.
St. Joseph, Mo.....505 Francis St.
St. Louis, Mo.
318-328 North Broadway
St. Paul, Minn...4th and Jackson Sts.
Sacramento, Cal.....801 K St.
Salt Lake City, Utah
Main and S. Temple Sts.
San Antonio, Tex.
315-17 N. St. Mary's St.
San Diego, Cal.....300 Broadway
San Francisco, Cal.
Lick Bldg., Post St. and Lick Place
San Jose, Cal., 1st and San Fernando Sts.
Seattle, Wash.....714-16 2d Ave.
Shreveport, La., Milam and Market Sts.
Sioux City, Iowa.....510 4th St.
Spokane, Wash.
Davenport Hotel, 815 Sprague Ave.
Tacoma, Wash...1117-19 Pacific Ave.
Waco, Tex.....6th and Franklin Sts.
Whittier, Cal....L. A. & S. L. Station
Winnipeg, Man.....226 Portage Ave.

East

Annapolis, Md.....54 Maryland Ave.
Atlantic City, N. J., 1301 Pacific Ave.
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Cincinnati, Ohio...6th and Main Sts.
Cleveland, Ohio....1004 Prospect Ave.
Columbus, Ohio.....70 East Gay St.
Dayton, Ohio.....19 S. Ludlow St.
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Indianapolis, Ind., 112-14 English Block
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New York, N. Y.....114 W. 42d St.
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Nashville, Tenn. Independent Life Bldg.
New Orleans, La.....St. Charles Hotel
Paducah, Ky.....430 Broadway
Pensacola, Fla.....San Carlos Hotel
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Savannah, Ga.....37 Bull St.
Sheffield, Ala.....Sheffield Hotel
Tampa, Fla.....Hillsboro Hotel
Vicksburg, Miss..1319 Washington St.
Winston-Salem, N. C., 236 N. Main St.
Norfolk, Va.....Monticello Hotel

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SEASON, 1919 PRESS OF W. J. HARTMAN CO., CHICAGO

"And in the fullness of the ages the immortal Forest came back to the sunlight, where once its myriad leaves danced and breathed a mortal air."

ROCKY MOUNTAIN

National Park

COLORADO

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL PARK SERIES

Copyright by Wiswall

The Village of Estes Park nestles in a quiet little valley, surrounded by mountains

An Appreciation of
Rocky Mountain National Park

By ENOS A. MILLS,
Author of "Wild Life on the Rockies," "The Rocky Mountain Wonderland," etc.

Written Especially for the United States Railroad Administration

THE Rocky Mountain National Park is a marvelous grouping of gentleness and grandeur; an eloquent, wordless hymn, sung in silent, poetic pictures; a wilderness mountain world of groves and grass plots, crags and canyons, rounded lakes with shadow-matted shores that rest in peace within the purple forest. There are wild flowers of every color, and many a silken meadow edged with ferns. Brokenness and beauty, terrace upon terrace, a magnificent hanging wild garden.

Over these terraces waters rush and pour. From ice-sculptured, snow-piled peaks, young and eager streams leap in white cascades between crowding cliffs and pines.

Through this wildness winds the trail, with its secrets of the centuries, where adventures come and go and where the magic camp fire blossoms in the night.

In these primeval scenes the grizzly bear gives to the wilderness its master spell; the mountain ram poses on the cliff; the laughing, varied voice of the coyote echoes when the afterglow falls; the home-loving beaver builds his willow-fringed hut; the birds sing; the cheerful chipmunk frolics and never grows up; and here the world stays young.

The Rocky Mountain National Park holds adventure for every visitor. In it the world is new and wild, and on the imagination it produces the explorer's stirring joys. Its mile-high, unfenced scenes give freedom—splendid landscapes of the ideal world.

Here for everyone are health and hope, efficiency and joy.

Not a wild animal in this or any national park is ferocious.

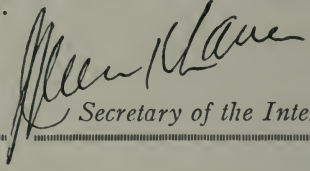
Strong is the friendliness of nature. With it everyone has a place in the sun. Her privileges are for each and all. Nature is universal, and here the stranger makes intimate acquaintances. Prejudice ceases. Each is at his best. In this greatest wilderness meeting place the East and the West understand and become friends. Travel unites people.

Into this Park through the years will pour a continuous procession of peoples to mingle and form an international conference of friends. Here flags of nations and national boundary lines are forgotten. Kinship is the spirit of Nature.

Enos A. Mills

To the American People:

Uncle Sam asks you to be his guest. He has prepared for you the choice places of this continent—places of grandeur, beauty and of wonder. He has built roads through the deep-cut canyons and beside happy streams, which will carry you into these places in comfort, and has provided lodgings and food in the most distant and inaccessible places that you might enjoy yourself and realize as little as possible the rigors of the pioneer traveler's life. These are for you. They are the playgrounds of the people. To see them is to make more hearty your affection and admiration for America.



Secretary of the Interior

Rocky Mountain National Park

MAGINE a giant hand with the base of the palm as Estes Park Village and the fingers extending westward toward the Divide, the fingers roughly representing the mountain spurs, moraines and peaks given off from the main range, and the spaces between, the intermediate canyons, with their many streams, which converge at the village to form the Big Thompson River; imagine another but smaller hand to the south reaching into the park from the east towards Long's Peak and the peaks to the south, the streams from this watershed forming the St. Vrain River; then imagine the finger tips merging into the Continental Divide, each as a living glacier—and there you will have the Park's topography.

Then clothe the canyons in garments of evergreen forest and the glades with the quaking aspen, floor the rocky gorges with sky-blue lakes and hang their walls with tumbling waterfalls, carpet all the open spaces—from above timber line down to the broad spreading meadows where the rivers merrily sing their way—with a huge army of brilliant hued wild flowers; then people the Arcadia plentifully with the wild life, whose natural home it is—the finned, furred and feathered—the wily trout, the beaver and the mountain sheep (to mention only a few); and lastly spread over all a turquoise blue sky with a dry, crystal atmosphere, shot through with brilliant sunshine, and you will have an idea of what Rocky Mountain National Park really is.

The attendance figures are increasing each year far beyond the most enthusiastic prophesies. Even though it is one of our newest national parks, it annually entertains more visitors than any of the other national parks.

When it is considered that the vacationist is whisked from Chicago or St. Louis to Denver, then set at the foot of one of the mightiest mountains of the Rockies' main range in about a day and a half of actual travel, it is realized how much of a public benefit was conferred when Congress in 1915 set aside this, the easternmost of our western national playgrounds.

Not only is this national park the composite of all that is fairest, most

Auto highway through the Big Thompson Canyon. The approaches to the Park are of untiring interest to the visitor, and the roads a constant delight to the motorist

awe-inspiring and climatically ideal in the Rocky Mountain region, but it is not far from the geographical center of the country, and is the most easily reached by a large number of people of all our national parks.

This region of endless wonder and fascination is only seventy miles from Denver by auto all the way, or by rail to several different gateways, thence auto for about twenty-five or forty miles—not a long, tiring, monotonous ride through an uninteresting country, but instead it is a motor trip that ranks among the finest in Colorado. Following the rushing waters of the Big Thompson or the St. Vrain, over hard-surfaced roads, through deep canyons, wonderful in their coloring, the big, roomy, powerful automobiles take the grade with such ease that one hardly realizes that he is climbing rapidly. Enraptured by the intensely interesting scenes, the traveler is all too suddenly aware of his journey's end, when the magnificent panorama of Estes Park Village and Rocky Mountain National Park unexpectedly bursts into view. Soon he is eating dinner at one of the large hotels, or at a small ranch hotel, or in a modestly appointed cottage, as choice may dictate. A feature of the Park is its adaptability; one may rest and recreate amid most entrancing surroundings, with a range of accommodations from the elaborate furnishings and service of the large city hostelry to the simplicity of the secluded log cabin or the outpost tent cottage. In short, life may be lived here in a manner to suit the taste and the purse of the individual. He may rough it or enjoy the conveniences and luxuries of the city. The tired business man who just wants to "loaf" amid incomparable grandeur; the active, outdoor young American; the geologist, who is studying moraines and glaciers, and the botanist, all will find life enjoyable here.

Another noteworthy feature is that special outfitting is unnecessary; no unusual preparation need precede the journey to the Park. The Park itself provides the entertainment. Any supplies considered essential can be secured at Estes Park Village, or at any one of the several Park gateway cities.

Rocky Mountain National Park extends approximately twenty-five miles north and south, and fifteen miles east and west, embracing about 400 square miles of territory.

From the northwest corner to the middle of its southern boundary the snow-capped giants forming the Continental Divide rear their grim, rocky crests in an irregular line which forms the backbone of this Park and is its commanding feature, ever present, ever changing, and ever awe-inspiring. Here are fifty-one peaks with summits more than 10,000 feet high, also unnumbered canyons, about 200 lakes, many unnamed, waterfalls, glaciers, native forests and wild flowers. Exceptionally rugged and out-of-the-way places appeal especially to the explorer.

There is probably no mountain range more majestic than the main range of the Rockies as seen from almost any part of the Park, and one of the most striking features is the accessibility of these mountain tops. One may mount a horse after early breakfast in the valley, ride up Flattop to enjoy one of the great views of the world, and be back for late luncheon; or cross the Continental Divide from the hotels of one side to the hotels of the other side of the Park, between early breakfast and late dinner.

From early dawn, with its delicate tints of rose and amethyst, to later afternoon, with its golden sunshine and lengthening purple shadows, the range presents an ever-changing panorama. On a peak, perhaps, settles momentarily a gray snow-cloud; in yonder canyon breaks a brief-lived shower, sunshot with silvery rain as it quickly clears away; while over all, the fleece flecked sapphire sky and dazzling sunlight hold sway. At midday, all Nature rests and in its brighter light the range seems to cower and grow small, only to reassert itself in full power and majesty as day ends with a sunset of such splendor as only the Rockies may boast.

It is in its nearer and more intimate aspects, however, that the exquisite beauties of the Park reveal themselves. In the lower levels are widespread undulating meadows, dotted with evergreens and interspersed with the hills and ridges which thrust themselves forward in all directions from the main range to the west, and from the lesser range to the east, which completes its encircling

Chasm Gorge is one of the Park's wonder spots—Long's Peak in the distance

protection. Thus diversified, the landscape becomes a scenic kaleidoscope, no matter how short a distance one may wander. This constitutes not the least of the Park's many charms.

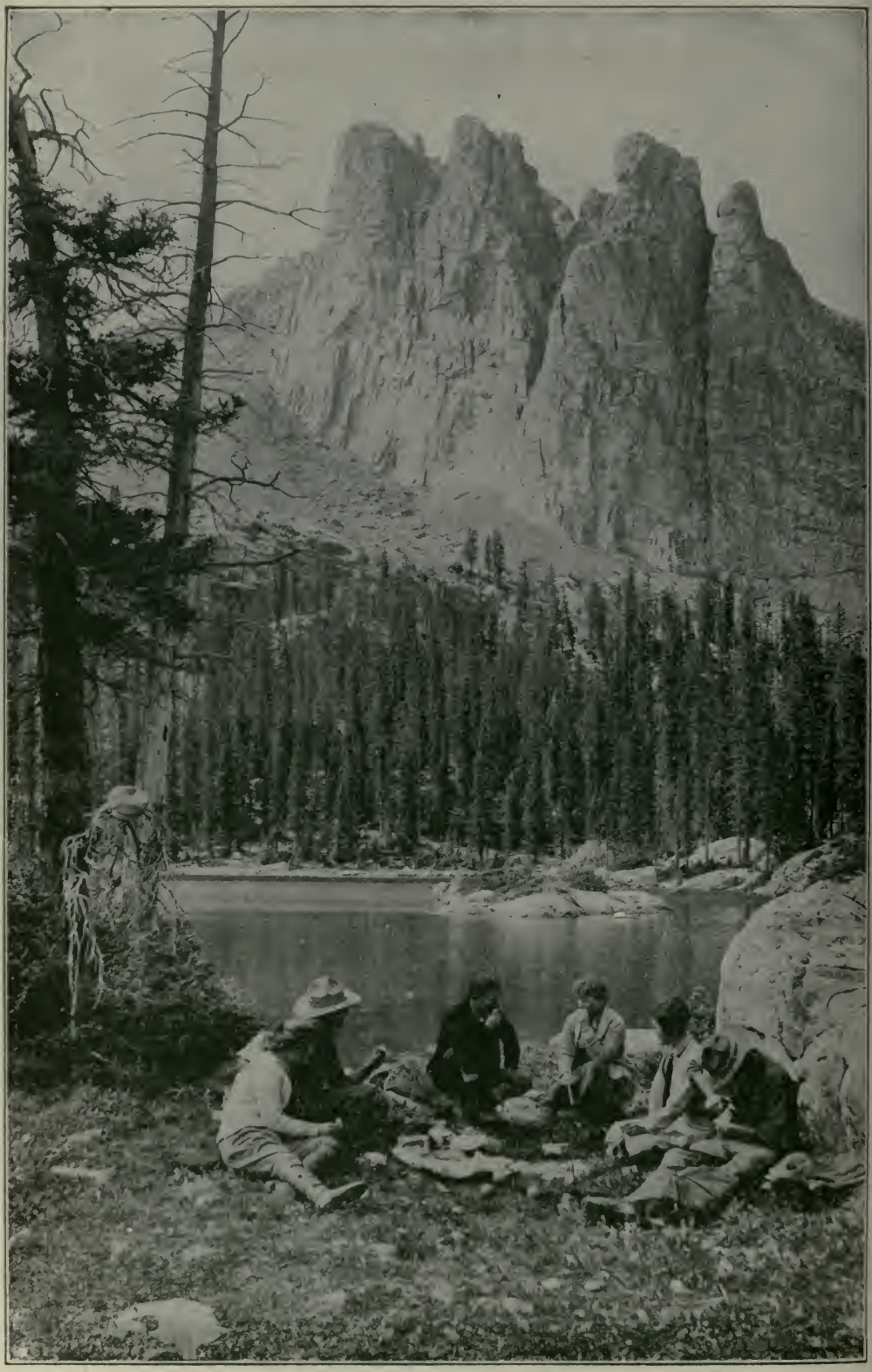
Unless the visitor deliberately chooses to do otherwise, he will find his footsteps leading unconsciously to the heights, and as he climbs and gets his first wonderful views of the surrounding country his desire to scale the more lofty crests grows in proportion as he ascends, until finally he becomes obsessed with a desire to climb that noble mountain of the rampart range, Long's Peak, from whose summit the whole world seems to lie at one's feet. But he who is mountain-wise will not make such an attainment an end in itself, or he will have missed entirely the many pleasures which lie by the way on every hand. Here a babbling stream with a bed of wild flowers hidden among the trees upon its bank; or along its smoother stretches an industrious beaver colony. There a grove of quivering aspen. On one hand a splashing waterfall, seeming to burst from the cool shadows of the mountain side to drop forty or fifty feet to the pool below; on the other hand, an open forest of ancient cedars, or perhaps one of those exquisitely blue, forest-circled mountain lakes, carrying upon its bosom, even in midsummer, the ice which here has its permanent home.

And below, the silvery, trout-filled streams wind their tortuous course, while rising from the rocky fastnesses above, may now and then be glimpsed the snowy peaks.

And these are not imaginary pictures, but real scenes which may be found in the uplands almost anywhere throughout the Park.

An Invigorating Climate

The climate of Rocky Mountain National Park needs no extensive description. Due to the altitude, which varies from 7,500 to 14,255 feet, the air is light, very dry, and has a wonderfully stimulating effect, especially upon those accustomed to the lower levels. The sunshine is genial, warm, bright and almost constant during the summer months. Very rarely is there a rainy "spell," or, in fact, a single day during which the sun does not show itself for awhile, the occasional afternoon showers being of short duration. The sunshine may be hot at midday, but always there is a cool spot in the shade. And though one may freely perspire when indulging in vigorous play or work in the sun, yet it is without discomfort,



Picnicking on the shores of Lake Nanita

because of the instant evaporation of moisture, due to the dryness of the atmosphere. The nights are cool, often even cold; blankets always are welcome and sound sleep is the rule.

The deep breathing, which one cultivates naturally in this rarefied atmosphere, sends the blood coursing through the body with new life and energy, bringing rosy cheeks and bright eyes and a new interest in life. One may have come intent on idleness, but, with that splendid feeling of well being and pure joy in living which the first few days bring, comes a longing for action, and soon one is in the full swing of some outdoor recreation. It is indeed quite true that the Park climate is so beneficial, both physically and mentally, that this alone offers sufficient inducement for spending a vacation in this region.

Recreation Amid Inspiring and Healthful Surroundings

What to do may be briefly summed up: Motoring, horseback riding, walking, mountain climbing, fishing and camera shooting for the actively inclined; and for all, the enjoyment of the many wonderful scenes with their changing lights and shadows and the health-giving mountain air. Tennis, golf, croquet, etc., are attractions at some of the resorts. Horseback riding, hiking and mountain climbing, however, are the favorite pastimes because of the splendid roads and trails which lead in every direction over the rolling meadows, through the canyons, along the sunlit streams—even to the apparently inaccessible heights.

Automobile roads gridiron the lower levels and reach the hotel resorts. This is not remarkable, as the natural surfaces are smooth; suitable road material is everywhere, and good roads are easily made. Traveling leisurely, so as to fully enjoy the rare pleasures by the way, the sightseer still may traverse all the motor roads of the Park in a few days, although a favorite plan is to make one-day picnic trips, going as far as possible in a given direction by motor and spending the remainder of the day in climbing and exploring the upper wilds which are reached only by trail. Even though a different trip is planned for every day, weeks may be profitably spent in this way. Automobiles may be rented at reasonable rates in the village.

Horseback riding is pre-eminently the most popular sport in the Park, due to the number and variety of rides that are possible. For, with good trails leading in every direction, and the almost countless attractions, the visitor may ride day after day and week after week and yet never take the same ride or visit the same destinations twice.

Almost everybody rides—the young, the old, the middle-aged; and all derive lasting benefits. Good saddle horses may be obtained at the various liveries and at all the outlying resorts. They are well broken and reliable, and accustomed even to the most difficult mountain trails.

Most of the streams in the Park and many of the lakes are well supplied with native and rainbow trout, and the fisherman will here find ample reward for his skill and patience, especially in the Big Thompson River and its tributaries. A local fish hatchery annually supplies the streams of the Park with millions of trout, thus insuring the upkeep of the supply.

There are golf courses. Worthy of particular mention is the 18-hole course of the Estes Park Country Club, adjacent to the village. Club house and course are available to the public. The Stanley hotel has a course laid out in the meadowlands skirting the Big Thompson River.

The winters in the Park are not severe; generally the snowfall is not heavy on the lower levels. Back in the mountains where the snowfall is heavy, but within easy reach of Estes Village, conditions are ideal for winter sports. Two ski courses and two toboggan slides have been completed, and several of the resorts arrange accommodations for a limited number of winter parties.

The Park in Detail

Although having only a small permanent population, Estes Park Village is well supplied with stores, schools, churches, garages, liveries, etc., and is always prepared to meet the needs of the summer visitor. The village is picturesquely situated among a cluster of hills rising about 1,200 feet on all sides, at the confluence of the Big Thompson and Fall Rivers.

Lake Mills is one of the beautiful lakes in the wild Loch Vale section of the Park

In Estes Park Village are the Hupp, Josephine and Estes Park hotels, the Brown Tea Pot Inn and Prospect Inn, while the Lewiston overlooks the village from a rocky eminence just to the north. Outside, to the east, and adjacent to its golf course and the Big Thompson meadow, is the largest hotel, the Stanley, while a short distance to the west on the Fall River is Elkhorn Lodge. To the south, near the Big Thompson River and within plain view of the village, is the Crags. A short distance below and to the west, on the banks of the river, is the Big Thompson hotel.

Five miles northeast from the village of Estes is the fascinating region surrounding Lester hotel. One of the best of the longer horseback trips from this point is to Hallett Glacier. Another is that to Lost and Husted Lakes at the foot of the Mummy Range, a spur extending northeast of the Continental Divide with numerous peaks rising over 13,000 feet.

The remainder of Rocky Mountain National Park falls into a series of topographical divisions or districts, beginning at the north with the picturesque diversity of Horseshoe Park, and ending with that wild confusion of precipices and lakes known as the Wild Basin, south of Long's Peak and east of the Continental Divide.

Horseshoe Park (seven miles up the Fall River road) and its immediate surroundings form a rare combination of flower-carpeted meadows, forest-clad mountains, streams and waterfalls. Here are Horseshoe Inn and Fall River Lodge. Horseshoe Park is the point of departure for two of the most interesting trips—to Lawn and Crystal Lakes and Hallett Glacier in the Mummy Range; also the main trail across the Continental Divide to the Grand River. On the shore of Lawn Lake is the Lawn Lake Lodge.

Long's Peak Inn, the Columbines and Hewes-Kirkwood Inn, nine miles south of Estes Park Village, are starting points for the trail to the summit of Long's Peak. Horses may be used as far as Timberline Cabin at the edge of Boulder Field, from where the most difficult part of the ascent, extending about two miles, is made on foot. After crossing the huge boulders of Boulder Field, comes the climb through the Keyhole, a curious opening which separates the east and west slopes, and through which a glorious view of Glacier Gorge and the country beyond is obtained. Long's Peak summit is reached at an elevation of 14,255 feet. This is the giant peak of the entire Rocky Mountain National Park, and from it is spread out in all directions a jumbled confusion of peaks,

gorges, moraines, lakes, distant valleys and snow-capped ranges, forming a series of views of unsurpassed sublimity.

Long's Peak Inn is the home of Enos A. Mills, the well known author, naturalist, and interpreter of the outdoors, with special reference to its flowers, forests, rocks, bird and animal life. Mr. Mills first established himself at the base of Long's Peak in 1884.

On the road from Long's Peak resorts to the village is Lily Lake hotel, attractively situated on Lily Lake. One-half mile from Lily Lake, on the main road to the village, is Baldpate Inn. Nearer the village is Rockdale hotel, near Mary Lake.

To the south of Long's Peak is the Wild Basin country, noted for its many lakes and waterfalls, wild gorges and rocky peaks, most of the latter more than 13,000 feet high. This district may be best reached from the Long's Peak resorts or from Copeland Lodge on Copeland Lake or from National Park Hotel in Allen's Park Village.

Moraine Park, from five to six miles southwest of Estes Park Village, is the open valley of the Big Thompson, with an extensive glacial moraine to the south. Here are located Stead's, Moraine Lodge and the Brinwood.

Fern Lodge, on Fern Lake, and Forest Inn at the Pool may well be made the headquarters for such trips as lead into the more remote parts of this heart of the wilderness.

By many, the Loch Vale and Glacier Gorge sections, just northwest of Long's Peak and known as the Wild Gardens, are considered the surpassing scenic section of Rocky Mountain National Park. Sprague's hotel in Bartholf Park is the nearest resort to this region. A day's trip from here is west to Loch Vale Lake and across to Andrew's Glacier and up to the Continental Divide.

Bierstadt, Bear and Dream Lakes are all charming spots, most easily reached from Sprague's or Moraine Park. On the shore of Bear Lake is Bear Lake Lodge.

Y. M. C. A. Camp and School

An important feature of the Park is the Annual Conference and Summer School of the Young Men's Christian Association. Established almost ten years ago, it has grown to be a very important institution, with an investment of over $100,000 in grounds, permanent buildings and equipment, including gymnasium, assembly hall, dining room, class rooms, tennis courts, baseball diamond and athletic field. The conference and school bring a large number of visitors to the park and many speakers of national reputation.

Hallett's Glacier—an amphitheatre of snow and ice

ROCKY MOUNTAIN
affords an opportunity
of outdoor recreation
motoring, boating, h
golf and tennis vie w

RK, COLORADO—
of a wide diversity
roundings. Fishing,
mountain climbing,
or popularity.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK
COLORADO
Scale
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
Main Roads
Main Trails
Other Trails
ROCKY MT. NAT. PARK
Ft. Collins
Loveland
Estes Park
Lyons
Longmont
Granby
Ward
Boulder
Denver
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7250
Mt. Neota 11500 ft.
Mt. Dunraven 12348 ft.
Mt. Dickinson 11874 ft.
Hallett Glacier
Hagues Peak 13562 ft.
Crystal Lake
Mummy Mtn.
Lawn Lake
LAWN LAKE LODGE
Mt. Fairchild 13502 ft.
Ypsilon Mtn. 13307 ft.
Mt. Chiquita 13052 ft.
Mt. Chapin 12458 ft.
Mt. Tileston 11244 ft.
Spaulding Mtn. 12432 ft.
SHELTER CABIN
Bighorn Mtn. 11473 ft.
The Needles 10075 ft.
McGregor Mtn. 10482 ft.
Fish Hatchery
FALL RIVER LODGE
Horseshoe Park
HORSESHOE INN
Deer Mtn. 10028 ft.
Oldman Mtn.
Estes Park
STANLEY HOTEL
LEWISTON HOTEL
PARK HOTEL
ELKHORN LODGE
MORAINE LODGE
Moraine Park
FOREST INN
FERN LODGE
Ranger Sta.
Fern L.
Cub L.
Odessa L.
Bierstadt L.
BEAR LAKE LODGE
Flattop Mtn. 12324 ft.
Dream L.
Hallett Pk. 12324 ft.
Otis Pk. 12118 ft.
Andrews Glacier
Tyndall Glacier
Snowdrift Pk. 12280 ft.
Mt. Julian 12928 ft.
Mt. Ida 12700 ft.
Terra Tomah Pk. 12686 ft.
Stones Peak 12928 ft.
Nakai Pk. 12221 ft.
Sprague Glacier
Julian L.
Mt. Patterson 11320 ft.
Niza Mtn. 10791 ft.
Bench L.
Inlet
Cascade Falls
North
L. Nokoni
L. Nanita
Mt. Ehrentah 10737 ft.
Grand Lake
Adams Falls
Andrews Pk. 12564 ft.
Mt. Cairns 10700 ft.
Mt. Alice 13310 ft.
Verna
East Inlet
Shadow Mtn. 10001 ft.
Mt. Westcott 10400 ft.
Mt. Craig 12005 ft.
Mt. Bryant 11090 ft.
Tanima Pk. 12417 ft.
Thunder L.
Mt. Orton 11682 ft.
Sandbeach L.
Mahana Pk. 12020 ft.
Eagle L.
Ouzel L.
Pipit L.
Ouzel Pk. 11500 ft.
Bluebird L.
Junco L.
Mt. Copeland 13176 ft.
Pear Reservoir
Mt. Adams 12115 ft
Mt. Acoma 10950 ft.
Watenga Mtn. 12381 ft.
Ogallala 12381 ft.
Chiefs Head 13579 ft.
Pagoda Mt. 13491 ft.
Meeker 13911 ft.
Longs Peak 14255 ft.
Storm Pk. 13235 ft.
Mt. Lady Washington 13269 ft.
Battle Mtn. 12810 ft.
Storm Pass 11481 ft.
Estes Cone 11017 ft.
LILY LAKE HOTEL
SPRAGUES HOTEL
PARTHOLF PARK PUBLIC CAMP GROUNDS
C.M.C.A. CAMP
BALDPATE HOTEL
ROCKDALE HOTEL
THE CRAGS HOTEL
BIG THOMPSON HOTEL
Mt. Ypsilon 9514 ft.
Lily Mtn. 9183 ft.
Twin Sisters
LONGS PEAK INN
Longs Peak P.O.
Cable Rock
COLUMBINES HOTEL
TIMBERLINE CABIN
HEWES KIRKWOOD INN
COPELAND LODGE
Lookout 10744 ft.
Deer Ridge
Meeker Ridge
Hunters
Roaring
Chasm L.
Horse
Copeland Moraine
Vrain
Copeland L.
Allens Park
ROAD VIA ALLEN'S PARK
ROAD VIA ST. VRAIN CANYON
ROAD VIA THOMPSON CANYON
TO GRANBY
Columbine Lake 9376 ft.
Shipler Mtn. 11380 ft.
SHELTER CABIN 11198 ft.
"SOUTH FORK BOB'S" CAMP
Iceberg L.
Poudre Lakes
Milner Pass 11794 ft.
Beaver Cr.
Timber Cr.
Big Meadows
Tonahutu Creek
Onahu Creek
North Inlet
Columbine Cr.
Pole Cr.
Willow Cr.
Meadow Mtn. 11634 ft.
Finch L.
Lost Lake
L. Husted
Pennock Cr.
N. Fk. Thompson River
West Creek
Cow Creek
Black Canyon Creek
Roberts Ranch
Horseshoe Falls
Fall River
Beaver Meadows
Mill Creek
Glacier Creek
Wind River
Lily Lake
Fish Creek
Mary L.
Thompson River
Big Thompson River
Cache la Poudre River
Corral Cr.
Trap Cr.
Chapin Pass
Milner Pass
Iceberg L.
Poudre Lakes
Grand Lake
Shadow Mtn.
Adams Falls
Columbine Cr.
Pole Cr.
Willow Cr.
Meadow Mtn

Classic pines and waters, Grand Lake—western entrance to the Park

Beautiful Grand Lake Region

Grand Lake is the western gateway to the Rocky Mountain National Park. It is reached by rail from Denver to Granby, thence by stage. Grand Lake is situated in the valley of the North Fork of Grand River, and is the largest lake in the vicinity of the Park, and here each year is held a regatta for a Lipton cup. It is the center of a growing cottage and hotel population, and is destined to become a place of much importance upon the completion of the Fall River motor road, which will connect the east and west sides of the Park.

An excellent road encircles the lake, and from it trails penetrate the wilderness to various points and over the Continental Divide.

The two trails from the summit of Flattop Mountain to Grand Lake and that from Fall River Canyon to the North Fork of the Grand River at Camp Wheeler ("Squeaky" Bob's Resort) offer trips of unusual interest.

Living Glaciers

Among the most widely known glaciers that still remain in the Park are Hallett, Tyndall, Andrews and Sprague's.

One of the remarkable features of Rocky Mountain National Park is the legibility of the record left by the glaciers during the ages when America was in the making. The evidences of glacial action in all its variety are apparent to even the most casual eye. In fact, there is scarcely any part of the eastern side of the park where some great moraine is not in evidence. One enormous moraine, built up by ancient parallel glaciers and rising with sloping sides nearly a thousand feet above the surrounding valley, is so prominent that a region of the Park is named for it.

The Park itself is a primer of glacial geology, whose lessons are so simple, so plain to the eye, that they immediately disclose the key to one of Nature's chief scenic secrets.

Animals, Birds and Wild Flowers

Rocky Mountain National Park is a natural home for bear, deer, Rocky Mountain sheep, beaver and other wild animals, as well as numerous species of birds. Under government regulations the wild animal life in the Park is fully protected.

The bighorn or Rocky Mountain sheep, with their curious circling horns, are seen in increasing numbers every year, and frequently they may be approached sufficiently near to photo-

Camping at Bear Lake

graph. To see them jumping from crag to crag, graceful and agile, or dropping off a sheer precipice, is a sight long to be remembered. They congregate during the summer months on Specimen Mountain, where they often may be seen from the trail.

The beaver are increasing rapidly, and their industrious colonies may be found along the quieter reaches of the streams, bordered by groves of white trunked quaking aspen, whose tender bark constitutes the beavers' principal food. The beaver themselves are seldom seen, except as reward for the greatest patience, but well engineered dams and snug dome-shaped homes are the sure evidence of their presence.

There are more than 150 elk in the Park, and they are frequently seen. Deer are increasing and are occasionally seen. Bear and mountain lions rarely are visible. There are many woodchucks and squirrels; it is easy to make friends of the chipmunks.

There are more than a hundred species of birds to be seen in the Park. Among them are the robin, bluebird, wren, hermit thrush, humming bird, white-crowned sparrow and that marvelous singer, the solitaire. The ouzel, Rocky Mountain jays, chickadee, the woodpecker and the magpie are all-year dwellers. The ptarmigan and the rosy finch are prominent residents in the heights above timber line.

Among the wild flowers of the Park are more than a thousand species, including the fringed blue and several other gentians; the numerous columbines, blooming at the lower levels in June and on the heights in September; mertensia, phlox, primroses, Mariposa lilies, daisies and larkspurs; Indian paint brush, ranging from dark crimson through all the shades to a white; asters, marigolds and many others. Many flowers grow above timber line—in fact, almost everywhere—and the Alpine buttercup pushes its blooms up through the melting snowdrifts.

The tree growths consist principally of Douglas spruce, lodge pole and yellow pine and aspen, while up near timber line are found the Englemann spruce, limber pine, cedar, Arctic willow and black birch.

Timber Line, with Its Dwarfed and Twisted Trees

Timber line occurs at about 11,000 feet altitude. Here the low winter temperatures and the fierce icy winds make it impossible for trees to grow tall,

and occasionally a great spruce lies flat on the ground like a vine; presently trees give place to low birches, which in their turn are succeeded by small piney growths, and finally come the straggling grasses, hardy mosses and tiny Alpine flowers. Grass grows in sheltered spots, even on the highest peaks, which is fortunate for the mountain sheep seeking these high, open places to escape their special enemies, the mountain lions.

The sights above timber line never lose their charm, however often seen.

Ice Cold Lakes and Flowered Gorges

A distinctive feature of the Park is its great number of precipice-walled canyons, lying between the very feet of the loftiest mountains. Their beauty is romantic. Like all the other spectacles of this favored region, they are readily accessible from the valley by trail, either afoot or on horseback.

Almost invariably lakes are found in these gorges, rock embedded, and ice cold streams wander from lake to lake, watering wild flower gardens.

By Auto or Trail to Cloudland and Back

Automobile roads radiate in almost every direction from the village of Estes Park. The most popular trips are the Fall River Drive, the High Line Drive and Long's Peak Inn Drive.

Trails to less accessible points are for use of the foot traveler and the horseback rider.

Among the popular trails are those to Flattop Mountain, Fall River, Trail Ridge, Iceberg Lake, Poudre Lakes and Milner Pass, Lawn Lake, Wild Gardens, Fern and Odessa Lakes, Bear Lake, romantic Loch Vale, Glacier Gorge, to Long's Peak and to Wild Basin and across the range to Grand Lake.

Camps and Camping Grounds

Several permanent hotel camps are located within the borders of the Park, and camping grounds have been provided for those who choose to travel with their own camping outfit.

Personally Conducted Saddle and Pack Trips off the Beaten Paths

A most enjoyable way of seeing the Park is to join an all-expense horseback camping party, conducted by experienced guides, authorized by the Government to personally escort such excursions.

For the names and addresses of the licensees and other information concerning these "Roughing-it-in-Comfort" trips, apply to National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., or Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments; or Travel Bureau—Western Lines, 646 Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill.

Information within the Park

Information concerning trail trips, camping grounds, etc., may be obtained from the Superintendent of Rocky Mountain National Park, whose office is conveniently situated in the village of Estes Park.

When to Visit the Park

The season is May 1 to November 1, but the Park is accessible throughout the year, each season having its particular attractions. Sum-

Horseback riding in the mountains is always an exhilarating sport

The Fall River Road Drive, part of the automobile highway across the Continental Divide (now under construction)—one of the most popular auto roads in the Park

mer is of course recommended to the vacationist, but he who waits until autumn has tinted the foliage and perhaps added a light covering of fresh snow enjoys views of beauty reserved especially for the late comer. The many winter sports equally appeal to those interested.

How to Reach the Park

The Rocky Mountain Parks Transportation Company maintains an excellent motor service via three routes into Estes Park Village: The Big Thompson Canyon route, the St. Vrain River route and the Allen's Park route.

From Loveland and Ft. Collins the traveler approaches via the Big Thompson Canyon route. The road winds quietly across the plains, through the foothills and enters suddenly into the rocky canyon which towers hundreds of feet above either side of the Big Thompson River. For miles it climbs through the gorgeous canyon, twisting and turning as it crosses and recrosses and follows the rock-hewn banks of this turbulent stream, until, rounding the last turn, it leaves the canyon as suddenly as it entered, and the smiling expanse of Estes Park bursts upon the view, with the panorama of the snow crowned Continental Divide as an encircling background. Two miles across the wide-spreading flower dotted meadow, and the village of Estes Park is reached.

From Longmont and Lyons the route follows the St. Vrain River. After leaving its course along the shaded St. Vrain River the road leads toward the foothills through a rugged country. Backward and forth across sparkling stream and sunlit canyon, tortuously winding and twisting, the way is ever upward, mile after mile until finally the car pauses at the crest of Park Hill (elevation 8,500 feet), from which a spectacular scene of peaks and valley greets the eye. A short ride downward over a level stretch, then comes the welcome hospitality of Estes Park Village.

The Allen's Park Auto Road parallels the Continental Divide for twenty-eight miles. This is a "cross-country" route on top of the mountains, with a wide expanse of views of the range from Long's Peak on the north to James' Peak on the south.

Each of the several approaches to the Park has its own peculiar scenic charms, and the traveler is wise who enters via one gateway and departs by another.

Denver, Ft. Collins, Longmont, Loveland, Lyons and Ward are the eastern railroad gateways to the Park.

Travelers have the choice of using auto all the way from Denver or rail to any of the other gateways named, thence auto to Estes Park Village.

Arrangements may be made to go in one way and out another.

The west side of the Park may be reached from Denver by rail to Granby; from Granby stages run to Grand Lake.

Summer Excursion Fares

During the summer season round-trip excursion tickets at reduced fares are sold to Rocky Mountain National Park as a destination. Passengers visiting the Park as a side-trip in connection with a journey to other destinations will find stopover privileges available on round-trip and one-way tickets.

The fare from Denver via automobile all the way in both directions, or from Denver via railroad to Lyons, Fort Collins, Longmont, Loveland or Ward, thence automobile to Estes Park, is $10.00, round trip. The round trip fare via automobile from Lyons, Fort Collins, Longmont, Loveland or Ward to Estes Park is $8.00.

From many sections trips may be planned to include visits to two or more of the following national parks in the Rocky Mountain region: Rocky Mountain, Mesa Verde, Yellowstone, Glacier.

Auto Trips within the Park

The Rocky Mountain Parks Transportation Company conducts the following sight-seeing trips from Estes Park Village into the National Park. The charges for the principal trips are:

Fall River Road drive, approximately 26 miles	$3.50
Fall River Road and High drive, approximately 30 miles	4.00
Long's Peak Inn or High drive, 20 miles	2.50

Special arrangements may be made with the transportation company for touring cars to any point in the Park. There are 125 miles of scenic auto highways within the Park.

Miscellaneous

CLOTHING. One should bring along warm clothing, sweaters, light overcoats or wraps, stout low-heeled shoes for climbing, and "slickers" as a protection from sudden showers.

HORSES may be engaged at the liveries in the village, and at almost all the resorts; prices range from $3.00 per day to $12.50 or $15.00 per week. Pack horses, $2.50 per day.

MAIL. Postoffices are located at Estes Park, Long's Peak, Moraine Park, Drake, Allen's Park and Grand Lake.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH. Long distance telephone service at all resorts; telegraph service at Estes Park Village.

AUTOMOBILES. May be rented at the principal garages in the village, and cars are also obtainable at some of the resorts.

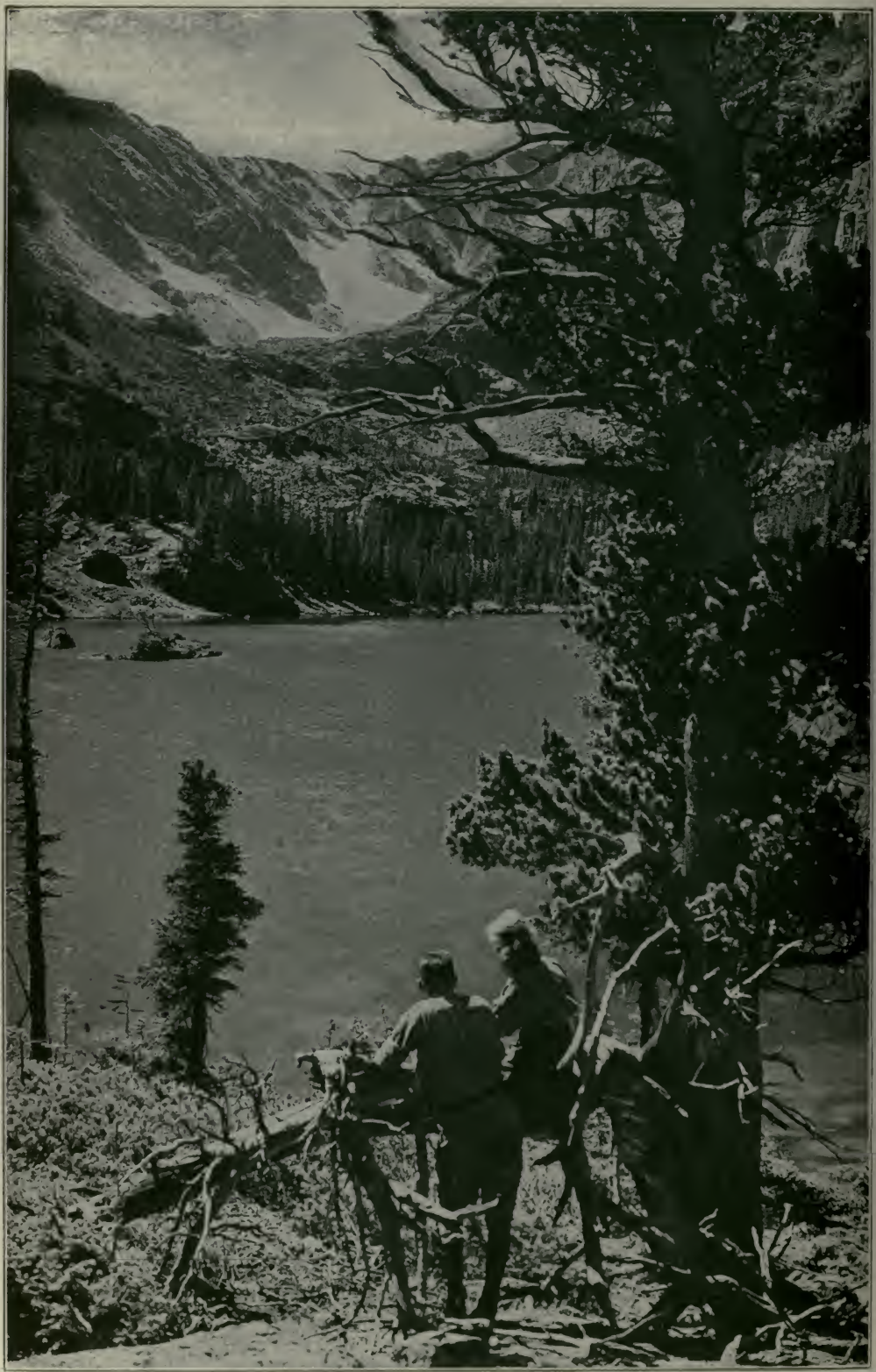
GUIDES. One should not attempt the ascent of any of the higher peaks, a visit to the glaciers or a long trip over unfamiliar trails without a guide. Competent guides may be obtained at from $5.00 to $10.00 a day.

OUTFITS. Fishing tackle, golf clubs, tennis rackets, cameras and khaki riding outfits may be purchased in Estes Park Village.

BAGGAGE. The Rocky Mountain Parks Transportation Company carries hand baggage, not to exceed 20 pounds per passenger, free; other baggage, $1.25 per hundred pounds. Hand baggage carried at owner's risk only. Baggage may be checked direct to Estes Park, Colo., but charge of $1.25 per hundred pounds will be collected at Estes Park for auto transportation of baggage from the railroad terminals. Passengers using autos from Denver will be charged $1.75 per hundred pounds.

The following books pertaining to Rocky Mountain National Park attractions will be found very interesting:

"The National Parks," 1919—Yard	$2.50
"The Grizzly"—Mills	2.00
"The Story of Estes Park"—Mills	1.00



A view of Taylor Glacier at upper end of Loch Vale

"Beaver World"—Mills $1.75
"Spell of the Rockies"—Mills 1.75
"Rocky Mountain Wonderland"—Mills 1.75
"Handbook of Birds of the Western U. S."—Bailey 3.00
"Rocky Mountain Flowers"—Clements 3.00
"Our National Parks"—Muir 1.75
"Saddle and Camp in the Rockies"—Wallace 1.75
"Old Indian Trails"—Schaffer 2.00
"Highways and Byways of the Rocky Mountains"—Johnson 1.50
"Guide to the National Parks of America"—Allen 1.00
"History of the Birds of Colorado"—Schlater 5.00
"The Mammals of Colorado"—Warren 2.00
"Your National Parks"—Mills 2.50
"Out Where the West Begins"—Chapman 1.25

U. S. Government Publications

The following publications may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at prices given. Remittances should be by money order or in cash.

"The Geologic Story of Rocky Mountain National Park," by Willis T. Lee; 89 pages, 45 plates. 30 cents.

"Mountaineering in the Rocky Mountain National Park," by Roger W. Toll; 48 illustrations, 2 maps.

"Panoramic View of Rocky Mountain National Park"; 14 by 17½ inches. 25 cents.

"National Parks Portfolio," by Robert Sterling Yard; 260 pages, 270 illustrations, descriptive of nine national parks. Pamphlet edition, 35 cents; book edition, 55 cents.

The following may be obtained from the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., at price given.

Map of Long's Peak Quadrangle, which includes the greater portions of the Rocky Mountain National Park; 13½ by 17½ inches. 10 cents.

The following publications may be obtained free on written application to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C., or by personal application at the office of the Superintendent of the Park.

Circular of General Information regarding Rocky Mountain National Park.

Glimpses of Our National Parks; 48 pages, illustrated.

Map showing location of National Parks and National Monuments and railroad routes thereto.

U. S. R. R. Administration Publications

The following publications may be obtained free on application to any consolidated ticket office; or apply to the Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments; or Travel Bureau—Western Lines, 646 Transportation Building, Chicago, Illinois:

Arizona and New Mexico Rockies.
California for the Tourist.
Colorado and Utah Rockies.
Crater Lake National Park, Oregon.
Glacier National Park, Montana.
Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona.
Hawaii National Park, Hawaiian Islands.
Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas.
Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado.
Mount Rainier National Park, Washington.
Northern Lakes—Wisconsin, Minnesota, Upper Michigan, Iowa and Illinois.
Pacific Northwest and Alaska.
Petrified Forest National Monument, Arizona.
Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado.
Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, California.
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho.
Yosemite National Park, California.
Zion National Monument, Utah.

It is not unusual to find flowers and snowfields in close proximity

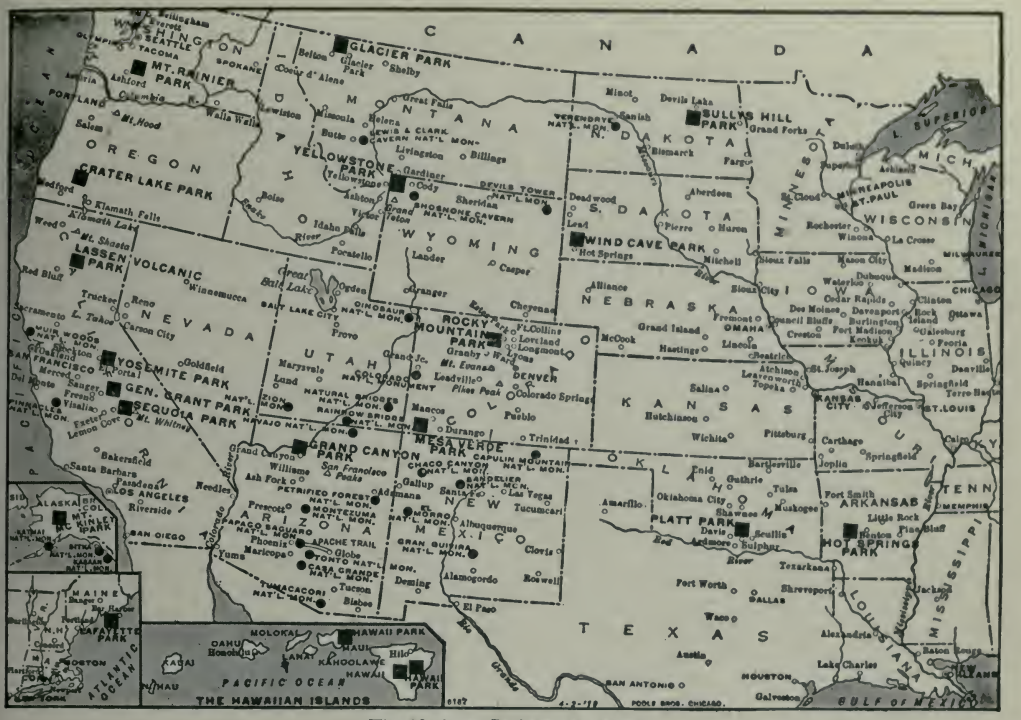
Rocky Mountain sheep are often seen by Park visitors

The Following are the Principal Hotels, with Capacity, Manager and Rates for Room and Board.

NOTE—The rates given are published for the information of the public, but the United States Railroad Administration assumes no responsibility for their correctness.

NAME	MANAGER	Postoffice Address (Colorado)	Capacity	Rates Per Week
Baldpate Inn	Address Manager	Estes Park	20	..... $28.00
Bear Lake Lodge	A. E. Brown	Estes Park	40	..... 20.00
Big Thompson	Address Manager	Estes Park	250	$28.00 to 35.00
The Brinwood	C. L. Reed & Sons	Moraine Park	75	17.50 to 30.00
Brown Tea Pot Inn	Address Manager	Estes Park	60	3.50 to 6.00 (Day)
Camp Wheeler	"Squeaky Bob"	Grand Lake	20	3.00 (Day)
The Columbines	C. H. Alexander	Long's Peak	64	16.00 to 33.00
Copeland Lodge	Address Manager	Allen's Park	60	18.00 to 20.00
The Crags	Joe Mills	Estes Park	150	21.00 to 45.00
Elkhorn Lodge	Address Manager	Estes Park	250	21.00 to 40.00
Estes Park Hotel	A. D. Lewis	Estes Park	50	15.00 to 25.00
Fall River Lodge	D. J. March	Estes Park	50	16.00 to 35.00
Fern Lodge	F. W. Byerly	Moraine Park	50	..... 20.00
Forest Inn	F. D. Tecker	Moraine Park	50	..... 20.00
Hewes-Kirkwood	C. E. Hewes	Long's Peak	80	18.00 to 25.00
Horseshoe Inn	Bradley & Patrick	Estes Park	100	16.00 to 30.00
Hupp Hotel	Address Manager	Estes Park	75	16.00 to 20.00
Josephine Hotel	A. D. Lewis	Estes Park	40	15.00 to 25.00
Kauffman House	Address Manager	Grand Lake	40	2.50 (Day)
Langles Hotel	Address Manager	Grand Lake	30	2.00 (Day)
Lawn Lake Lodge	Bradley & Patrick	Estes Park	15	3.25 (Day)
Lehmans Hotel	Address Manager	Grand Lake	25	2.00 (Day) ....
Lesters Hotel	Address Manager	Estes Park	100	16.00 to 22.00
Lewiston Hotel	A. D. Lewis	Estes Park	70	22.50 to 40.00
Long's Peak Inn	Enos A. Mills	Long's Peak	150	21.00 to 49.00
Moraine Lodge	Mrs. W. D. McPherson	Moraine Park	75	16.00 to 30.00
Narwata Hotel	Address Manager	Grand Lake	20	2.50 (Day)
National Park Hotel	Address Manager	Allen's Park	45	15.00 to 18.00
Prospect Inn	Address Manager	Estes Park	30	2.00 to 2.50 (Day)
Rapids Lodge	Address Manager	Grand Lake	50	2.50 (Day)
Rockdale	A. D. Lewis	Estes Park	50	15.00 to 22.00
Sprague's Lodge	A. E. Sprague	Estes Park	50	18.00 to 21.00
Stanley Hotel	Address Manager	Estes Park	300	28.00 to 84.00
Steads Ranch and Hotel	Address Manager	Moraine Park	200	16.00 to 21.00
Timberline Cabin	Enos A. Mills	Long's Peak	...	4.25 (Day)

Furnished cottages may be rented from C. H, Bond, Estes Park, Colo., and Hayden Bros., Estes Park, Colo., at from $15.00 per week to $1,000.00 for the season. Mrs. C. R. Berger, Estes Park, Colo., has a number of cottages and tent houses at McCreery's Ranch, furnished for light housekeeping, for rent at $75.00 to $135.00 for the season.



The National Parks at a glance

United States Railroad Administration

Director General of Railroads

For particulars as to fares, train schedules, etc., apply to any Railroad Ticket Agent, or to any of the following Consolidated Ticket Offices:

West

Beaumont, Tex..Orleans and Pearl Sts.
Bremerton, Wash.....224 Front St.
Butte, Mont.....2 N. Main St.
Chicago, Ill.....175 W. Jackson Blvd.
Colorado Springs, Colo.
119 E. Pike's Peak Ave.
Dallas, Tex.....112-114 Field St.
Denver, Colo.....601 17th St.
Des Moines, Iowa.....403 Walnut St.
Duluth, Minn.....334 W. Superior St.
El Paso, Tex....Mills and Oregon Sts.
Ft. Worth, Tex.....702 Houston St.
Fresno, Cal.....J and Fresno Sts.
Galveston, Tex..21st and Market Sts.
Helena, Mont.....58 S. Main St.
Houston, Tex.....904 Texas Ave.
Kansas City, Mo.
Ry. Ex. Bldg., 7th and Walnut Sts.
Lincoln, Neb.....104 N. 13th St.
Little Rock, Ark.....202 W. 2d St.
Long Beach, Cal....L.A.& S.L. Station
Los Angeles, Cal.....215 S. Broadway
Milwaukee, Wis.....99 Wisconsin St.
Minneapolis, Minn.202 Sixth St., South
Oakland, Cal...13th St. and Broadway
Ocean Park, Cal.....160 Pier Ave.
Oklahoma City, Okla.131 W. Grand Ave.
Omaha, Neb.....1416 Dodge St.
Peoria, Ill...Jefferson and Liberty Sts.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Adams St. and Central Ave.
Portland, Ore..3d and Washington Sts.
Pueblo, Colo....401-3 N. Union Ave.
St. Joseph, Mo.....505 Francis St.
St. Louis, Mo....318-328 N. Broadway
St. Paul, Minn...4th and Jackson Sts.
Sacramento, Cal.....801 K St.
Salt Lake City, Utah,
Main and S. Temple Sts.
San Antonio, Texas,
315-17 N. St. Mary's St.
San Diego, Cal.....300 Broadway
San Francisco, Cal.
Lick Bldg., Post St. and Lick Place
San Jose, Cal.1st and San Fernando Sts.
Seattle, Wash.....714-16 2d Ave.
Shreveport, La.Milam and Market Sts.
Sioux City, Iowa.....510 4th St.
Spokane, Wash.
Davenport Hotel, 815 Sprague Ave.
Tacoma, Wash....1117-19 Pacific Ave.
Waco, Texas....6th and Franklin Sts.
Whittier, Cal....L. A. & S. L. Station
Winnipeg, Man.....226 Portage Ave.

East

Annapolis, Md.....54 Maryland Ave.
Atlantic City, N. J...1301 Pacific Ave.
Baltimore, Md...B. & O. R. R. Bldg.
Boston, Mass.....67 Franklin St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.....336 Fulton St.
Buffalo, N. Y..Main and Division Sts.
Cincinnati, Ohio...6th and Main Sts.
Cleveland, Ohio....1004 Prospect Ave.
Columbus, Ohio.....70 East Gay St.
Dayton, Ohio.....19 S. Ludlow St.
Detroit, Mich...13 W. LaFayette Ave.
Evansville, Ind...L. & N. R. R. Bldg.
Grand Rapids, Mich.....125 Pearl St.
Indianapolis, Ind.112-14 English Block
Newark, N. J.Clinton and Beaver Sts.
New York, N. Y.....64 Broadway
New York, N. Y.....57 Chambers St.
New York, N. Y.....31 W. 32d St.
New York, N. Y.....114 W. 42d St.
Philadelphia, Pa....1539 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa.....Arcade Building
Reading, Pa.....16 N. Fifth St.
Rochester, N. Y.....20 State St.
Syracuse, N. Y.....University Block
Toledo, Ohio.....320 Madison Ave.
Washington, D. C....1229 F St., N. W.
Williamsport, Pa....4th and Pine Sts.
Wilmington, Del.....905 Market St.

South

Asheville, N. C.....14 S. Polk Square
Atlanta, Ga.....74 Peachtree St.
Augusta, Ga.....811 Broad St.
Birmingham, Ala.....2010 1st Ave.
Charleston, S. C.....Charleston Hotel
Charlotte, N. C.....22 S. Tryon St.
Chattanooga, Tenn....817 Market St.
Columbia, S. C.....Arcade Building
Jacksonville, Fla.....38 W. Bay St.
Knoxville, Tenn.....600 Gay St.
Lexington, Ky.....Union Station
Louisville, Ky.....4th and Market Sts.
Lynchburg, Va.....722 Main St.
Memphis, Tenn.....60 N. Main St.
Mobile, Ala.....51 S. Royal St.
Montgomery, Ala.....Exchange Hotel
Nashville, Tenn.Independent Life Bldg.
New Orleans, La.....St. Charles Hotel
Paducah, Ky.....430 Broadway
Pensacola, Fla.....San Carlos Hotel
Raleigh, N. C.....305 LaFayette St.
Richmond, Va.....830 E. Main St.
Savannah, Ga.....37 Bull St.
Sheffield, Ala.....Sheffield Hotel
Tampa, Fla.....Hillsboro Hotel
Vicksburg, Miss..1319 Washington St.
Winston-Salem, N. C..236 N. Main St.

For detailed information regarding National Parks and Monuments address Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments, or Travel Bureau—Western Lines, 646 Transportation Bldg., Chicago.

SEASON 1919 PRESS OF FAULKNER-RYAN CO., CHICAGO

"What is Man, that Thou Art Mindful of Him?"
The original site of a mammoth glacier which ate into the granite heart of Long's Peak

SEQUOIA and GENERAL GRANT

National Parks : California

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL PARK SERIES

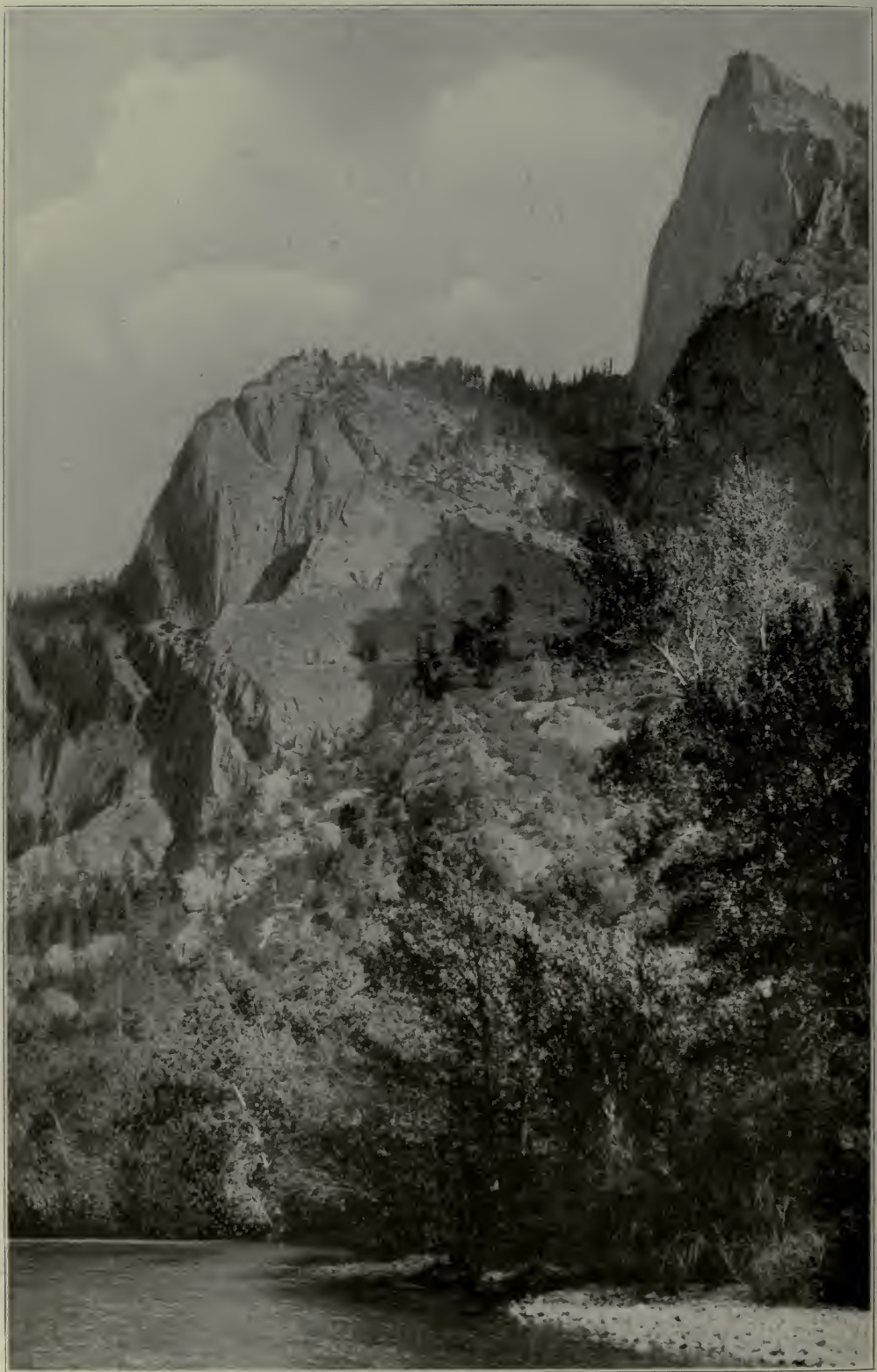


PHOTO BY HERBERT W. GLEASON

Grand Sentinel, King's River Canyon

An Appreciation of

Sequoia and General Grant National Parks

By ROBERT STERLING YARD, Chief, Educational Division, National Park Service

Written Especially for the United States Railroad Administration

OF all my mountain nights the one photographed most sharply upon memory was spent in a Sequoia grove of the Giant Forest. We had come in late from the Yosemite, two weeks on the trail, with mule and pack-train, the length of the proposed Roosevelt National Park. In early afternoon we had crossed the northern boundary into the Sequoia. At sundown we had camped upon a ridge crowned with red-stemmed giants. The packs were stripped from the mules and heaped around the forest kitchen. Tie Sing set up his sheet-iron stove and hustled dinner. Camp fires were hastily lighted, and we availed of the last twilight to choose levels for our sleeping bags, for in the Sierra, where it does not rain in summer, trail travelers carry no tents.

Three of us shared a bedroom nobler far than ever housed a king. It was pentagonal in shape with every angle a purplish red sequoia trunk fifteen feet in diameter. The fire of cones, blazing in the center of the brown, sweet-smelling floor, threw these glowing pillars into powerful relief and drew between them black enclosing curtains of night. The ceiling, a hundred and twenty feet above, heavily carved in hanging plumes of yellowish green which the flickering fire outlined, swayed softly in the evening breeze.

Lying in comfort and complete seclusion, my senses soothed with perfumes as rare as my surroundings, imagination held me an excited captive. A moment later sunshine and a thousand bird songs filled the room.

If you want rest with inspiration, go to the Sequoia National Park. In the Giant Forest grow a million sequoia trees, some of them tiny babies of a year springing sharply from the warm, moist soil; some of them youngsters of a thousand years just peering over the tops of the towering sugar pines; some of them youths of two thousand years with fine rounded crowns and huge bent arms hugging their plumed togas; some of them majestic seniors, three hundred feet in height, who began life while the dramas of the Book of Exodus were still enacting.

But these are not all. In this amazing forest the greatest pines and firs of the whole Sierra, festooned with trailing moss, attain their greatest height and thickness, the picturesque, deciduous trees of the region reach their fullest development, and flowering shrubs of a hundred species crowd the shaded aisles. It is the Forest of Enchantment.

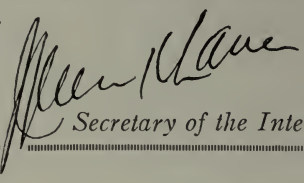
From the Sequoia National Park and its little neighbor, the General Grant National Park, you may accent your summer's rest by trail trips into the famous canyons and up to the High Sierra of the wonderful Roosevelt National Park to come.

Go to Sequoia. You will find there what earth nowhere else possesses; and you will find it good.

Robert Sterling Yard

To the American People:

Uncle Sam asks you to be his guest. He has prepared for you the choice places of this continent—places of grandeur, beauty and of wonder. He has built roads through the deep-cut canyons and beside happy streams, which will carry you into these places in comfort, and has provided lodgings and food in the most distant and inaccessible places that you might enjoy yourself and realize as little as possible the rigors of the pioneer traveler's life. These are for you. They are the playgrounds of the people. To see them is to make more hearty your affection and admiration for America.



Secretary of the Interior

Sequoia and General Grant National Parks

ON the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada in California, south of the Kings River Canyon and west of the Canyon of the Kern, are the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks. They embrace a fairyland of forest where wood-nymphs might revel to their hearts' content. Nowhere on earth would they feel so much at home; nowhere could they find such mazy labyrinths of dusky aisles, in such dense growths of mammoth trees, in which to hold their frolics.

The soothing influence of the woodland appeals to all of us. Tired humanity likes to stretch in the cool, beneath spreading branches. Let it be any kind of tree, or let it be only a rest for an hour or so, one rises refreshed. The charm has worked—the ineffable charm of the out-of-doors and the forest. And here, amidst mountain scenery unsurpassed in beauty and splendor, and beneath trees whose magnitude is unmatched, lies one of Nature's greatest rest-rooms and pleasure-grounds, open to all who seek healthful enjoyment, or who would behold some of the marvels of creation.

The superb forests which cover this region contain the *Sequoia Washingtoniana*, or the Big Tree of California, some exceeding 300 feet in height and over 36 feet in diameter. It is the patriarch among trees, by some strange exemption saved to us from the preglacial age. It grows nowhere else than in the High Sierra of California, the finest specimens being embraced in the Sequoia, the Yosemite and the General Grant National Parks. But these trees are not to be thought of as the survivors of a dying species. There are many thousands of them here in their vigorous prime, hundreds of thousands of them in all the grace and strength of youth, their red shafts forming splendid collonades and cathedral-like archways. And when a mighty sequoia by chance is uprooted, its firm-grained wood lies undecaying for centuries.

Who has best described these giants of the forest? See what John Muir said of them—he who lived among them:

"No description can give any adequate idea of their singular majesty, much less of their beauty. Excepting the sugar pine, most of their neighbors with pointed tops seem to be forever shouting 'Excelsior,' while the big tree, though soaring above them all, seems satisfied, its rounded head poised lightly

PHOTO BY H. E. ROBERTS

There are many ideal camping spots in this region

as a cloud, giving no impression of trying to go higher. Only in youth does it show like other conifers a heavenward yearning, keenly aspiring with a long, quick-growing top. Indeed the whole tree for the first century or two, or until 100 to 150 feet high, is arrowhead in form, and, compared with the solemn rigidity of age, is as sensitive to the wind as a squirrel tail. The lower branches are gradually dropped as it grows older and the upper ones thinned out till comparatively few are left. These, however, are developed to great size, divide again and again, and terminate in bossy rounded masses of leafy branchlets, while the head becomes dome-shaped."

"Then poised in fullness of strength and beauty, stern and solemn in mien, it glows with eager, enthusiastic life, quivering to the tip of every leaf and branch and far-reaching root, calm as a granite dome, the first to feel the touch of the rosy beams of the morning, the last to bid the sun good-night."

And what birdhouses they make! Of this feature John Muir wrote:

"The dense tufted sprays make snug nesting places for birds, and in some of the loftiest, leafiest towers of verdure thousands of generations have been reared, the great solemn tree shedding off flocks of merry singers every year from nests, like the flocks of winged seed from the cones."

Of their age, he had this to say:

"The big tree can not be said to attain anything like prime size and beauty before its fifteen-hundredth year, or under favorable circumstances become old before its three-thousandth."

"Many no doubt are much older than this. On one of the giants, 35 feet 8 inches in diameter exclusive of bark, I counted upward of four thousand annual wood rings, in which there was no trace of decay after all these centuries of mountain weather."

More Than a Million Sequoia Trees

The Sequoia National Park has an area of 161,597 acres, and ranges in altitude from 1,100 to 11,900 feet. In the Park there are over a million of sequoia trees, 12,000 of them exceeding ten feet in diameter, in addition to phenomenal monsters of great age. The Big Trees here are not in isolated groves, but within the park boundaries of twenty miles north to south, form a chain of twelve groves in an almost unbroken forest of sequoias and pine that extends southward across the whole Kaweah watershed and along the flanks of the range, for nearly seventy miles.

Golden Trout Creek

The Giant Forest, so named by John Muir, is the largest of these groves, containing in its 3,200 acres over half a million sequoia trees, of which 5,000 exceed ten feet in diameter. And here stands the General Sherman tree, most celebrated of all and the largest tree in the world, 279.9 feet high and 36.5 feet in diameter. Such immensity in a tree is hard to realize; its massive trunk and branches contain about one million feet of lumber. Compared with the trees with which we are all familiar—the ordinary forest that we know—these trees are like a troop of elephants amongst a flock of sheep. If placed closely side by side thirty-six of them would occupy an acre of land, whereas, were pine trees with trunks at the base four feet in diameter, similarly placed, over 2700 would be required to fill the same space. Standing amidst these forest giants one feels as though transported to another planet —for trees like these we had not conceived of as being on Earth.

The General Sherman tree has about reached its four-thousandth birthday, and was a seedling in the year B. C. 2,080. The grove also contains many peers of the Sherman tree—approaching it in size and age. Other noted trees in the Park are the Abraham Lincoln, 270 feet high and 31 feet in diameter; and the William McKinley, which is 290 feet high with a diameter of 28 feet. There is a small hotel in the Giant Forest, where good accommodations are provided; also an adjoining camp of modern tent-houses.

The General Grant National Park, lying to the northwest, across mountain, valley and forest, has an area of 2,536 acres and ranges in altitude from 5,250 to 7,631 feet. It is one of the smallest of our national parks and was established for the protection of the General Grant tree, widely known for its size and beauty. In the surrounding grove, which is as luxuriant in all growing things as the Giant Forest, there are 10,000 sequoias, 190 of which exceed ten feet in diameter. The General Grant tree, which is second only to the General Sherman in size, and almost the same age, is 264 feet high, and over 35 feet in diameter. A distinguished neighbor is the George Washington tree, only nine feet less in height and six feet less in diameter. In a cathedral-like grove there is a camp of comfortable tent-houses.

The southern boundary of the General Grant National Park and the northern boundary of the Sequoia National Park are only six miles apart,

Mountain lake near base of Mt. Whitney

but the horse trail between the Giant Forest in the Sequoia Park and the center of the Grant Park is thirty-two miles in length. An auto road between the Parks is under construction.

Rugged Canyons, Peaks and Mountain Streams

In addition to its big tree groves, the Sequoia National Park has many natural attractions that will delight the sightseer. There are wooded canyons thousands of feet deep, and mountain heights commanding sublime views. Many places of interest are within pleasant walking distance, and horse trails lead to the numerous more distant vantage points. Each trip unfolds a landscape that will remain long in the memory. The scene disclosed from the summit of Moro Rock across the great Canyon of the Kaweah River, looking toward Castle Rock rising 5,000 feet from the valley floor, is notable. Moro Rock is two miles from Giant Forest by auto road. A 346-step stairway, with hand rail, leads to its top. Mount Silliman, 11,188 feet, is nine and a half miles to the northeast, its summit being reached by horse and foot trail, while to the south are Alta Peak and Alta Meadow, the latter an inviting stopping place, each commanding vistas to the west and northwest wondrous in their mountain splendor.

The Marble, Middle, East and South Forks of the Kaweah River wind deep in their rugged canyons northeast to southwest through the Park, and numerous tributary creeks and streams in wooded gorges and forest-rimmed meadows join them from all directions, so the angler finds many dark pools below foaming rapids, and likely stretches of riffling waters, in which to cast his flies. The Kaweah River drains the western flank of the Great Western Divide and the southern flank of Silliman Crest. Its upper tributaries have a wild course through an exceedingly rugged part of the range, some streams descending 6,500 feet in a horizontal distance of less than five miles. These cascading torrents flow through wonderful glacial canyons whose walls still gleam with the polish left by the ice in ages past. The smooth and burnished walls of Buck Canyon, the main gorge of the Middle Fork of the Kaweah, shine in the early morning light with an almost unearthly refulgence. By stopping a night at Alta Meadow a full appreciation of the magnificent scenery of the Kaweah headwaters can be obtained. Alta Meadow lies high on the wall of Buck Canyon. Beyond the canyon's deep rift rises the serrated skyline of the Great Western Divine, gorgeous in the flush of sunset. Peak after peak, rosy in the alpenglow, rises against a sky of pearly gray with flame-touched bands of clouds above, while canyons and forests lie veiled in shadowy blues and purples.

From Vanderver's peak, 11,900 feet and the highest elevation in the Park, a glorious view embraces the Canyon of the Kern, with Mount Whitney's summit and the ridge of towering peaks that form the Highest Sierra, silhouetted on the eastern horizon.

Crystal Cave

Adding to the allurements of the Park, a wonderful cave was discovered in April, 1918, in an unfrequented and rugged canyon, by anglers in quest of trout. It surpasses in attractiveness the famous Clough and Paradise caves, also within the boundaries. It has been named Crystal Cave. It opens into

John Muir said: "The Big Tree (Sequoia gigantea) is Nat

the southern side of a large limestone mountain, at the water's edge of Cactus Creek and near the western boundary. It has been explored a distance of 4,000 feet, and when certain openings have been enlarged, may disclose a mountain drilled with caverns. Throughout the cave, stalactites rich and wonderfully varied, sparkle in the gloom. There are chambers with ceilings a glittering mass of these needle-pointed spears, others with festoons of dazzling draperies suspended, while in some there stand bright fluted columns and stalagmites of surpassing symmetry and beauty.

Wild Flowers; Bird and Wild Animal Life

Wild flowers in abundance make garden spots throughout this woodland realm, dotting smooth meadows, peeping from mossy slopes and decorating rock crevises with their brilliant bloom. Flowering shrubs also lend their coloring to the park-like glades seen through openings in the forest; and in cool shady nooks ferns of many kinds, from the stately Warwardina to the dainty Maidenhair, grow in rank luxuriance.

There have been recorded by the government supervisor forty-one species of birds, residents or seasonal visitors in the Sequoia Park. Of these, over one hundred named varieties—many of them rare song birds and birds of bright plumage—are seen and heard during the summer season, adding to one's pleasure and enjoyment. Many people visit the Park for the sole purpose of studying and ascertaining the habits of certain species of birds. A great number of the same varieties are found in the Grant Park. Frequently seen are the golden and bald eagle, owls, roadrunners, woodpeckers and humming-birds, while warblers, finches and robins are everywhere. Both mountain and valley quail and Sierra grouse are also plentiful.

Of wild animals, elk are occasionally seen in the Sequoia Park, while deer and bear, black and brown, are abundant in both the Sequoia and Grant Parks, as are also frolicking squirrels, pine martens, hares and rabbits. Mountain lions, lynx, timber wolves, foxes and coyotes are killed, or being driven from the Parks by the rangers whenever

iece, and, so far as I know, the greatest of living things."

seen. Fire arms are not permitted within the National Parks.

Proposed Roosevelt National Park

The proposed Roosevelt National Park is designed to include not only the Sequoia National Park, but also the entire right-angle to the northeast formed by the Kings River Canyon, the Canyon of the Kern, and the High Sierra which lie to the eastward—the giant peaks of the summit-crest culminating in Mount Whitney, 14,501 feet above sea level, and the highest mountain in the United States, excepting Mount McKinley in Alaska. The new territory embraces an area of 886,000 acres. There are towering snow-capped peaks; sawtooth ridges; over-hanging cliffs that sink into deep slashed canyons; forested slopes and grass-covered glades, with thundering rivers, foaming cataracts, and clear smooth-running streams twining through forested vales. Amidst the higher wilderness of granite crags are countless glacial lakes, that flash greeting to the sun from snow-bound basins, while a hundred rivulets born in snowy heights sing their way down from this alpine zone toward flowering meadows and fragrant groves of pine.

It is a land of the winding zig-zag trail, of the saddle horse and pack animal, for the camper and the tent-dweller. For the angler it is the fishing ground of his most cherished fancies, for here are waters still new to the cast of the fly. It is a real man's country; a country of the most glorious out-of-doors; and with its salubrious climate, a summer vacation-land beyond compare. Here the business man on his well-earned outing can laugh at office cares and nerve-rack, and return to the city re-made, with vigor renewed; and many of his women folk, long-booted and mountain-togged, will enjoy it all as much as he.

The Kings River Canyon

About thirty-five miles north of the General Grant and the Sequoia National Parks, the Kings River Canyon cuts east and west into the heart of the Sierra.

From both the Grant Park and the Giant Forest in the Sequoia Park, over trails by way of Horse Corral Meadow and Lookout Point,

SEQUOIA
AND
GENERAL GRANT
NATIONAL PARKS
CALIFORNIA
Scale
0 5 10
Boundary
Boundary Proposed Roosevelt National Park
Automobile Roads
Main Trails
Other Trails
GENERAL GRANT NAT. PARK
Fresno
Sanger
SEQUOIA NAT. PARK
Reedley
Visalia
Exeter
Lemon Cove
PROPOSED ROOSEVELT NATIONAL PARK
SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK
GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK
WESTERN DIVISION
SIERRA NEVADA DIVIDE
JOHN MUIR TRAIL
CREST OF THE FOOTHILLS
MONARCH DIVIDE
Pine Creek Pass
TO YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK
Basin Mtn. 13229 ft.
Mt. Humphreys 13972 ft.
Piute Pass 11409 ft.
ANDREWS CAMP
Coyote Flat
Table Mtn.
Lake Sebrina
South Lake
Mt. Henry 12197 ft.
Mt. Darwin 13841 ft.
Hell for Sure Pass
Big Pine Lakes
Bishop Pass 11989 ft.
Mt. Winchell
Muir Pass 12050 ft.
Mt Goddard 13555 ft.
Grouse Meadows 8200 ft.
The Palisades
Birch Mtn. 13660 ft.
Finger Pk. 12401 ft.
Devils Crags 12612 ft.
Split Mtn. 14051 ft.
Mt. Woodworth 12214 ft.
Triple Falls
Striped Mtn. 13160 ft.
Kettle Dome 9452 ft.
6000 ft.
Simpson Meadow
State Pk 12609 ft.
Arrow Pk. 12997 ft.
Crater Mtn. 12900 ft.
Spanish Mtn. 10244 ft.
Tehipite Dome 7713 ft.
Pyramid Pk. 12740 ft.
Castle Domes 11413 ft.
Granite Pass 11333 ft.
Lookout Pt. 10160 ft.
Mt. Baxter 13118 ft.
Paradise Valley 6600 ft.
Mt. King 12909 ft.
Sixty Lake Basin
Rae Lake
Independence
Kearsarge Pk. 13825 ft.
North Dome 8657 ft.
KINGS RIVER CANYON CAMP
Mt. Gardiner 12903 ft.
Hume
BIG TREES
Grand Sentinel 8514 ft.
Kearsarge Pass 11825 ft.
TO KEARSARGE R. R. STA.
Buck Rock 8502 ft.
Horse Corral Meadow
Mt. Brewer 13577 ft.
TO REEDLEY SANGER & FRESNO R. R. STA.
Big Baldy 8211 ft.
J. O. Pass 9410 ft.
Mt. Moraine 10400 ft.
Junction Pk 13903 ft.
TO LONE PINE R. R. STA.
Thunder Mtn. 13578 ft.
Mt. Tyndall 14025 ft.
Mt. Williamson 14384 ft.
Sillman Mt. 11188 ft.
MUIR GROVE
CRYSTAL CAVE
Triple Divide Peak 12651 ft.
Tulainyo Lake
Mt. Whitney 14501 ft.
Lone Pine Pk. 12951 ft.
Junction Meadow
Whitney Pass 13335 ft.
Crabtree Meadow
Kaweah Peaks 13728 ft.
Redwood Meadow
Mt. Langley 14042 ft.
Chagoopa Plateau
Siberian Outpost
Cottonwood Pass 12200 ft.
Timber Gap 9400 ft.
ATWELL GROVE
Red Hill 2000 ft.
Whitney Meadows
Horseshoe Meadow
Three Rivers
Mineral King
Franklin Pass 11300 ft.
Funston Meadow
Trail Peak 11622 ft.
Farwell Gap 10588 ft.
Florence Peak 12405 ft.
Homers Nose
TO LEMON COVE EXETER & VISALIA R. R. STA.
The Tunnel
GARFIELD GROVE
Templeton Mtn. 9948 ft.
Sheep Mt. 10050 ft.
Coyote Peaks 10919 ft.
Kern Peak 11493 ft.
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saddle-horses and pack animals wind through primeval forests and along shoulders of great mountain ridges where lofty snow-clad peaks and deep gorges flash into view at every turn.

The first view of the canyon from Lookout Point cannot be surpassed. Kings River Canyon curves but little and its long perspective is seen for miles bisecting the Sierra ridges. At the base of precipices shimmer moist green meadows; dark forest-patches spot slopes and canyon floor, and through it all is traced the silvery line of the South Fork of the Kings River, its flow broken by long rapids, deep pools and tumultuous cascades.

From Lookout Point the descent in three miles is 3,300 feet, and the floor of the canyon is reached at Cedar Grove, where the river is crossed and the trail makes upstream. The air is fragrant with pine and incense-cedar, ahead gleam open sunlit meadows bright with flowers, or set with trees in park-like precision—but the roar of the river always is in our ears. The comfortable tent-houses of the Kings River Camp stand beneath the brows of the the greatest cliffs of the canyon. Above rises the huge North Dome, and across the river (which is here joined by the rushing Copper Creek), looms the great Sentinal, its grani e face glowing with colors, its crest 3,500 feet above the waters edge. The Sphinx rears its head nearby. Much of the finest scenery lies close at hand—Paradise Valley; the wild Bubb's Creek ravine; Mist Falls and Roaring River Falls. Glacier Rock rises at the head of the canyon, where the Kings River turns in from the north and is joined by Bubb's Creek cascading down from the east.

The trail continues along the headwaters of the Kings, which make their way through its narrow gorge, breaking white against granite rocks. Five miles to the north the defile widens into a level-floored meadow held within vertical cliffs. This is Paradise Valley, a beautiful vale of the Sierra type, of the same character as Yosemite. Here camping is truly ideal and the angler will be tempted to follow the Kings to its lofty snowbank sources. A well-marked trail leads up the western side of the canyon to Woods Creek, and up that stream to Rae Lake, Lake Charlotte, East Lake, Lake Reflection and Bryanthus Lake—gems of the clearest crystal and alive with trout. They are reached also by the Bubb's Creek trail.

Another wonderful gorge reached from Kings River Camp, is Tehipite Canyon, on the Middle Fork of the Kings River. Tehipite Pinnacles are a series of jagged spires. At their base are wild waterfalls, and on Cartridge Creek, a tributary, are splendid cascades. Simpson Meadow is an excellent camping place.

The Bubb's Creek trail leads from the Kings River Canyon up a steep ravine where the turbulent stream is terraced with countless cascades. The canyon is like a great stairway into the heights above. At the top is the mighty rock-ridge of which the lowest point is Kearsarge Pass. Here one stands upon the bare back-bone of the Sierra. Mount Gould, Mount Gardner, the East Vidette, West Vidette, Deerhorn Mountain, Mount Bradley and Mount Rixford are arrayed against the skyline in a chain of ice-clad peaks. From this viewpoint you look far down the eastern wall of the Sierra to Owens Valley gleaming in the sun.

The Mighty Gorge of the Kern River

The Kern River Canyon is the only one of the mighty gorges of the Sierra Nevada which has a north and south trend, and is even more extensive than the canyon of the Kings; its walls rise as high, its encompassing peaks are higher. From the Kings Canyon you may cross the lofty Kings-Kern Divide over the John Muir trail east of Junction Peak, entering the Canyon of the Kern at its upper end.

From Giant Forest a popular trail leads past Alta Meadow to Mineral King Valley, thence through Franklin Pass and down the canyon of Rattlesnake Creek to Kern River Canyon at the Lower Funston Meadow; while another trail is from Mineral King through Farewell Gap to Coyote Pass, descending into the great gorge at its lower end, opposite Volcano Creek, the home of the far-famed golden trout. The Kern River itself, a clear, cold mountain torrent, is a deservedly noted trout stream. Rainbow trout, weighing over eight pounds, have been taken in these waters.

The Kern Canyon reaches into the very heart of the highest Sierra. To the west rise the Kaweah Peaks, the loftiest 14,140 feet above sea level. From Miner's Peak one may look down upon the great Chagoopa Forest and into the immense dark cleft in the earth known as the Big Arroyo. Far to the northeast, at the head of the Kern Canyon, looms Mount Tyndall, 14,101 feet.

A trail follows the Kern Canyon north to south, thirty miles, the cliffs on either side often rising three thousand feet. At one point in the lower canyon the course of the river, blocked by a landslide, has formed Kern Lake, a placid expanse of water which mirrors its surroundings with miraculous clearness.

Many Peaks for Mountain Climbing

The mountaineer should strive to make the Mount Whitney trip. Its ascent is not especially difficult, and can be accomplished by continuous climbing for six or seven hours. From this supreme summit, 14,501 feet, more than sixteen thousand square miles lie outspread beneath the eye—a territory larger than Switzerland—and within the range of vision are no less than sixty peaks exceeding twelve thousand feet in altitude. And from the summit of Mount Whitney one looks from the highest to the lowest point in America, Death Valley, 351 feet below sea level, being visible far to the southeast. Mount Williamson, 14,384 feet, is much more difficult. Tyndall, 14,025 feet, Langley, 14,043 feet, and the South Kaweah, 13,816 feet, are all interesting climbs for those who are happiest when ascending the peaks of the sky.

PHOTO BY H. E. ROBERTS

Twin Sisters, General Grant National Park

PHOTO BY HERBERT W. GLEASON

In the High Sierra is a chain of lakes that reflect the glories of great snow peaks

Accommodations and Transportation in the Parks

Sequoia National Park.—At the Giant Forest there is a hotel-camp, a general store, telephone station, photograph galleries, and post office of Giant Forest, Calif.

Rates of Giant Forest Hotel-Camp

Board and lodging:	
One person, per day	$ 3.50
One person, per week	19.50
One person, four weeks	72.00
Two persons, per day, each	3.00
Two persons, per week, each	17.50
Two persons, four weeks, each	65.00
Meals without lodging:	
Breakfast and lunch, each	.75
Dinner	1.00
Lodging without meals	1.00

One-half of the regular rate will be charged for children under 8 years of age.

Baths $0.35

Guests desiring extra tent room will be charged as follows:

Tent capacity of four people occupied by two, 50 cents each per day extra.

Tent capacity of two people occupied by one, 50 cents per day extra.

The Sequoia National Park Transportation Co. operates an auto stage service from Giant Forest to points of interest in the park at the following rates:

Rates of Sequoia National Park Transportation Co.

Parker Group, Moro Rock, and return—one person	$1.00
Two or more, each	.75
Admiration Point and return—One person	3.00
Two or more, each	2.50
General Sherman Tree and return—One person	1.00
Two or more, each	.75
General Sherman Tree and Wolverton and return—	
One person	2.00
Two or more, each	1.50

Chester Wright, Giant Forest, Calif., has a license to conduct a saddle and pack animal transportation service in the Sequoia National Park.

Parties can hire saddle horses and pack mules at $1.50 per day each, but in all cases guide must accompany same, at $3.00 per day, the guide taking charge of packing and relieving tourists of responsibility for animals. All animals will be equipped with riding or pack saddles.

Rates for Guides and Horses

To Sherman Tree and return	$2.00
To Sherman Tree, Wolverton, and return by Circle Meadow	3.00
To Moro Rock and return	2.00
To Moro Rock and return by Crescent, Log, and Huckleberry Meadows	2.50
To Alta and return	3.50
To Twin Lakes and return	3.50
To Moro Rock, Crescent, Log, Huckleberry Meadows, and Wolverton, and Sherman Tree	3.50

Parties wishing to make long trips will be furnished with special rates.

General Grant National Park.—In General Grant National Park there is a camp, a general store, telephone station, photograph gallery, and post office of General Grant National Park, Calif.

Rates of General Grant National Park Camp

Board and lodging:	
Per day, each person	$ 3.25
Per week, each person	18.00
Per month, each person	68.00
Meals or lodging, part of a day:	
Breakfast	.75
Lunch	.75
Dinner	1.00
Lodging	1.00

One-half of the regular rate will be charged for children under 8 years of age.

Baths $0.35

Guests desiring extra tent room will be charged as follows:

Tent capacity of four people occupied by two, 50 cents each per day extra.

Tent capacity of two people occupied by one, 50 cents per day extra.

During the season of 1919 a few specially appointed cottages, with private reception room, hot and cold showers, etc., will be maintained at rate of $4.00 per day for one person, $3.50 per day for two persons, each, including board and lodging.

Rates for Saddle Horse and Guide Service

A tri-weekly saddle and pack train service is operated from General Grant Park to Kings River Canyon. The rates at the Kings River Canyon Camp are the same as at the National Park, and the camp is under the same management.

General Grant National Park is the logical gateway to Kings River Canyon points, such as Kearsarge Pass, Mt. Brewer, Rae Lake, Middle Fork Canyon, Simpson Meadow, and other points in the area of the proposed Roosevelt National Park.

Saddle horses, per day	$2.50
Pack mules, per day	2.50
Packers and guides, per day	4.00
Donkeys, per day	1.50
Donkeys, per week	7.00
Fare to Kings River Canyon and return	10.00

How to Reach the Parks

Sequoia National Park

From the railroad stations of Exeter and Visalia, Calif., the Visalia Electric Railroad operates frequent daily service to Lemon Cove, Calif. Lemon Cove is connected with Sequoia National Park by automobile stages of the Sequoia National Park Transportation Company.

Automobile stages leave Lemon Cove Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12:30 p. m.; arrive Giant Forest, Sequoia National Park (40 miles) 5:30 p. m. Stages leave Giant Forest Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 7:00 a. m.; arrive Lemon Cove 12:00 noon. Special trips will be made on alternate days under the same schedule when two or more passengers are available.

Fares via Visalia Electric Railroad

Between Visalia and Lemon Cove (21 miles), one-way 65c., round-trip $1.10.
Between Exeter and Lemon Cove (11 miles), one way 35c., round-trip 60c.

Stage Fares to Sequoia National Park

Between Lemon Cove and Giant Forest, one-way $6.50, round-trip $12.00.
Children under 12 years of age, one-half fare.
Baggage allowance, 40 pounds; excess baggage, 2c per pound.

General Grant National Park

General Grant National Park is connected by automobile stages of the Kings River Stage & Transportation Company with the railroad station of Sanger, Calif.

Touring cars, operated by the Kings River Stage & Transportation Co., leave Sanger each morning (except Sunday) at 9:00 a. m. and arrive at General Grant National Park (46 miles) at 2:30 p. m.; leave General Grant National Park at 9:00 a. m. and arrive Sanger at 2:00 p. m. Stops for lunch are made in each direction.

Stage Fares to General Grant National Park

From Sanger to General Grant National Park, $5.50.
From General Grant National Park to Sanger, $4.00.
Round-trip, $8.00.
Baggage allowance, 50 pounds; excess baggage, $1.25 per 100 pounds.

Season

The 1919 season for both Parks extends from May 24th to October 10th.

Park Administration

Sequoia and General Grant National Parks are under the jurisdiction of the Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. The Park Superintendent is located at Three Rivers, Calif.

Railroad Tickets and Stopovers

During summer season round-trip excursion tickets at reduced fares are sold at certain stations in California to Sequoia National Park and to General Grant National Park as destinations.

Through tickets to other destinations (reading between Los Angeles and San Francisco, for example), will be honored via Exeter and Sanger instead of via Goshen Junction, or via Visalia instead of via Laton, as the case might be. Both round-trip and one-way tickets are good for stopovers at Exeter or Visalia for side-trip to Sequoia National Park, and at Sanger for side-trip to General Grant National Park.

U. S. Government Publications

The following publications may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at prices given. Remittances should be made by money order or in cash:

"The Secret of the Big Trees," by Ellsworth Huntington, 24 pages, 14 illustrations, 5 cents.
"Forests of Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant National Parks," by C. L. Hill. 40 pages, 23 illustrations, 20 cents.
"The National Parks Portfolio," by Robert Sterling Yard, 260 pages, 270 illustrations, descriptive of nine national parks. Pamphlet edition, 35 cents; book edition, 55 cents.

The following may be obtained from the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., at prices given.

Topographic map of Sequoia National Park, 10 cents.
Topographic map of General Grant National Park, 10 cents.

The following publications may be obtained free by written request addressed to the Director, National Park Service, Washington, D. C., or by personal application to the office of the superintendent of the park:

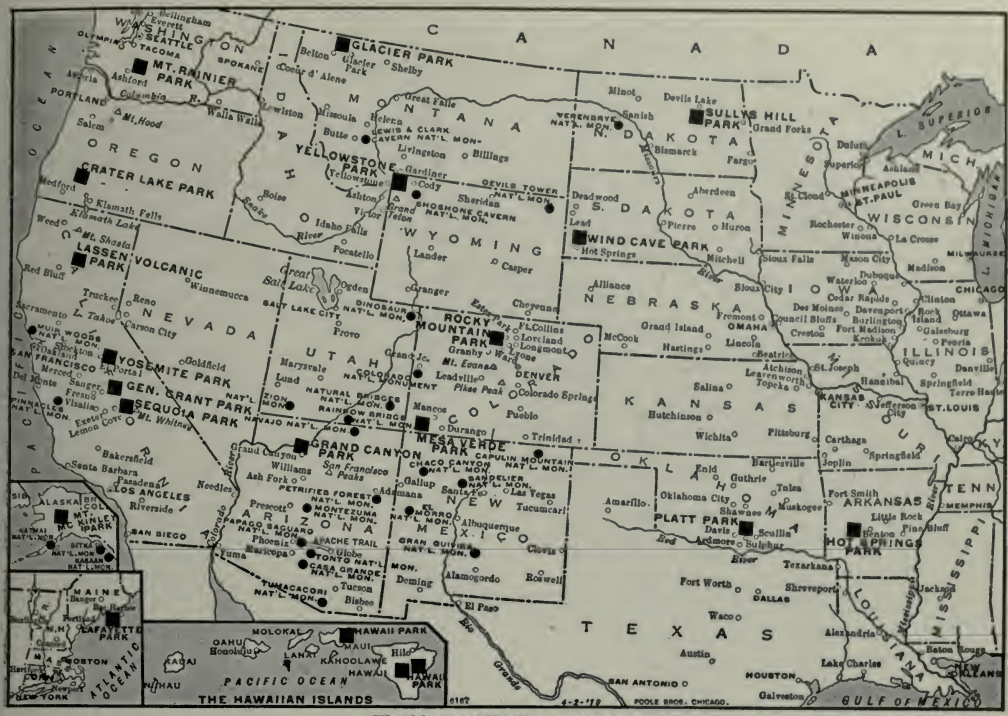
Circular of General Information Regarding Sequoia and General Grant National Parks.
Glimpses of Our National Parks. 48 pages, illustrated.
Map showing location of National Parks and Monuments and railroad routes thereto.

U. S. R. R. Administration Publications

The following publications may be obtained free on application to any consolidated ticket office; or apply to the Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments, or Travel Bureau—Western Lines, 646 Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill.:

Arizona and New Mexico Rockies
California for the Tourist
Colorado and Utah Rockies
Crater Lake National Park, Oregon
Glacier National Park, Montana
Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona
Hawaii National Park, Hawaiian Islands
Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas
Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado
Mount Ranier National Park, Washington
Northern Lakes—Wisconsin, Minnesota, Upper Michigan, Iowa and Illinois
Pacific Northwest and Alaska
Petrified Forest National Monument, Arizona
Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado
Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, California
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho
Yosemite National Park, California
Zion National Monument, Utah

Deer Horn Mountains from Bryanthus Lake, Sequoia National Park



The National Parks at a Glance

United States Railroad Administration

Director General of Railroads

For particulars as to fares, train schedules, etc., apply to any Railroad Ticket Agent, or to any of the following Consolidated Ticket Offices:

West

Beaumont, Tex., Orleans and Pearl Sts.
Bremerton, Wash.....224 Front St.
Butte, Mont.....2 N. Main St.
Chicago, Ill....175 W. Jackson Blvd.
Colorado Springs, Colo.,
119 E. Pike's Peak Ave.
Dallas, Tex.....112-114 Field St.
Denver, Colo.....601 17th St.
Des Moines, Iowa....403 Walnut St.
Duluth, Minn....334 W. Superior St.
El Paso, Tex...Mills and Oregon Sts.
Ft. Worth, Tex.....702 Houston St.
Fresno, Calif.....J and Fresno Sts.
Galveston, Tex.21st and Market Sts.
Helena, Mont.....58 S. Main St.
Houston, Tex.....904 Texas Ave.
Kansas City, Mo.,
Ry. Ex. Bldg., 7th and Walnut Sts.
Lincoln, Neb.....104 N. 13th St.
Little Rock, Ark.....202 W. 2d St.
Long Beach, Calif., L.A. & S.L. Station
Los Angeles, Calif...215 S. Broadway
Milwaukee, Wis.....99 Wisconsin St.
Minneapolis, Minn., 202 Sixth St.South
Oakland, Calif.13th St. and Broadway
Ocean Park, Calif.....160 Pier Ave.
Oklahoma City, Okla.,
131 W. Grand Ave.
Omaha, Neb.....1416 Dodge St.
Peoria, Ill..Jefferson and Liberty Sts.
Phoenix, Ariz.,
Adams St. and Central Ave.
Portland, Ore., 3d and Washington Sts.
Pueblo, Colo....401-3 N. Union Ave.
St. Joseph, Mo.....505 Francis St.
St. Louis, Mo.,
318-328 N. Broadway
St. Paul, Minn..4th and Jackson Sts.
Sacramento, Calif.....801 K St.
Salt Lake City, Utah,
Main and S. Temple Sts.
San Antonio, Tex.,
315-17 N. St. Mary's St.
San Diego, Calif.....300 Broadway
San Francisco, Calif.
Lick Bldg., Post St. and Lick Place
San Jose, Calif., 1st and San Fernando Sts.
Seattle, Wash.....714-16 2d Ave.
Shreveport, La., Milam and Market Sts.
Sioux City, Iowa.....510 4th St.
Spokane, Wash.,
Davenport Hotel, 815 Sprague Ave.
Tacoma, Wash..1117-19 Pacific Ave.
Waco, Tex.....6th and Franklin Sts.
Whittier, Calif..L. A. & S. L. Station
Winnipeg, Man.....226 Portage Ave.

East

Annapolis, Md.....54 Maryland Ave.
Atlantic City, N. J., 1301 Pacific Ave.
Baltimore, Md...B. & O. R. R. Bldg.
Boston, Mass.....67 Franklin St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.....336 Fulton St.
Buffalo, N. Y., Main and Division Sts.
Cincinnati, Ohio..6th and Main Sts.
Cleveland, Ohio...1004 Prospect Ave.
Columbus, Ohio.....70 East Gay St.
Dayton, Ohio.....19 S. Ludlow St.
Detroit, Mich..13 W. LaFayette Ave.
Evansville, Ind..L. & N. R. R. Bldg.
Grand Rapids, Mich....125 Pearl St.
Indianapolis, Ind., 112-14 English Block
Newark, N. J., Clinton and Beaver Sts.
New York, N. Y.....64 Broadway
New York, N. Y....57 Chambers St.
New York, N. Y.....31 W. 32d St.
New York, N. Y.....114 W. 42d St.
Philadelphia, Pa...1539 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa.....Arcade Building
Reading, Pa.....16 N. Fifth St.
Rochester, N. Y.....20 State St.
Syracuse, N. Y.....University Block
Toledo, Ohio.....320 Madison Ave.
Washington, D. C...1229 F St. N. W.
Williamsport, Pa...4th and Pine Sts.
Wilmington, Del.....905 Market St.

South

Asheville, N. C....14 S. Polk Square
Atlanta, Ga.....74 Peachtree St.
Augusta, Ga.....811 Broad St.
Birmingham, Ala.....2010 1st Ave.
Charleston, S. C....Charleston Hotel
Charlotte, N. C.....22 S. Tryon St.
Chattanooga, Tenn...817 Market St.
Columbia, S. C.....Arcade Building
Jacksonville, Fla.....38 W. Bay St.
Knoxville, Tenn.....600 Gay St.
Lexington, Ky.....Union Station
Louisville, Ky...4th and Market Sts.
Lynchburg, Va.....722 Main St.
Memphis, Tenn.....60 N. Main St.
Mobile, Ala.....51 S. Royal St.
Montgomery, Ala....Exchange Hotel
Nashville Tenn., Independent Life Bldg.
New Orleans, La....St. Charles Hotel
Paducah, Ky.....430 Broadway
Pensacola, Fla.....San Carlos Hotel
Raleigh, N. C.....305 LaFayette St.
Richmond, Va.....830 E. Main St.
Savannah, Ga.....37 Bull St.
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Tampa, Fla.....Hillsboro Hotel
Vicksburg, Miss.1319 Washington St.
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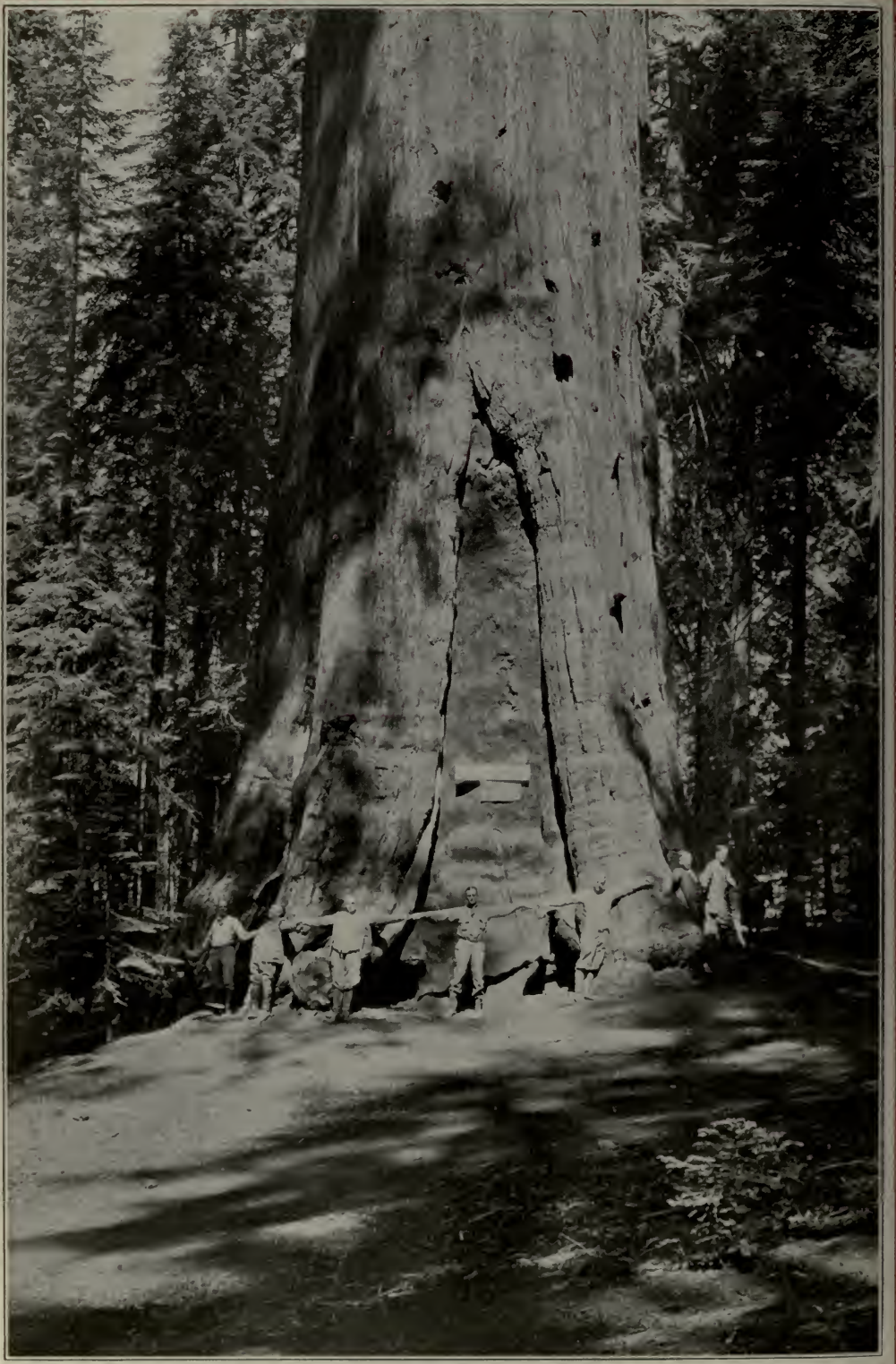

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PHOTO BY GILBERT H GROSVENOR

The General Sherman Tree, largest and oldest living thing in all the world

YELLOWSTONE

National Park

WYOMING - MONTANA - IDAHO

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL PARK SERIES

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Riverside Geyser—Unlike most Geysers it spouts obliquely instead of vertically. Its arching column of water is thrown into the Firehole River

An Appreciation of
Yellowstone National Park

By EMERSON HOUGH

Author of "The Mississippi Bubble" "54-40 or Fight" "The Way to the West," etc.

Written Especially for the United States Railroad Administration

AFTER every war there comes a day of diligence. Usually war is followed by a rush of soldiers back to the soil. We have 3,000,000 soldiers, a large per cent of whom are seeking farms. This means the early use of every reclaimable acre of American soil. It means that the wildernesses of America soon will be no more.

Our great National Parks are sections of the old American wilderness preserved practically unchanged. They are as valuable, acre for acre, as the richest farm lands. They feed the spirit, the soul, the character of America.

Who can measure the value, even to-day, of a great national reserve such as the Yellowstone Park? In twenty years it will be beyond all price, for in twenty years we shall have no wild America. The old days are gone forever. Their memories are ours personally. We ought personally to understand, to know, to prize and cherish them.

Of all the National Parks Yellowstone is the wildest and most universal in its appeal. There is more to see there—more different sorts of things, more natural wonders, more strange and curious things, more scope, more variety—a longer list of astonishing sights—than any half dozen of the other parks combined could offer. Daily new, always strange, ever full of change, it is the circus park, Nature's continuous Coney Island. It is the most human and the most popular of all the parks.

But Yellowstone is more, and very much more, than that, especially in its new and vastly enlarged form to-day. As it now is constituted, it is the noblest sweep of unspoiled and yet fully accessible mountain country to be found within or without our National Park limits. Here, indeed, you may see the ROCKIES, and as you look, there will arise in your soul the phrase, "As it was in the Beginning!" Happily also follows the remainder of the choral chant, "Is now, and ever shall be!" What price can you put on that?

Yellowstone is at once the easiest, the most feasible, the most human of all the parks, and also the wildest and most unchanged. No other park, and no other mountain region within our borders,

holds such numbers, or such numbers of species, of native American big game.

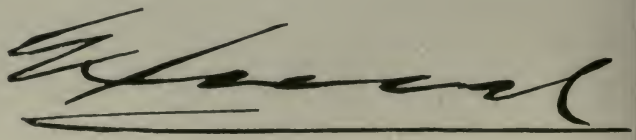
The bears of Yellowstone have made it famous, as has its Painted Canyon. Its vast elk herds—the last hope of that species in America—have no like anywhere in our country now. The bighorn sheep, rarest and wildest of our big game animals, still lives its old life there. The wise and busy beaver builds its dams as it always did. The antelope still may be seen, shadowy, fleet. The two species of American deer still thrive. Lastly, there still are to be seen some hundreds of the noblest of all our wild animals, the bison; a herd larger now than it was when, in the winter of 1894, the writer of these lines explored Yellowstone Park on ski and made public the danger then existing of the extinction of the wild bison at the hands of ruthless winter hunters.

Who can measure the value of these native treasures? Where else can you see them? What other country, what other printed page, can teach you so much as a week's reading of Nature's page here?

And you can travel and live in perfect comfort! That is almost the most astonishing thing about Yellowstone. You can photograph a wild bear and eat a course dinner within the same hour. You perhaps can see the buffalo from your seat in a comfortable touring car. You can see the Canyon and geysers and the Grand Tetons and a dozen bold mountain lakes and streams and yet sleep in as good a bed as you left at home. Literally, the world has nothing like this. Other parks have one attraction, several; but none has all these. And no discomfort or danger or weariness will mar your day's delights.

I know the Yellowstone—why should I not, who have seen its last corners, summer and winter? I have fought for its elk, its buffalo, its trout, its wider-flung boundaries. I know it and love it all—that is why the United States Railroad Administration asks me to write these few words about it. So will you love it when you know it. And you ought to know it. That is part of your education as an American, as well as one of your American privileges in pleasuring.

Thank God, you Americans, that Yellowstone is now and ever shall be—your own! Thank God that there you still can see a part of the old West—your own West—as it was in the Beginning!



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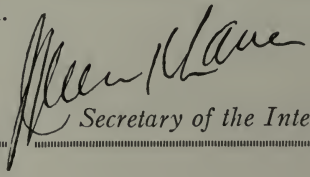
The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone—One of the most stupendous and alluring spectacles that nature ever spread out for the wonder and delight of mortal eyes

To the American People:

Uncle Sam asks you to be his guest. He has prepared for you the choice places of this continent—places of grandeur, beauty and of wonder. He has built roads through the deep-cut canyons and beside happy streams, which will carry you into these places in comfort, and has provided lodgings and food in the most distant and inaccessible places that you might enjoy yourself and realize as little as possible the rigors of the pioneer traveler's life. These are for you. They are the playgrounds of the people. To see them is to make more hearty your affection and admiration for America.



Secretary of the Interior

Yellowstone National Park

The Yellowstone is the largest and perhaps the best known of our national parks.

John Colter, of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, who was in the region in 1807, was the first white man to see any part of what is now the Park. James Bridger and Jos. L. Meek, fur trappers, were there in the 30's. Warren A. Ferris saw the geysers in 1834, and wrote the first published account of them. Captain DeLacy explored a part of the country in 1863. Folsom, Cook, and Peterson were there in 1869; the Washburn-Doane party in 1870, and Doctor Hayden in 1871–72.

Yellowstone was created a national park by act of Congress, in 1872. The Park proper is about 62 miles long from north to south, 54 miles wide, and has an area of 3,348 square miles, or 2,142,270 acres. It is situated principally in northwestern Wyoming, but laps over a little on the north and west into Montana and Idaho. The Park is an elevated plateau surrounded by mountains and has an average elevation above sea level ranging from 7,000 to 8,000 feet.

There is nothing in all the world like Yellowstone National Park. You can't make it relative, because there is no standard of comparison; but you may take it for granted that it is the real wonderland, embracing an aggregation of fantastic phenomena as weird as it is wild and remarkable. It contains geysers, mud volcanoes, mineral springs, exquisitely colored pools, and similar manifestations of Nature. There are found here something like 4,000 hot springs, large and small; 100 geysers, big and little. It has many rushing rivers and limpid lakes, well filled with trout. It has waterfalls of great height and large volume. It has dense forests, mainly of pine, spruce, fir, and cedar. It has areas of petrified forests with trunks standing. A wide variety of wild flowers of brilliant hues grow in profusion. It has canyons of sublimity, one of which presents an unequalled spectacle of golden colors. Its immense area affords safe refuge for

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An interesting bit of the Grand Canyon below Tower Falls

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Wild flowers grow in great profusion and variety almost everywhere in Yellowstone National Park

the animals of the wild. Nearly 200 different kinds of birds have been noted here. The hotels rank with the best resort hotels to be found anywhere. The permanent camps offer all the enjoyable features of camp life, without its discomforts.

Thus it will be noted that it is a mistake to associate Yellowstone with geysers alone. While the Yellowstone geysers have no counterpart in the rest of the world, without the geysers the Yellowstone watershed alone, with its glowing canyon, would be worthy of a national park. Were there also no canyon, the scenic wilderness and its incomparable wealth of wild animal life would be worthy of the national park. The personality of the Yellowstone is threefold. The hot-water manifestations are worth minute examination, the canyon a contemplative visit, the park a summer. Dunraven Pass, Mount Washburn, the Grand Canyon at Tower Falls, and other interesting points are not extensively known, but should be seen by every visitor to the Park.

A bill providing for the addition to Yellowstone Park of an area of 1,000 square miles, south of and adjoining the Park, is pending in Congress. This extension will include the craggy, serrated granite peaks of the Teton Range, Jackson Lake, all of the rugged scenic lands north of the Buffalo Fork of the Snake River, including the valleys of Pilgrim and Pacific creeks to Two Ocean Pass; also the canyons, lakes, and forests of the Upper Yellowstone and the Thorofare Basin. The inclusion of this territory will give Yellowstone a stupendous exhibit of mountain scenery, which is comparable to the finest in the world. The amazing Teton Mountains are, from their nature, a part of the Yellowstone National Park, whose gamut of majestic scenery they complete. Already Yellowstone visitors have claimed it and automobile stages operate to Moran on Jackson Lake.

As a place for one to spend as many weeks as may be possible during the heated months, no spot in this country excels Yellowstone. Its elevation above sea level—an average of 7,500 feet—its location in the heart of the American

Rockies amid some of the earth's most inspiring scenery, combined with the extreme purity of the atmosphere, the tonic and exhilarating effect of the mountain climate, the fine character of the hotels and camps, the good roads and trails affording the most interesting horseback rides, the excellent trout fishing, the mountain climbing, the weird scenery, the wild animals—all make up the ensemble of an ideal vacation experience. The Park is absolutely unique and original; to see it once means a desire to see it again. It grows on one, and many revisit it year after year. Remember Yellowstone National Park is **yours.**

An Invigorating Climate

The elevation, together with the corresponding equable temperatures, the pure waters, and the health-laden breezes from the pine forests, is sufficient explanation of the Park's nearly perfect climate. During the tourist season the mean average temperatures range from 54° to 64°, with a maximum of 88°. The air is pure and bracing.

With days that are comfortable and sunshiny, but never hot and oppressive, inviting opportunity for every kind of healthful recreation; with nights that are always cool, conducive to sound sleep, nothing is wanting to make a week, a month, or a season here everything that an outing should be. Those who spend any considerable time in the Park and engage in fishing, hiking or horseback riding, motoring or boating, will receive big "dividends" in health.

Where The Geysers Gush

Nature has lavished her gifts on the region of the Yellowstone. Here are wild woodland, crystal rivers, gorgeous canyons, and sparkling cascades; but of all its wonders none is so unusual, so startling, so weird, as the geysers. Once seen, the memory and mystery of them will forever linger. The Yellowstone geysers are renowned the world over, because of their size, power, number, and variety of action.

The more prominent geysers are confined to three basins, lying near each

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Punch Bowl Spring—One of a myriad of hot springs, pools and geysers, which fill the Upper Geyser Basin

other in the middle west zone. Other hot water manifestations occur in all parts of the Park. Marvelously colored hot springs, mud volcanoes, and other strange phenomena are frequent. The geysers exhibit a large variety of character and action. Some, like Old Faithful, spout at regular intervals; some of the other large ones play at irregular intervals of days, weeks, or months; some small ones play every few minutes. Some burst upward with immense power; others hurl streams at angles or bubble and foam.

Yellowstone has more geysers than all the rest of the world. Some are literal volcanoes of water. To translate this into volume we will use Old Faithful as an example. According to observations made by the United States Geological Survey, this most famous of all geysers hurls in the air every sixty-five or seventy minutes a million and a half gallons of water, or 33,225,000 gallons a day. This would supply a city of 300,000 inhabitants.

The most important geysers and springs are listed below (based upon observations, season 1917):

Upper Basin

NAME	Height of Eruption in Feet	Length of Eruption	Intervals Between Eruptions
Artemisia	50	10 to 15 min.	24 to 20 hrs.
Bee Hive	200	6 to 8 min.	Several hrs.
Castle	50–75	30 min.	24 to 26 hrs.
Cub	60	8 min.	Daily
Fan	25	10 min.	Irregular
Giant	200–250	1 hour	6 to 14 days
Giantess	150–200	12 to 36 hrs.	5 to 40 days
Grand	200	40 to 60 min.	1 to 4 days
Grotto	20–30	Varies	2 to 5 hrs.
Jewel	5–20	1 min.	5 min.
Lion	50–60	2 to 4 min.	2 to 7 times daily
Lioness	80–100	10 min.	Irregular
Mortar	30	4 to 6 min.	Irregular
Oblong	20–40	3 min.	8 to 12 hrs.
Old Faithful	120–170	4 min.	65to70min.
Riverside	80–100	15 min.	8 hrs.
Sawmill	20–35	1 to 2 hrs.	Twice a day
Spasmodic	4	2 min.	2 to 3 hrs.
Turban	20–40	20 min.	Irregular

Norris Basin

NAME	Height of Eruption in Feet	Length of Eruption	Intervals Between Eruptions
Constant	15–35	5 to 15 sec.	Irregular
Congress Pool	Large boiling spring		
Echinus	30	3 min.	40 to 45 min.
Emerald Pool	Beautiful hot springs		
Hurricane	10–15	.....	Continuous
Minute Man	8–15	15 to 30 sec.	1 to 3 min.—at times
Monarch	100–125	6 min.	Irregular
New Crater	6–25	1 to 4 min.	2 to 5 min.
Valentine	60	15 to 60 min.	Irregular

Lower Basin

NAME	Height of Eruption in Feet	Length of Eruption	Intervals Between Eruptions
Black Warrior	Few feet	.....	Continuous
White Dome	10	1 min.	40to60min.
Clepsydra	10–40	Short	3 min.
Great Fountain	75–100	45 to 50 min.	8 to 11 hrs.
Mammoth Paint Pots	Basin of boiling clay		
Prismatic Lake	Remarkable coloring		
Turquoise Spring	100 feet in diameter		

The Lone Star Geyser, just off the road from Upper Basin to Thumb, has one of the most beautiful cones. It plays sixty feet in the air for ten minutes, at intervals of forty minutes.

Grand Canyon and Great Falls of the Yellowstone

The glories of the Great Falls and the beauty of the Grand Canyon rival the geysers in interest.

The canyon is vast. A cross-section in the largest part measures 2,000 feet at the top and 200 feet at the bottom, with 1,200 feet of depth. The Upper Fall is 109 feet, the Lower or Great Fall, 308 feet in height. The canyon and Lower Fall — a composite picture — are seen to the best advantage from Artist Point and Inspiration Point.

The following quotations describe as well as words can this awe-inspiring wonder:

Lieut. G. C. Doane, U. S. A., in charge of the military escort of the Washburn government expedition of 1870, wrote:

"There are perhaps other canyons longer and deeper than this one, but surely none combining such grandeur and immensity and peculiarity of formation and profusion of volcanic or chemical phenomena. The combinations of metallic lustres in the coloring of walls are truly wonderful, surpassing, doubtless, anything of the kind on the face of the globe."

Photo by Haynes, St. Paul

There are Geysers and Geysers—some smaller, some larger, but none so popular as Old Faithful—Never failing, always on time, it performs about every seventy minutes

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Old Faithful Inn—A most unique hotel in a most unique region—near Old Faithful Geyser, overlooking the Upper Geyser Basin

Rudyard Kipling wrote: "All that I can say is that without warning or preparation I looked into a gulf 1,700 feet deep, with eagles and fish-hawks circling far below. And the sides of that gulf were one wild welter of color—crimson, emerald, cobalt, ochre, amber, honey splashed with port wine, snow-white, vermilion, lemon, and silver-grey in wide washes. The sides did not fall sheer, but were graven by time and water and air into monstrous heads of kings, dead chiefs —men and women of the old time. So far below that no sound of strife could reach us, the Yellowstone River ran, a finger-wide strip of jade green. The sunlight took those wondrous walls and gave fresh hues to those that Nature had already laid there.

"Evening crept through the pines that shadowed us, but the full glory of the day flamed in that canyon as we went out very cautiously to a jutting piece of rock—blood-red or pink it was—that hung the deepest deeps of all."

The famous artist Moran said: "Its beautiful tints are beyond the reach of human art." And General Sherman, referring to Moran's painting of the canyon, added: "The painting by Moran in the Capitol is good, but painting and words are unequal to the subject."

Folsom, connected with the private expedition of '69, and who first wrote of the canyon, said: "Language is entirely inadequate to convey a just conception of the awful grandeur and sublimity of this most beautiful of Nature's handiwork."

The Terraced Mammoth Hot Springs

At Mammoth Hot Springs, in the north of the Park, hot waters heavily charged with lime have built up tier upon tier of white terraces which the algae-laden waters color faint tints of red, yellow, blue, and pink. Each terrace carries basins, elaborately carved and fretted, which, when their springs run dry, merge into the great hills of white formation, while new basins form upon their edges. These terraces engulf trees. They form an astonishing spectacle.

Pulpit, Jupiter, Cleopatra, and Hymen terraces, Orange Spring, the White Elephant, Angel Terrace, and the Devil's Kitchen are the most important attractions. Liberty Cap, a monument-like shaft, was once embodied in a terrace; because it was of harder rock-like material, the erosion which washed away its surrounding formation has left it standing. A similar but smaller shaft near-by is known as the Giant's Thumb.

There are rides, walks, and drives about the springs. The mouth of Boiling River, and the canyon and Osprey Fall of the Middle Gardiner River behind Bunsen Peak, are all within walking distance; they also can be reached by horseback or by auto.

The general panorama at Mammoth Hot Springs is one of the most striking in the Park. The steaming, tinted terraces and Fort Yellowstone near-by; the long, palisaded escarpment of Mount Everts to the east; the dominating presence of Bunsen Peak to the south, with the Gardiner Canyon and the distant elevations of the Mount Washburn group; the rugged slopes of Terrace Mountain to the west, and the distant peaks of the Snowy Range to the north—all together form a surrounding landscape of wonderful beauty and contrast.

A Wild Animal Refuge

The Yellowstone National Park is perhaps the largest and certainly the most successful wild-animal refuge in the world. For this reason it offers an exceptional field for nature study.

The increase in the number of wild animals in the Park is very noticeable: this because of the careful protection afforded them. Hunting is prohibited, except with a camera, and this is encouraged. Besides many bears and buffaloes, there are antelope, mountain sheep, whitetail and mule deer, and more than 30,000 elk. These animals are harmless when no attempt is made to annoy or interfere with them. They may not always be seen by the visitors in the automobiles which travel the main highways daily during the season, but the quiet watcher on the near-by trails

The Lounge, a distinctive feature of the beautiful Grand Canyon Hotel

A picturesque spot on the auto road at Gibbon Falls

may often see deer and bear and elk and antelope, and he may even see mountain sheep, moose, and buffalo by journeying on foot or by horseback into their retreats.

The summer season in the Park is the vacation period for bears. Morning and evening a few of the many bears in the Park frequent the vicinity of the hotels and camps and wax fat and sleek upon food the hotels throw away. Watching these bears feed is one of the early evening diversions. Occasionally a grizzly may be seen among them.

Only twenty-five buffalo had been left by hunters when protection laws were passed in 1896. These have increased now to nearly 400. They are in two herds. The larger, miscalled the "tame herd," because it is somewhat under control by the rangers, lives in the upper Lamar Valley, where visitors may easily find it. Approach is over a good motor road. During the summer tourist season, a few of these are driven into pasture at Mammoth Hot Springs so as to be visible to the tourists. The so-called wild herd roams the wilderness round about Yellowstone Lake.

There are many moose around the southeast arm of Yellowstone Lake and on Hell-roaring Creek, and they are increasing in number. Occasionally one or more may be seen by tourists near the main road of the Park, far from their favorite haunts.

The beaver, once so important a part of animal life in the West, are also rapidly increasing. Almost every stream shows signs of their presence. Near Tower Falls there are several colonies; the ponds are easily seen by tourists who visit the locality. There are also some beside the Tower Fall road, near Mammoth Hot Springs, just south of the crossing of Lava Creek.

Of birds there are between 150 and 200 species—geese, ducks, pelicans, gulls, eagles, hawks, owls, night hawks, ravens, Rocky Mountain jays, tanagers, bluebirds, water ouzels, blackbirds, meadow larks, robins, and others.

Excursions On Yellowstone Lake

Yellowstone Lake is a large sheet of water, of irregular form, its shores heavily wooded and indented. It is of moderate depth and twenty miles across. The Absaroka Range of snow-capped mountains rises from its edge to altitudes of 10,000 to 11,000 feet. On the shore of the lake at the West Arm, there are highly colored paint pots and many hot pools. From the lake the mountain scenery of the Park is seen to exceptional advantage. There are attractive camping and outing spots on the borders of Yellowstone Lake and in the neighboring mountains. Numerous motor boat trips may be made by arranging with the boat company at Lake Outlet. Among these are trips to the southeast arm of the lake, where one may see the pelicans on Molly Island; a trip to the south arm of the lake, also to Flat Mountain Arm, and another one to Steamboat Point. An equipment of new, small motor boats is available for these excursions. Rates for rowboats are $2.00 a day; 50 cents an hour. Rowboats equipped with motors, $7.50 a day; first hour, $3.00; each additional hour, $1.25.

Near the Lake Outlet, the Government has constructed a sub-fish hatchery that adds interest to the locality.

Well Stocked Fishing Grounds

In 1889 the United States Fish Commission began the distribution of fish in the Park waters. In recent years there has been an annual distribution aggregating hundreds of thousands of trout, so that most of the lakes and streams in which fish can thrive are now stocked with one or more varieties. Something like 10,000,000 young fish have been placed in Park waters. These comprise grayling and Rocky Mountain whitefish; black spotted or native trout; rainbow, Loch Leven, lake, eastern brook, and Von Behr or brown trout.

Practically all the waters within easy distance of the Park hotels and camps are kept well stocked with fish, and many of the more remote streams and lakes are even better supplied owing to their being less visited by anglers.

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Handkerchief Pool—"Nature's Laundry," near Old Faithful Inn

Gardiner
Cooke City
TO BOZEMAN
Electric Peak 11000 ft.
GARDINER CANYON
Yellowstone
MAMMOTH HOTEL
Mammoth Hot Springs
MAMMOTH CAMP
Silver Gate
Golden Gate
Gray Peak 10300 ft.
Bunsen Peak 9100 ft.
Petrified Trees
TOWER FALLS CAMP
Swan Lake
Tower Falls
Bison Peak 8800 ft.
Buffalo Farm
Soda Butte Creek
THE THUNDERER
Specimen Ridge
Lamar R.
Folsom Peak 9200 ft.
Fossil Forest
The Needles 9600 ft.
Three Rivers Peak 9900 ft.
Apollinaris Spring
Beaver Lake
Obsidian Cliff
Mt. Washburn 10000 ft.
Amethyst Mtn. 9400 ft.
White Peaks 9880 ft.
Twin Lakes
Roaring Mtn. 8000 ft.
Dunraven Pass
Mud Volcano
GRAND CANYON
Depth 1200 ft.
Yellowstone River
CANYON HOTEL
Lower Falls
Upper Falls
Artist Point
CANYON CAMP
Saddle Mtn. 10000 ft.
Norris Geyser Basin
GIBBON CANYON
Sulphur Mtn.
HAYDEN VALLEY
Christmas Tree Park
Madison R.
Gibbon Falls
Yellowstone
Cascades of the Firehole
Firehole R.
Mud Geysers
Pelican Cone 9500 ft.
Pyramid Peak 10300 ft.
LAKE CAMP
LAKE HOTEL
Mammoth Paintpots
Lower Geyser Basin
Natural Bridge
Cathedral Peak 10600 ft.
Biscuit Basin
Upper Geyser Basin
Turbid Lake
Sylvan Pass
PAHASKA TEPEE
Giant Geyser
Old Faithful Geyser
OLD FAITHFUL INN
OLD FAITHFUL CAMP
Kepler Cascades
Grizzly Peak 9700 ft.
Sylvan Lake
SHOSHONE CANYON
Cody
YELLOWSTONE
Shoshone Point
THUMB
Fishing Cone
CONTINENTAL DIVIDE
Shoshone Lake
LAKE
ABSAROKA
Mt. Langford 10600 ft.
Mt. Shurz

PLATEAU
River
Barlow Peak
9500 ft.
Mt.
Hancock
10100 ft.
Mountain
The Trident
Ishawooa Cone
11840 ft.
Pass Cr.
Kingfisher
Peak
1000 ft.
Thorofare
Hidden Cr.
Cr.
TO
ASHTON
Boone
Cr.
Survey
Peak
Snake
Two Ocean Pass
8100 ft.
Atlantic Cr.
River
Younts Peak
12165 ft.
Enos Lake
N. Fk.
Pierre
R.
Webb
Cr.
JACKSON
LAKE
Pilgram
Cr.
Pacific
Cr.
Fk.
N. Buffalo
Buffalo
Plateau
Buffalo
Fork
MOUNTAINS
Moran
Mt.
Moran
12100 ft.
Government
Dam
Blackrock
Cr.
Leigh Lake
Jenny Lake
Teton
Cr.
Grand Teton
13747 ft.
Tassel Cr.
River
Mt. Leidy
10317 ft.
TETON
Menors
Ferry
Snake
Kelly
Gros
Ventre
River
YELLOWSTONE
NATIONAL PARK
WYOMING
Scale
5 0 5 10 MILES
Park Tours
Trails
Auto Road to Jackson Lake
Other Roads
Continental Divide
Boundary of Park
Boundary of Proposed Addition
Railroads
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Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel and Mount Everts, from the Painted Terraces

Visitors who do not take their own fishing equipment can supply themselves at any of the hotels or camps upon payment of a small rental.

Yellowstone is a paradise for the expert angler. Almost any of a hundred streams can be successfully whipped by an adept, while an amateur can catch lake trout near the Lake Outlet. No license is required.

Hundreds of Miles of Trails

The advent of motors in Yellowstone National Park reduces the time formerly required to travel between points, and permits the tourist to spend more of his time in viewing individual points of interest. To fill these new needs the National Park Service is developing the trail system as rapidly as time and appropriations permit. Much already has been accomplished, and several hundred miles of trails are now available for the horseback rider and hiker. These trails lead into the remote scenic sections of the Park, out to streams and lakes teeming with fish, far away into the foothills of the Absaroka Range where the wild buffalo browse, and into other regions of strange geologic formations. If persons wish to travel on the trails without the service of a guide, careful inquiries should be made at the office of the superintendent of the nearest ranger station before starting, and the government topographic map should be procured and studied.

Saddle horses for hire are available for guests of the hotels and camps at Mammoth Hot Springs, Upper Geyser Basin, and Grand Canyon. The rates are $3.00 a day; $1.00 first hour, 50 cents for each subsequent hour. Guide with horse, $5.00 a day.

Fossil Forests

The fossil forests cover an extensive area in the northern part of the Park, being especially abundant along the west side of the Lamar River about twenty miles above its junction with the Yellowstone.

The late General H. M. Chittenden, the foremost authority on Yellowstone

National Park, thus described these petrified trees: "The tourist may see upon the slopes of Specimen Ridge, side by side, the living and the dead, the little conifers of present growth, and the gigantic trunks of unknown species which flourished there eons ago. Some of the petrifactions are perfect. Roots, bark, parts showing incipient decay, worm holes, leaves—all are preserved with absolute fidelity. The rings of annual growth may be counted, and these indicate for the large trees an age of not less than 500 years. Some of the stumps are fully ten feet in diameter. Here and there the ponderous roots stand imbedded in the rock face of the cliff, where erosion has not yet undermined them. Some hollow trees show interiors beautifully lined with holocrystalline quartz. How long it took each growth to reach maturity; how long it flourished afterward before destruction; and how long the several lava flows suspended vegetable growth, are matters largely conjectural."

A Veritable Flower Garden

The Yellowstone is the botanist's paradise. The whole Park is a veritable flower garden, its coloring changing with the advancing season. Specimens of the most delicate lowland flowers are found in close proximity to fields of snow. The visitor notes the profusion of coloring of these natural flower gardens.

Authorities estimate that forest growth covers fully 84 per cent, of the entire area of the Park. In these forests are pine, fir, balsam, spruce, cedar, poplar, and aspen, with occasionally a dwarf maple and a thicket of willows.

Hotels and Permanent Camps

Visitors have the choice of service at hotels or permanent camps. All service is under the supervision of the United States Government and is maintained at a high standard.

The hotels are first class. They are electric lighted, steam heated, and otherwise modernly equipped.

The permanent camps are in effect

Photo by Newman Traveltalks

Pulpit Terrace—Mammoth Hot Springs—one of many peculiar formations found here—noted for exquisite beauty of coloring and variety of forms

One of the several permanent camps—For years camping in comfort has been a feature of Yellowstone travel

villages of tent-houses set among the pine trees. Each camp consists of central service buildings and scores of cozy sleeping tents. All hotels and permanent camps are situated with special reference to their convenience for sight-seeing.

The hotel and the permanent camp at Mammoth Hot Springs are near the colored terraces and Liberty Cap, and across the plaza from historic Fort Yellowstone; Old Faithful Inn and Old Faithful Camp at the Upper Geyser Basin are near Old Faithful Geyser and other big geysers. The Grand Canyon Hotel is on the west side of the Grand Canyon, within easy walking distance of the Great Fall and Inspiration Point. The Canyon Camp is on the opposite side of the Grand Canyon, near Artist Point. The Tower Fall Camp faces the mouth of Lamar River, several miles farther north.

Old Faithful Inn, at Upper Geyser Basin, the first hotel of its kind, has become one of the most popular hotels in the country. It is a striking structure of logs and boulders. The rendezvous is 75 feet square, and 92 feet high to the peak of the roof, with balconies around three sides. A massive stone chimney, with a fireplace at each side and corner, or eight fireplaces in all, is a feature of this room. It is steam-heated, electric-lighted, pleasantly furnished, and thoroughly homelike.

Old Faithful Inn and also Old Faithful Camp are near Old Faithful Geyser; opposite, and but a trifle farther away, are the Giantess, Lion, Bee Hive, Lioness, and Cubs geysers; down the little valley the Castle Geyser is in plain view, and the eruptions of the Grand Geyser, and to some extent those of the Giant, Artemesia, and Riverside geysers, can be seen. A particular feature of the Inn is a large searchlight on top of the building, which is operated every night, showing the geysers in play and the bears feeding at the edge of the woods, under electric light.

At the outlet of Yellowstone Lake will be found the fine Lake Colonial Hotel, thoroughly modern in every respect. It has an imposing front with

large columned porches at each end and in the center.

The Grand Canyon Hotel is one of the finest of resort hotels. It is 640 feet long by 415 feet wide. A large number of rooms have private baths. It is equipped with elevators, cold storage and ice-making plant, and is electric-lighted and steam-heated. The main feature of the hotel is the lounge. This is 175 feet long by 84 feet wide; the sides are practically all plate glass. An orchestra is maintained.

"Camping" in Yellowstone is a term which is likely to be misleading. These large, permanent summer camps are not "camps" in the usual sense. They afford all of the enjoyable features of camp life without any of its characteristic annoyances. The sleeping tents are wainscoted in wood to a height of four feet, with canvas sides and roof. Each tent has wooden doors with locks and screened windows. The tents are heated by wood-burning stoves and furnished with full-size comfortable beds. The food, wholesome, varied, and well cooked, is served in large dining halls.

All permanent camps have large recreation pavilions, with hardwood floors, for dancing and other amusements.

At these camps emphasis is placed on out-of-doors entertainment. A feature of the early evening is the camp fire—a pyramid of burning, crackling pine logs in the glow of which the guests sing, eat pop corn, and participate in impromptu entertainments.

Automobile Transportation

The Yellowstone Park Transportation Company, under contract with the Government, operates a transportation line from the Park entrances to the various hotels, camps, and points of interest. The standard equipment for these tours consists of high-powered, 10-passenger automobiles, built to fit the necessities of Yellowstone travel; they move on regular schedules. Stop-overs, without extra charge, may be procured from the transportation company.

There are available 7-passenger autos, with chauffeurs, for special trips. Arrangements for these must be made with

Photo by Haynes, St. Paul

Cleopatra Terrace—Mammoth Hot Springs—One of the most striking of all these wonderful formations

Fishing in the Yellowstone River—The park lakes and streams are stocked annually with trout

the transportation company. The rate is $6.00 an hour. Service charges in the Park are fixed by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

The automobile trip through the Park is about 150 miles of constant variety. Each day's journey unfolds new enjoyments. The landscape changes with amazing suddenness. Each wonder spot seems but the prelude to something more inspiring.

The Government has spent large sums of money to perfect the roads; they are sprinkled and maintained in good condition. Also within recent years it has expended more than $2,000,000 in various betterments. The roads to points overlooking the Grand Canyon and to the summit of Mount Washburn are very popular.

Side Trips From Stop-over Places

Many short and inexpensive trips are available from the principal stop-over places in the Park.

One of the most delightful of these is across the southern boundary of the Park to the historic Jackson Lake country, celebrated as one of the most thrilling high mountain spectacles of America. Motor stages leave Upper Geyser Basin early in the day, going via the Thumb, and reaching Jackson Lake early in the afternoon. Returning, stages leave Jackson Lake about noon and arrive at the Thumb in time to connect with the regular Park Tour automobiles. The cost of this excursion, to holders of regular Park tickets, is $10 for the round trip. The hotel rate at Jackson Lake is $4.00 a day, and up. It is necessary to spend one night at Jackson Lake.

From Upper Geyser Basin a trail trip to Shoshone Geyser Basin and Lake, for one or more days, is a pleasant diversion. Shorter trips are walks or rides to Lone Star Geyser or drives to Shoshone Point.

Another pleasant drive from Upper Geyser Basin is down to the junction of the Gibbon and Firehole rivers, to fish for grayling.

From the Outlet at Yellowstone Lake several pleasant excursions may be made by auto to Sylvan Pass and other

points, but the lake and boating excursions are the primary attractions.

One of the most interesting side trips in the Park is made from the Grand Canyon. This trip may be made as a part of the regular park tour by use of the road that passes over the top of Mount Washburn, elevation 10,000 feet. It can be done by automobile, horseback, or afoot. The distance from hotel to summit is eleven miles. One can go by road and return by a well-worn trail through entirely different scenes.

The view from Mount Washburn is marvelous, and one obtains, as in no other way, an accurate and connected idea of the Park as a whole.

From Mammoth Hot Springs numerous trips may be made. Among the most popular are the ascents of Electric and Bunsen peaks and Mount Everts, and around Bunsen Peak (which includes a view of Osprey Fall and Middle Gardiner River Canyon). Trouting excursions are many and easily made.

From Mammoth Hot Springs or the Grand Canyon a side trip by auto or saddle horse may be made into the northeastern part of the Park, passing the Buffalo Farm and terminating at the quaint little mining camp of Cooke City. The town is surrounded by some of the most imposing mountains in this section, and radiating from it are numerous paths which can be followed on horseback. One may go up into the Granite Range to Goose Lake, which lies at an altitude of 10,000 feet, by wagon road, a distance of about twelve miles.

From the head of Goose Lake a gradual climb of about a mile and a half brings one to the Grasshopper Glacier, so named because of the fact that the remains of grasshoppers are imbedded in the ice, where they were caught by a snowstorm, at some remote time, during a flight across the pass.

From the Tower Fall region, an interesting side trip by foot or horseback can be made to the petrified trees of the Fossil Forest.

Another trail from Cooke City follows the wagon road to Clark's Fork and thence to the southward over Dead In-

Copyright by Haynes, St. Paul

The first sight of a real wild bear in his native woods gives the Yellowstone visitor just a little thrill

Copyright by Haynes, St. Paul

There are about 400 Bison in the park—The "Big Herd" on Lamar River is the largest in the world

dian Hill, through Sunlight Basin, to Cody, where the road leads back into the Park over Sylvan Pass to Yellowstone Lake.

Gateways to Yellowstone National Park

The tourist may enter the Park at Gardiner on the north, Yellowstone station on the west, or Cody on the east. From the north, on the way to Gardiner, one rides by train through scenic Paradise Valley and between the walls of Yankee Jim Canyon, alongside the rushing torrent of Yellowstone River, and past Electric Peak. From the west the train traverses a fertile agricultural region, then enters the picturesque Warm River Canyon and continues on through forests, natural parks, and wooded crests over the Continental Divide to Yellowstone station. From the east it is an auto trip from Cody by way of Shoshone River Canyon and the big Government Dam; thence through the National Forest Reserve, over Absoraka Range, and through Sylvan Pass.

When to go to the Park

Season 1919—The first date automobiles will start from either Gardiner, Yellowstone or Cody, will be June 20, and the last date automobiles will start from these gateways to make a complete tour of the Park will be September 15. The last date automobiles will reach any of the gateways, after tour of the Park, will be September 19.

The Park season is a time of the year when a sojourn among the mountains is most healthful and pleasurable. While in the early part of the summer there is more snow on the mountains and the streams carry more water, August and September are delightful months during which to make the tour. There is no time when there is the least possibility of the streams running dry or of the waterfalls disappearing; the geysers play equally well, in September or in June, and the autumnal hues of trees and foliage lend an appreciable beauty to the scene.

How to Reach the Park

Automobiles of the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company connect with railroads at Gardiner, Mont., on the north,—Yellowstone station, Mont., on the west, and Cody, Wyo., on the east,—these three being the principal gateways to the Park.

Yellowstone National Park as a Destination:—During the Park season round-trip excursion tickets at reduced fares are sold at practically all stations in the United States and Canada, to Gardiner, Yellowstone station and Cody, as destinations. From the Middle West, East, and South, round-trip excursion tickets may be purchased for transportation on going trip to any of the three Yellowstone National Park gateways, (Gardiner, Yellowstone station, Cody), and for transportation on the return trip from the same or any other gateway, thus affording passengers privilege of entering the Park at one entrance and leaving it at the same point or any one of the other entrances.

From many sections trips may be planned to include visits to two or more of the following national parks in the Rocky Mountain region: Yellowstone, Glacier, Rocky Mountain, and Mesa Verde.

Coupons covering automobile transportation and accommodations at the hotels or permanent camps for the "five-day" tour of the Park may be included in railroad tickets at proper additional charges, which are the same as those in effect at the Park. The National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, however, recommends to the traveling public that stop-overs of as long duration as practicable be planned at points within the Park; that Yellowstone National Park be regarded not alone as a region which may be glimpsed on a hurried trip of a few days, but also as a vacation playground of boundless opportunities for rest and recreation.

Yellowstone National Park as a side-trip—Passengers wishing to visit Yellowstone National Park as a side-trip in connection with journeys to other destinations will find stop-over privileges available and may make side-trips to the Park from Livingston, Mont., Pocatello Ida., Ogden, Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, or Frannie, Wyo., which are stop-over points on both one-way and round-trip tickets, or from Billings, Mont., or Butte, Mont., which are stop-over points on round-trip tickets.

Cost of the Park "Five-Day" Tour from Gardiner, Yellowstone or Cody

	Including Motor Transportation and Meals and Lodging At Hotels	At Camps	Including Motor Transportation Only. Meals and Lodging Extra
For adults, and children 12 years old and over..	$52.00	$43.00	$25.00
For children 8 years old and under 12 years....	39.50	21.50	12.50
For children 5 years old and under 8 years.....	26.00	21.50	12.50

The above charges are not subject to war revenue tax.

Longer time than is provided by the regular five-day tour may be spent at the various stop-over points, if desired. For such additional time, meals and lodging are charged for at the rate of $6.00 a day at the hotels and $4.00 a day, or $24.00 a week and up, at the camps. Childrens' tickets for hotel or camp accommodations are sold in Park only.

Tickets, including meals and lodging in the Park, entitle holders to accommodations to the value of $6.00 a day at hotels, American plan. Rates for especially well located rooms (including rooms with bath) $7.00 to $10.00 a day, American plan. Persons desiring such accommodations pay the difference at each hotel.

General Information

Detailed information about fares or train service to and from Yellowstone National Park as well as all other National Parks may be obtained from any Railroad ticket agent, or by writing to Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments, or Travel Bureau—Western Lines, 646 Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill.

Antelope are much less numerous than the Elk and Deer in the Park, yet about 350 of these beautiful creatures have been seen in one day

Copyright by Haynes, St. Paul

A novel bit of roadway at Sylvan Pass

Women Tourists

Fully sixty per cent of the park visitors are women and a large percentage of them travel unescorted. There are competent women attendants at the hotels and camps whose special duty is to look after the welfare of women and see that they are made comfortable and that their trips are enjoyable ones.

Mail and Telegrams

Mail and telegrams should be addressed to the gateway at which the addressee will leave the park, as follows: At Gardiner, Montana, or Yellowstone station, Idaho, in care of the Yellowstone Hotel Company or Yellowstone Camping Company (whichever patronized); at Cody, Wyoming, in care of Yellowstone Park Transportation Co.

What to Wear

Warm clothing should be worn, and one should be prepared for the sudden changes of temperature common at an altitude of 7,500 feet. Men should have medium weight overcoats and sweaters, and women should have coats, jackets or sweaters. Linen dusters are essential; they may be purchased in the Park. Stout shoes should be worn, as they are best suited for walking about the geysers and terraces, and for mountain use. Tinted glasses and serviceable gloves should be a part of the traveler's outfit, and a pair of field or opera glasses will be found useful.

Baggage

The Yellowstone Park Transportation Company will carry free not to exceed twenty-five pounds of hand baggage for each passenger. Trunks cannot be transported in the automobiles. Tourists contemplating a prolonged trip through the Park can make arrangements with representatives of the Transportation Company at any of the gateways for the transportation of trunks.

Storage charges for baggage will be waived by the interested railroads at Livingston, Gardiner, Yellowstone station, Pocatello, Idaho Falls, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Cody, Frannie or Billings, or at Butte, for actual length of time consumed by passengers in making the Park trip Baggage may be checked to station via which passengers enter the Park, i. e., Gardiner, Yellowstone or Cody. Passengers entering the Park via one station and leaving via another station will find certain regulations for free checking of baggage to station via which they leave the Park.

Bring Your Camera

Nowhere will you find greater opportunities to make good use of your camera than in Yellowstone. Hunting with gun is prohibited, but visitors are allowed to "shoot" as often as they desire with cameras and the field is unlimited. Photographic supplies can be obtained at the hotels and camps.

Bath House

A bathing pool is maintained at Upper Geyser Basin. Rates, 50 cents in large pool; $1.00 in private pool.

Medical Facilities

A resident physician is stationed at Mammoth Hot Springs, and each hotel and camp has a trained nurse and a dispensary.

Park Administration

Yellowstone National Park is under the jurisdiction of the Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. The Park Superintendent is located at Mammoth Hot Springs, Yellowstone National Park, Wyo.

Personally Conducted Saddle and Pack Trips off the Beaten Paths

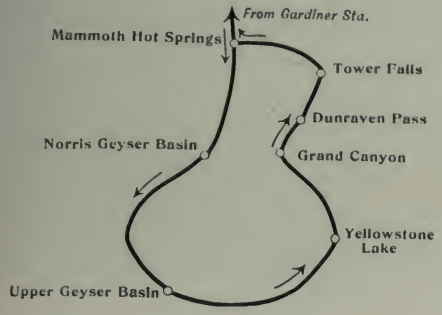
A most enjoyable way of seeing Yellowstone National Park is to join an all-expense horseback camping party conducted by experienced guides authorized by the Government to personally escort such excursions.

The names and addresses of the licensees and other information concerning these "Roughing-it-in-comfort" trips, may be obtained from National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.; or apply to Manager, Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments, or Travel Bureau—Western Lines, 646 Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill.

Time of Departure and Arrival of the Automobiles at Gardiner, Yellowstone and Cody railroad stations, for the regular "five-day" tour.

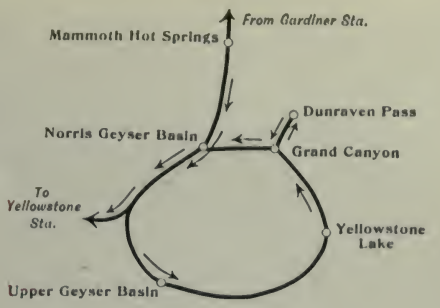
In and Out Via Gardiner

Leave Gardiner 11.30 a.m., via Mammoth Hot Springs, Norris Geyser Basin, Upper Geyser Basin, Yellowstone Lake, Grand Canyon, and Tower Falls; arriving Gardiner 7.00 p. m., fifth day.



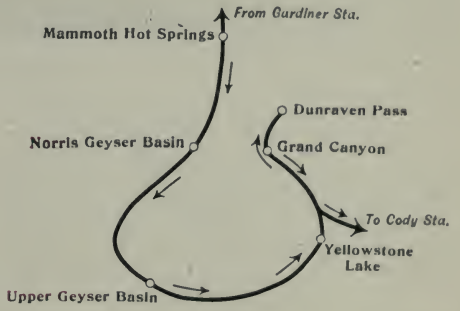
In Gardiner, Out Yellowstone

Leave Gardiner 11.30 a.m., via Mammoth Hot Springs, Norris Geyser Basin, Upper Geyser Basin, Yellowstone Lake, Grand Canyon, (side trip to Dunraven Pass) arriving Yellowstone 5.30 p.m., fifth day.



In Gardiner, Out Cody

Leave Gardiner, 11.30 a.m., via Mammoth Hot Springs, Norris Geyser Basin, Upper Geyser Basin, Yellowstone Lake, and Grand Canyon, (side trip to Dunraven Pass) arriving Cody 6.00 p.m., fifth day.



Copyright by Haynes, St. Paul

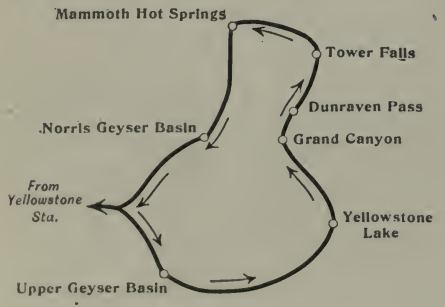
Entering the Park through the canyon of the Shoshone River

Photo by Newman Traveltalks

Mt. Moran and Jackson Lake—Awe-inspiring in their grandeur and beauty

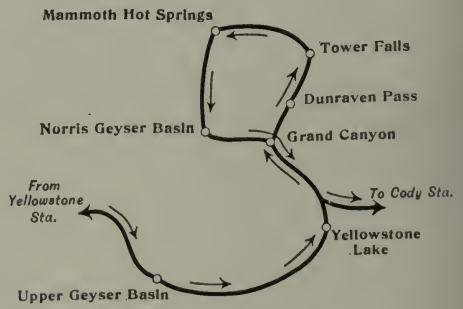
In Yellowstone, Out Yellowstone

Leave Yellowstone, 9.00 a.m., via Upper Geyser Basin, Yellowstone Lake, Grand Canyon, Tower Falls, Mammoth Hot Springs, Norris Geyser Basin, arriving Yellowstone 5.30 p.m., fifth day.



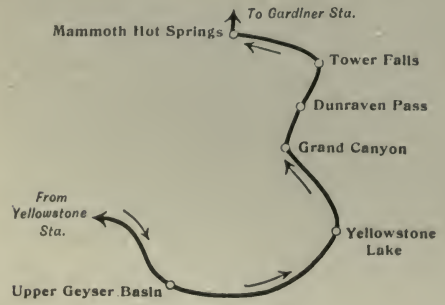
In Yellowstone, Out Cody

Leave Yellowstone, 9.00 a.m., via Upper Geyser Basin, Yellowstone Lake, Grand Canyon, Tower Falls, Mammoth Hot Springs, Norris Geyser Basin, and Grand Canyon, arriving Cody 6.00 p.m., fifth day.



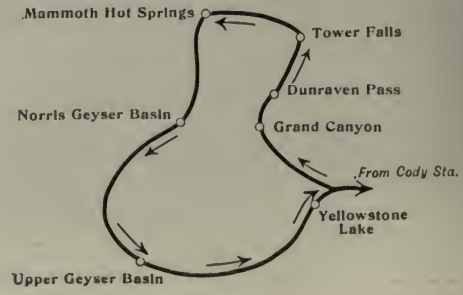
In Yellowstone, Out Gardiner

Leave Yellowstone, 9.00 a.m., via Upper Geyser Basin, Yellowstone Lake, Grand Canyon, Tower Falls, Mammoth Hot Springs, arriving Gardiner 7.00 p.m., fifth day.



In Cody, Out Cody

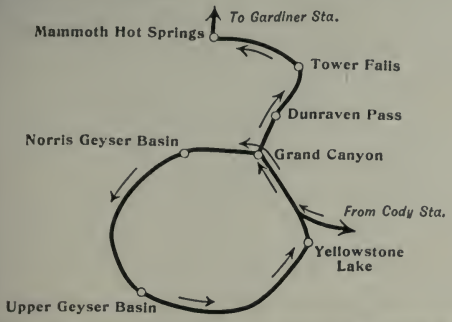
Leave Cody, 8.00 a.m., via Grand Canyon, Tower Falls, Mammoth Hot Springs, Norris Geyser Basin, Upper Geyser Basin, Yellowstone Lake, and Grand Canyon, arriving Cody 6.00 p.m., fifth day.



Norris Geyser Basin bubbles and hisses and steams like a great manufacturing district

In Cody, Out Gardiner

Leave Cody, 8.00 a.m., via Grand Canyon, Norris Geyser Basin, Upper Geyser Basin, Yellowstone Lake, Grand Canyon, Tower Falls, and Mammoth Hot Springs, arriving Gardiner 7.00 p.m., fifth day.



In Cody, Out Yellowstone

Leave Cody, 8.00 a.m., via Grand Canyon, Tower Falls, Mammoth Hot Springs, Norris Geyser Basin, and Upper Geyser Basin, arriving Yellowstone 5.30 p.m., fifth day.

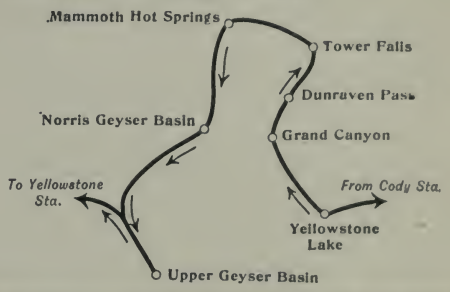


Photo by Haynes, St. Paul

Jackson Lake and the Teton Range are near the southern entrance to the Park, and are in the proposed new addition

Touring the Park on horseback is becoming more and more popular, because of the development of several hundred miles of trails

U. S. Government Publications

The following publications may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at prices given. Remittances should be made by money order or in cash:

Geological History of Yellowstone National Park, by Arnold Hague, 24 pages, 10 illustrations, 10 cents.

Geysers, by Walter Harvey Weed, 32 pages, 23 illustrations, 10 cents.

Fossil Forests of the Yellowstone National Park, by F. H. Knowlton, 32 pages, 15 illustrations, 10 cents.

Fishes of the Yellowstone National Park, by W. C. Kendall 28 pages, 17 illustrations, 5 cents.

Panoramic view of Yellowstone National Park; 18 by 21 inches, 25 cents.

The National Parks Portfolio, by Robert Sterling Yard, 260 pages, 270 Illustrations descriptive of nine national parks. Pamphlet edition, 35 cents; book edition, 55 cents.

The following may be obtained from the Director of the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., at price given.

Map of Yellowstone National Park, 32 by 36 inches, 25 cents.

The following publications may be obtained free on written application to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C., or by personal application to the office of the superintendent of the Park:

Circular of general information regarding Yellowstone National Park.

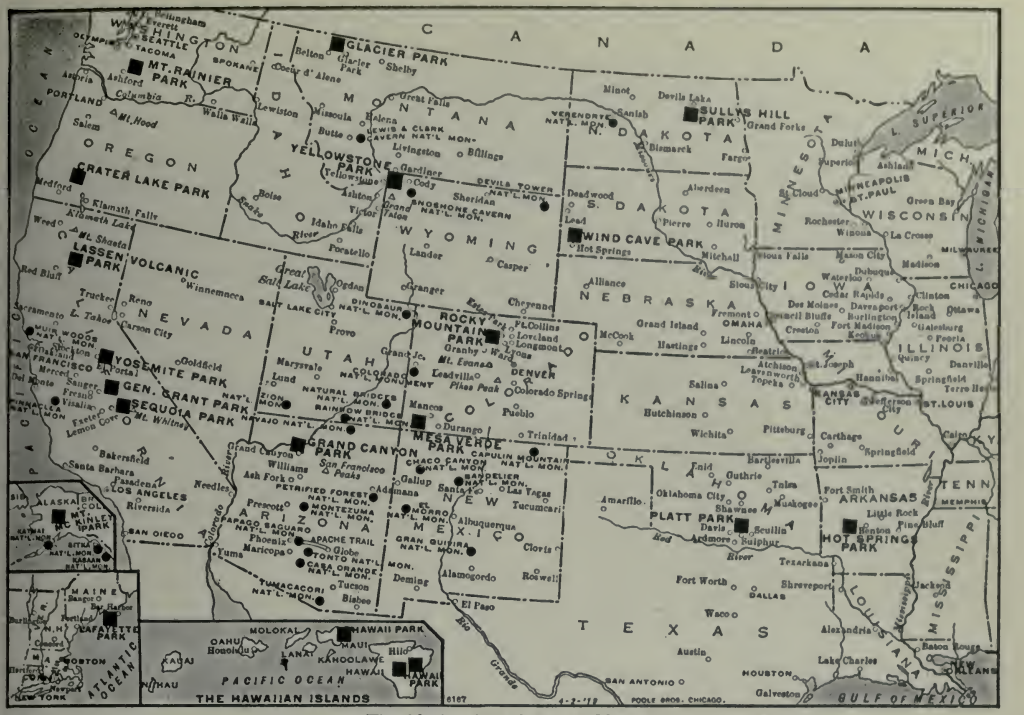
Map showing location of National Parks and Monuments and railroad routes thereto.

Glimpses of Our National Parks, 48 pages illustrated.

U. S. R. R. Administration Publications

The following publications may be obtained free on application to any consolidated ticket office; or apply to the Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments, or Travel Bureau—Western Lines; 646 Transportation Building, Chicago, Illinois.

Arizona and New Mexico Rockies
California for the Tourist
Colorado and Utah Rockies
Crater Lake National Park, Oregon
Glacier National Park, Montana
Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona
Hawaii National Park, Hawaiian Islands
Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas
Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado
Mount Rainier National Park, Washington
Northern Lakes—Wisconsin, Minnesota, Upper Michigan, Iowa and Illinois.
Pacific Northwest and Alaska
Petrified Forest National Monument, Arizona
Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado
Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, California.
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho
Yosemite National Park, California
Zion National Monument, Utah



The National Parks at a Glance

United States Railroad Administration

Director General of Railroads

For particulars as to fares, train schedules, etc., apply to any Railroad Ticket Agent, or to any of the following Consolidated Ticket Offices:

West

Beaumont, Tex., Orleans and Pearl Sts.
Bremerton, Wash.....224 Front St.
Butte, Mont.....2 N. Main St.
Chicago, Ill.....175 W. Jackson Blvd.
Colorado Springs, Colo.
119 E. Pike's Peak Ave.
Dallas, Tex.....112–114 Field St.
Denver, Colo.....601 17th St.
Des Moines, Iowa.....403 Walnut St.
Duluth, Minn.....334 W. Superior St.
El Paso, Tex....Mills and Oregon Sts.
Ft. Worth, Tex.....702 Houston St.
Fresno, Cal.....J and Fresno Sts.
Galveston, Tex..21st and Market Sts.
Helena, Mont.....58 S. Main St.
Houston, Tex.....904 Texas Ave.
Kansas City, Mo.
Ry. Ex. Bldg., 7th and Walnut Sts.
Lincoln, Neb.....104 N. 13th St.
Little Rock, Ark.....202 W. 2d St..
Long Beach, Cal..L. A. & S. L. Station
Los Angeles, Cal.....215 S. Broadway
Milwaukee, Wis.....99 Wisconsin St.
Minneapolis, Minn.202 Sixth St. South
Oakland, Cal.. 13th St. and Broadway
Ocean Park, Cal.....160 Pier Ave.
Oklahoma City, Okla.
131 W. Grand Ave.
Omaha, Neb.....1416 Dodge St.
Peoria, Ill....Jefferson and Liberty Sts.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Adams St. and Central Ave.
Portland, Ore..3d and Washington Sts.
Pueblo, Colo....401–3 N. Union Ave.
St. Joseph, Mo.....505 Francis St.
St. Louis Mo.,..318-328 N. Broadway
St. Paul, Minn...4th and Jackson Sts.
Sacramento, Cal..... 801 K St.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
Main and S. Temple Sts.
San Antonio, Texas.
315–17 N. St. Mary's St.
San Diego, Cal.....300 Broadway
San Francisco, Cal.
Lick Bldg., Post St. and Lick Place
San Jose, Cal. 1st and San Fernando Sts.
Seattle, Wash.....714–16 2d Ave.
Shreveport, La..Milam and Market Sts.
Sioux City, Iowa.....510 4th St.
Spokane, Wash.
Davenport Hotel, 815 Sprague Ave.
Tacoma, Wash...1117–19 Pacific Ave.
Waco, Texas....6th and Franklin Sts.
Whittier, Cal....L. A. & S. L. Station
Winnipeg, Man.....226 Portage Ave.

East

Annapolis, Md.....54 Maryland Ave.
Atlantic City, N. J...1301 Pacific Ave.
Baltimore, Md...B. & O. R. R. Bldg.
Boston, Mass.....67 Franklin St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.....336 Fulton St.
Buffalo, N. Y. Main and Division Sts.
Cincinnati, Ohio....6th and Main Sts.
Cleveland, Ohio....1004 Prospect Ave.
Columbus, Ohio.....70 East Gay St.
Dayton, Ohio.....19 S. Ludlow St.
Detroit, Mich...13 W. LaFayette Ave.
Evansville, Ind...L. & N. R. R. Bldg.
Grand Rapids, Mich.....125 Pearl St.
Indianapolis, Ind. 112–14 English Block
Newark, N. J. Clinton and Beaver Sts.
New York, N. Y.....64 Broadway
New York, N. Y.....57 Chambers St.
New York, N. Y.....31 W. 32d St.
New York, N. Y.....114 W. 42d St.
Philadelphia, Pa....1539 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa.....Arcade Building
Reading, Pa.....16 N. Fifth St.
Rochester, N. Y.....20 State St.
Syracuse, N. Y.....University Block
Toledo, Ohio.....320 Madison Ave.
Washington, D. C....1229 F St. N. W.
Williamsport, Pa....4th and Pine Sts.
Wilmington, Del.....905 Market St.

South

Asheville, N. C.....14 S. Polk Square
Atlanta, Ga.....74 Peachtree St.
Augusta, Ga.....811 Broad St.
Birmingham, Ala.....2010 1st Ave.
Charleston, S. C.....Charleston Hotel
Charlotte, N. C.....22 S. Tryon St.
Chattanooga, Tenn....817 Market St.
Columbia, S. C.....Arcade Building
Jacksonville, Fla.....38 W. Bay St.
Knoxville, Tenn.....600 Gay St.
Lexington, Ky.....Union Station
Louisville, Ky....4th and Market Sts.
Lynchburg, Va.....722 Main St.
Memphis, Tenn.....60 N. Main St.
Mobile, Ala.....51 S. Royal St.
Montgomery, Ala.....Exchange Hotel
Nashville, Tenn..Independent Life Bldg
New Orleans, La.....St. Charles Hotel
Paducah, Ky.....430 Broadway
Pensacola, Fla.....San Carlos Hotel
Raleigh, N. C.....305 LaFayette St.
Richmond, Va.....830 E. Main St.
Savannah, Ga.....37 Bull St.
Sheffield ,Ala.....Sheffield Hotel
Tampa, Fla.....Hillsboro Hotel
Vicksburg, Miss..1319 Washington St.
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The lower falls of the Yellowstone.
Height 308 feet—In its superb setting it is a marvel of beauty

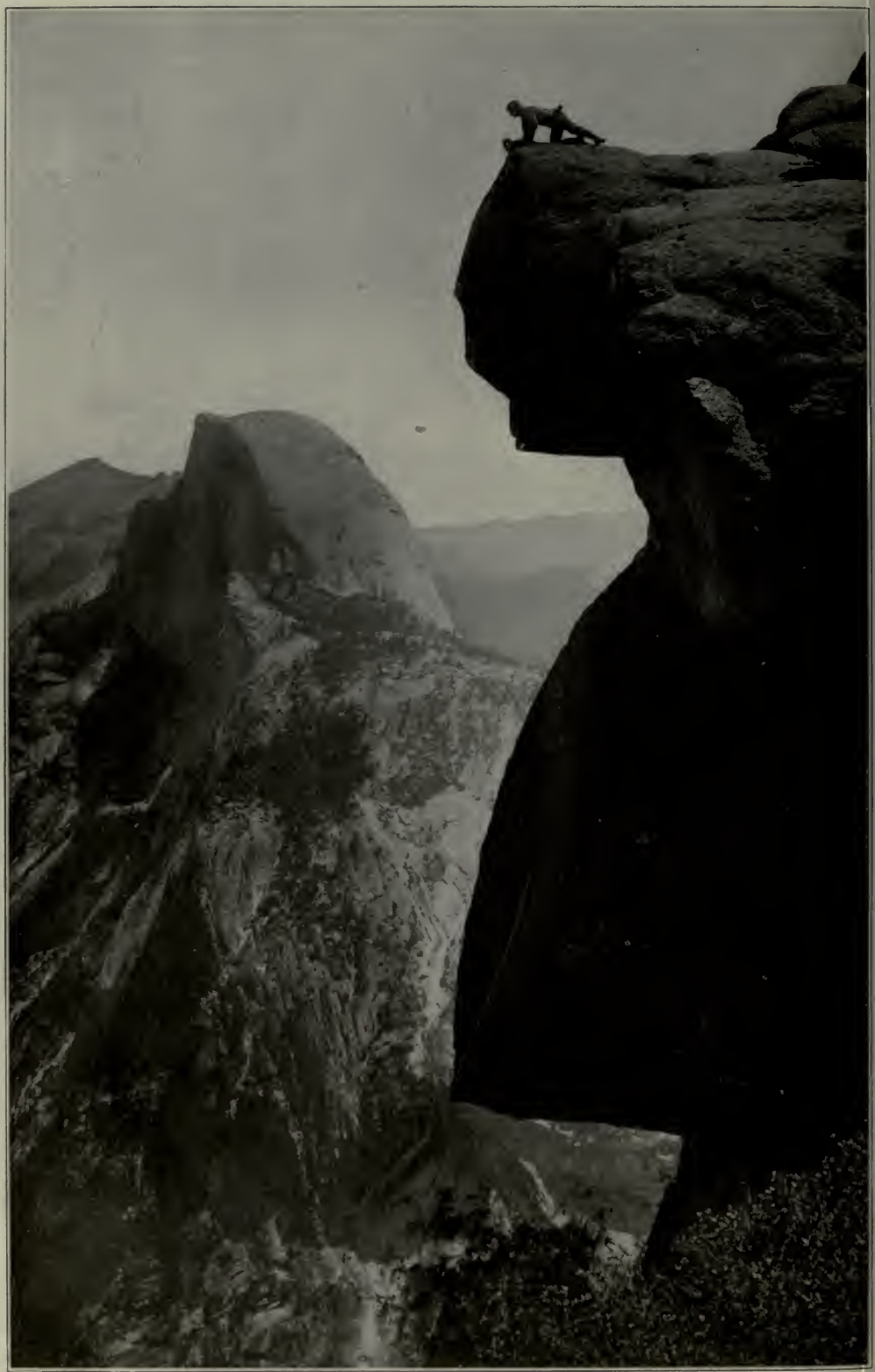
YOSEMITE

National Park

CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL PARK SERIES



Glacier Point, Yosemite Valley. The Half Dome in background

An Appreciation of
Yosemite National Park

By HARRIET MONROE, Editor of "Poetry, a Magazine of Verse"

Written Especially for the United States Railroad Administration

TWICE—and each time through an entire July—I have tramped with the California Sierra Club through the grandest areas of the Yosemite National Park. I have camped in the Valley, in Tuolumne Meadows, and in the lost Hetch-Hetchy—sleeping to the sound of rushing waters with mountains towering around me. I have crossed Vogelsang Pass when the mountain hemlocks were just slipping off their wet mantles of snow; I have descended the formidable Tuolumne Canyon past the third fall; and under Mount Dana I have looked down over the red rocks of Bloody Canyon to Lake Mono, lying incredibly blue among the pink and lilac craters of dead volcanoes.

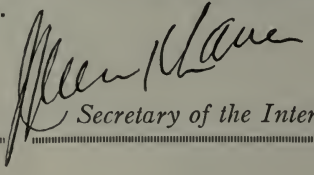
My memories of this prismatically shattered earth are sharp in details of beauty, but all of them rise against white granite and falling waters. Never anywhere else can there be mountains so silver-white—El Capitan shouldering the sky, Cloud's Rest and the two great Domes giving back the sun, and Ritter, Lyell and Dana, fierce and jagged, guarding their inscrutable heights. And through the crevices of this gleaming granite run everywhere crystal streams—streams mad with joy that foam as they fly, and shout as they take enormous leaps over stark precipices. All kinds of falling waters—the delicate cascades of Illilouette; the wind-blown tulle of Bridal Veil; Nevada, lacy, white-fingered, taking her 600-foot leap like a step in a dance; Vernal, broad-shouldered, strong-bodied, massive, as he jumps like an athlete; and, most wonderful of all, Yosemite, that Upper Yosemite Fall whose leap is 1,500 feet—a tall white living figure against the formidable cliff, a figure moving and breathing, tossing the spray from his eyes, shining tall and straight there like a young Greek god.

Everywhere waters falling over and under and into white granite, falling in ribbons and rivers and cataracts, ringing golden bells, booming great guns, spraying the little flowers and the giant sequoias as they pass. Everywhere splendor—a world gorgeous, exultant, full of color and motion, existing for itself, for its own joy, and taking man on sufferance, as it were, if he will accept its terms and be free of soul.

Harriet Monroe

To the American People:

Uncle Sam asks you to be his guest. He has prepared for you the choice places of this continent—places of grandeur, beauty and of wonder. He has built roads through the deep-cut canyons and beside happy streams, which will carry you into these places in comfort, and has provided lodgings and food in the most distant and inaccessible places that you might enjoy yourself and realize as little as possible the rigors of the pioneer traveler's life. These are for you. They are the playgrounds of the people. To see them is to make more hearty your affection and admiration for America.



Secretary of the Interior

Yosemite National Park

IN the rock-ribbed heights of the Sierra Nevada in California lies the Yosemite National Park, 4,000 to 9,000 feet above sea level and covering an area of 719,622 acres. It embraces so much in Nature that is majestic and sublime, one feels that in the "great order of things" this realm of enchantment was created solely for the purpose to which it is today devoted—the recreation and enjoyment of mankind.

Among our National Parks, Yosemite is especially favored in having, close to its two entrances, features that are singularly attractive. One is the Yosemite Valley, just within the Parks' southwestern boundary; the other, the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, directly within the southern boundary of the Park. In either case Yosemite greets the visitor with a lavish display of its natural gifts.

Yosemite Valley is only a mile wide by seven miles long, its portal a scant half-mile wide, but never was the vestibule to a palace decked in fashion more alluring. The revelation of its beauties comes so suddenly, so many unexpected sights are disclosed in so limited an enclosure, that visitors are amazed and well may wonder if anything more entrancing can lie beyond. And so with the Mariposa Grove. From forests of stately pines one suddenly enters among trees of an immensity bewildering—trees that in height, girth and diameter exceed anything hitherto dreamed of.

And should the visitor go no farther than either of these entrances to the Park, he will be repaid a hundred-fold; but beyond the narrow cliff-rimmed confines of this valley of witchery, and through the openings of this magic grove, there stretches an immense region that includes, in John Muir's words:

"The headwaters of the Tuolumne and Merced rivers, two of the most songful streams in the world; innumerable lakes and waterfalls and smooth silky lawns; the noblest forests, the loftiest granite domes, the deepest ice-sculptured canyons, the brightest crystalline pavements, and snowy mountains soaring into the sky twelve and thirteen thousand feet, arrayed in open ranks and spiry pinnacled groups partially separated by tremendous canyons and amphitheaters; gardens on their sunny brows, avalanches thundering down their long white slopes, cataracts roaring gray and foaming in the crooked, rugged gorges, and glaciers, in their shadowy recesses, working in silence, slowly completing their sculptures; newborn lakes at their feet, blue and green, free or encumbered with drifting icebergs like miniature Arctic Oceans—shining, sparkling, calm as stars."

Happy Isles in the Merced River

The Yosemite Valley

The Yosemite Valley was discovered to the world in 1851 by Captain John Boling, while pursuing hostile Indians with a detachment of mounted volunteers.

The Indians called it the Heart of the Sky Mountain, or *Ahwanee,* "the deep grass valley." Later the name *Yo Semite* was given to the valley, its meaning being the "great grizzly bear," and subsequently, when the National Park was established, this famous name was retained.

In spectacular waterfalls and sheer cliffs Yosemite Valley is supreme. Nowhere else have high mountain streams found such varied and beautiful courses to fling their waters over such lofty cliffs and unite in a valley river. In spring, from beneath the great snow-mantle of the High Sierra, pour the ice waters into the cups of the Yosemite; and all summer, though in lessening volume, these great reservoirs—mountain lakes of crystal—continue to feed the streams of the Park.

All of the towering rock-masses of Yosemite are remarkable. There are peaks grouped strangely and peaks no less strangely isolated. There are needle-pointed pinnacles and smooth domes whose tops are perfect hemispheres.

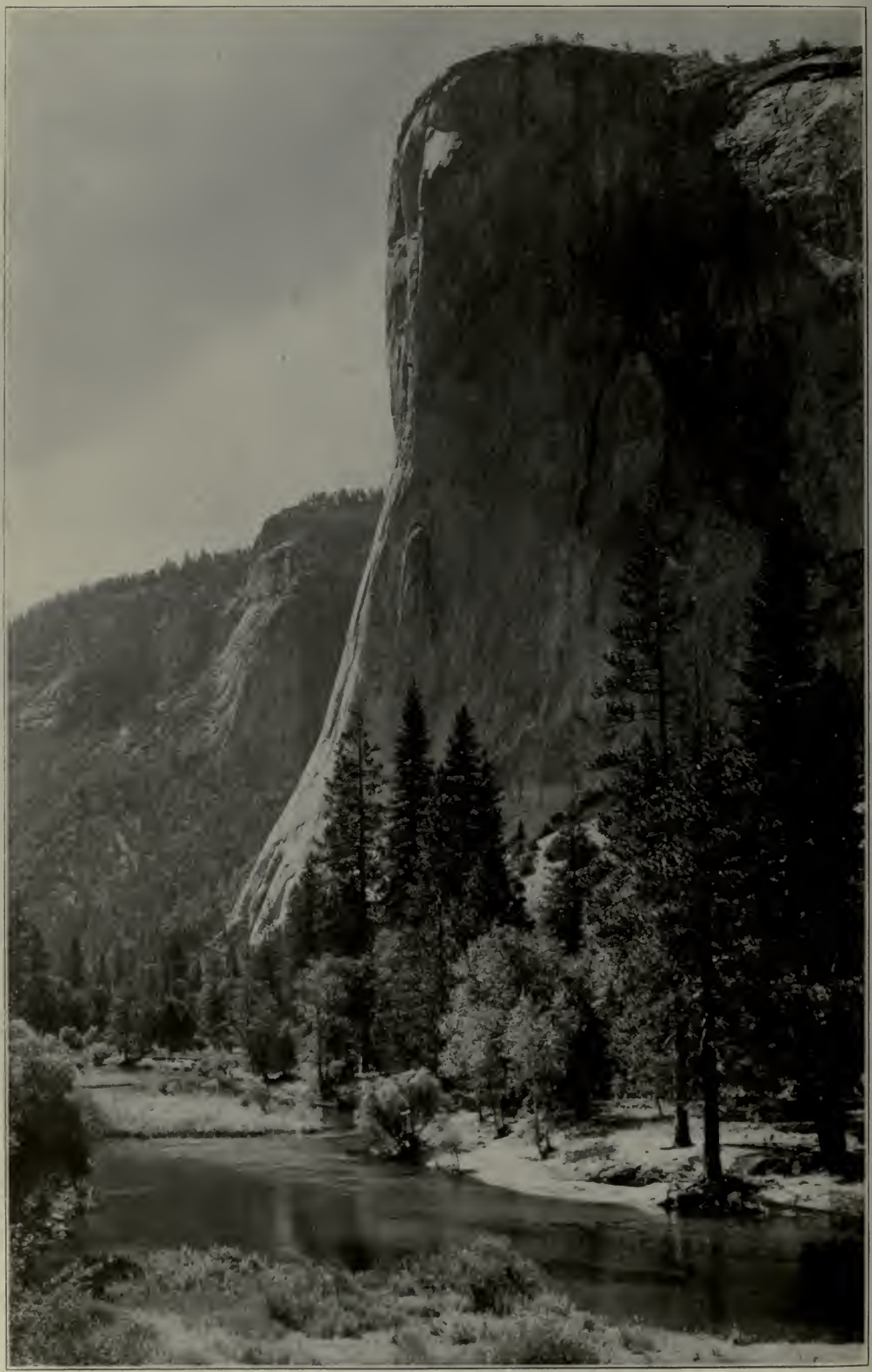
Wild Flowers, Shrubs and Ferns

The floor of the valley is level meadow-land, its grass shining like green satin, and through it winds the Merced River. Over the stream bend alder, willow, flowering dogwood, balm-of-Gilead, and other water-loving trees, and interspersed with the emerald verdure of the glades are groves of pine and groups of stately black oak. Many and bright are the wild flowers of Yosemite, and with the shrubs will be counted the red-branched manzanita, the chinquapin, the beautiful California lilac, violets, wild roses, the mariposa lily, goldcup oak, the brilliant snow plant and their kind. In cool recesses of the forest, by river banks and in rock-seams, grow numerous beautiful species of ferns.

Thus near the river it is pastoral and peaceful; and yet only a few rods away, at the foot of a tumultuous cataract, you may hear the noise of rushing waters hurled from the brink of precipitous cliffs.

The First Sight of Yosemite Its Striking Features

The first view of Yosemite Valley, a great gash in the heart of the mountains, is a sight to inspire reverence. From the deep shadows of the pines, a silence-compelling vista bursts upon the eye.



El Capitan—Yosemite's Grandest Cliff

The Three Brothers

Mighty rock sentinels guard the entrance and beyond them towering cliffs and verdant valley swim in a glorious light

On the south wall shimmers the Bridal Veil Falls. The water slips over the great granite wall, white and ethereal. It seems to drop its tenuous mist into the very tree tops. The highest European fall is that of the Staubbach in Switzerland, but even Bridal Veil—not half the height of Yosemite Falls—is higher, leaps out of a smoother channel, has greater volume of water and is seen in the midst of loftier precipices. The stream is full thirty feet wide, and falls first a distance of 620 feet, then pauses an instant and drops a perpendicular distance of 320 feet. But from the chief points of view it seems to make only one plunge and the effect is that of an unbroken descent of over nine hundred feet. Often the wind swings the great column of water from the face of the cliff and waves it like a scarf or veil. At sunset, rainbows with an indescribable radiance bejewel its foam.

Around the shoulder behind which Bridal Veil Creek makes its way to the brink, tower the Cathedral Rocks. They get their name from a resemblance to the Duomo at Florence, and rise 2,591 feet above the valley floor. Just beyond them are seen the Cathedral Spires, one solitary shaft of granite uplifting for more than seven hundred feet.

Across the narrow valley, and nearly opposite, is El Capitan—a rock more than twice as great as Gibraltar. It rises 3,604 feet, with an apparently vertical front. Thrust out like a buttress, it presents to the vision an area of more than four hundred acres of naked granite. Sublime and steadfast it stands, a veritable "Rock of Ages." The bulk of El Capitan is so stupendous that it can be seen from a vantage ground sixty miles distant.

Eagle Peak, in the Three Brothers group, lies a little beyond El Capitan. Its height is 3,813 feet. Sentinel Rock faces the Three Brothers from the south wall, a splintered granite spire, very slender, and nearly perpendicular for about 1,500 feet below its apex, its total height being 3,059 feet. Back of this natural and majestic monument stands Sentinel Dome, its storm-worn top 4,157 feet above the valley.

Almost at the base of Sentinel Rock is Yosemite Village, the tourist center of the Valley, where the Sentinel Hotel, the post-office, a few shops and studios are grouped, directly opposite Yosemite Falls. Across the river to the west is Yosemite Camp. Camp Curry is a mile

In the Mariposa Grove of Giant Sequoias

Several good motor roads lead into the Valley

east of the village, on the road to the Happy Isles and at the base of Glacier Point. Details of resorts and accommodations in the Park will be found on later pages.

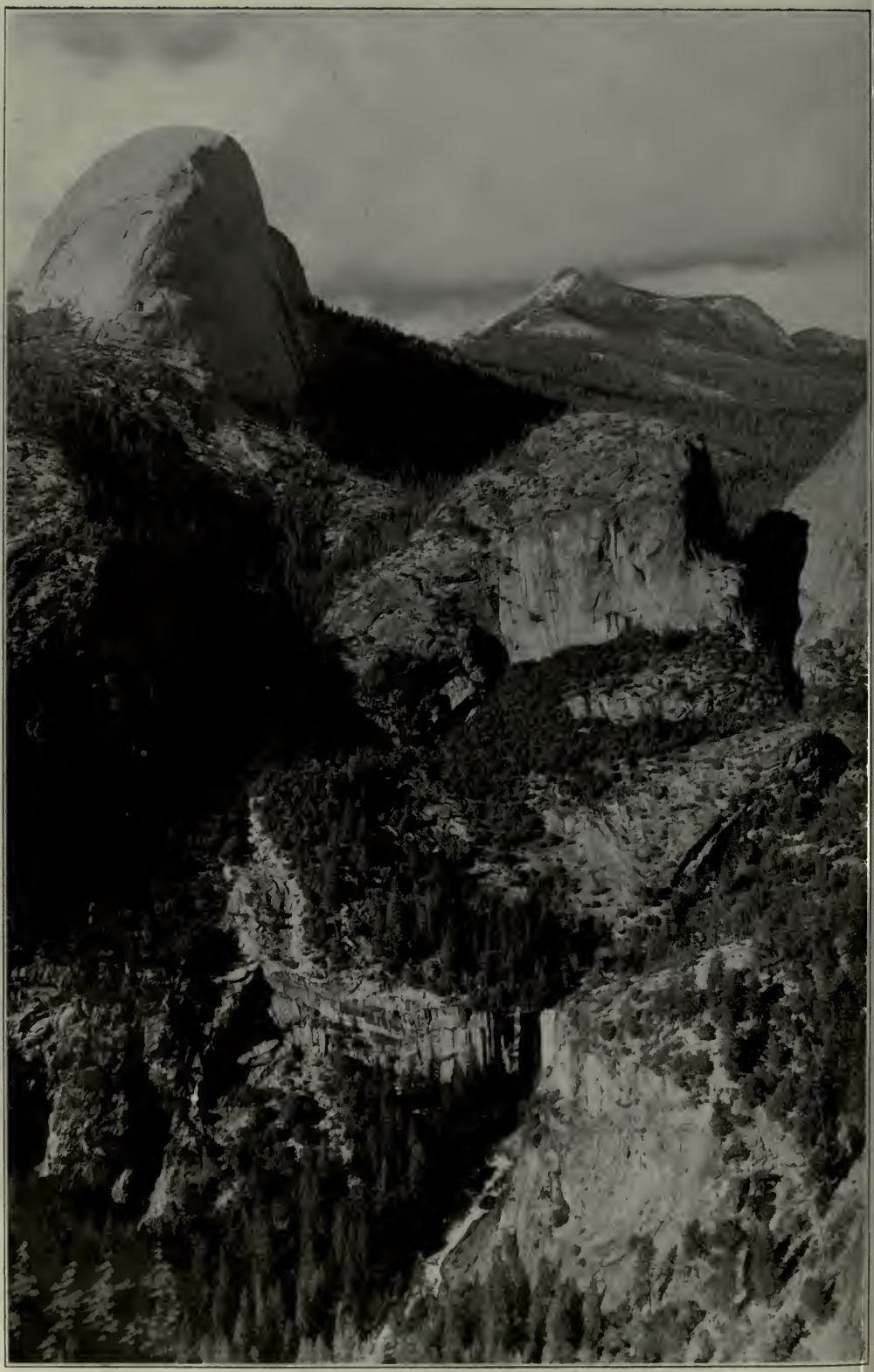
The greatest cataract in all the Sierra is Yosemite Falls. This vast volume of foaming water plunges 2,350 feet—nearly half a mile. In reality it is not one fall, but three. The first is 1,430 feet straight down. Then comes a series of cascades 600 feet, and a final leap of 320 feet. The stream is about thirty-five feet wide and when its waters are at flood the reverberations can be heard all over the valley. This wide-flung fall of wind-tossed water is Yosemite's sublimest feature.

Across the valley the massive shoulder of Glacier Point is thrust out from the south wall, and, almost opposite, on the north, stands Yosemite Point, flanked on the east by Indian Canyon, once used by the Indians as exit or entrance for Yosemite.

The Royal Arches are near the head of the valley, in the vast vertical wall whose summit is North Dome. The arches are recessed curves in the granite front, very impressive because of their size, and made by ice-action. Much of the rock is formed in layers like the structure of an onion, the arches being the broken edges of these layers. Washington Column is the angle of the cliff at this point—a tower completing the massive wall at the very head of Yosemite.

Over against it, but looking down the valley, stands the highest rock of all the region—the great South Dome, or Half Dome, as it is most often called. It is 8,852 feet above sea level, or 4,892 feet above the floor. Its massive front is fractured vertically for about two thousand feet, and the face turned outward is polished by wind and storm—a mountain apparently cleft in the center as by some mighty giant's scimitar. The side of the Half Dome toward the southwest has the curve of a great helmet, so smooth and precipitous as almost to defy the climber. On its overhanging rock, however, the most venturesome have stood. From hotels and camps, Half Dome is often seen raising its head above the clouds.

To the northeast from here opens Tenaya Canyon. Mirror Lake, an expansion of Tenaya Creek and lying between the North and Half Dome, is at the entrance. When the sun creeps over the great flank of the Half Dome, the whole landscape is wonderfully reproduced in this miraculous mirror, the reflection of the sunrise being an unusual feature. But sunrise over these colossal cliffs is much later than the sunrise at lower levels.



View from Panorama Point along the Trail to Glacier Point, Showing the Half Dome, Liberty Cap, Vernal Falls and Clouds' Rest

The Fallen Monarch in the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees

The Mariposa Big Tree Grove

Just within the southern boundary of the Park, and reached from the Sentinel Hotel and camps in the valley by a delightful thirty-five mile auto drive through timbered slopes and canyons, and also direct from Merced by auto over the Wawona Road, lies the Mariposa Big Tree Grove. Here stand over six hundred fine specimens of the *Sequoia Washingtoniana,* the famous Big Trees which today grow only in the Sierra of California. These are the oldest living things. On some matured specimens, fallen or partly burned—thus exposing their annual wood rings—John Muir counted upward of 4,000 years of growth. The Mariposa Grove is the greatest grove of these giant trees outside of the Sequoia National Park, and contains the third largest tree in the world, and also the world's tallest tree. This is the Mark Twain, 331 feet in height—with near-by neighbors not many feet lower. Its largest tree is the Grizzly Giant, 93 feet in girth at its base, 29.6 feet in diameter, and 204 feet in height. The first branch, 125 feet from the ground, is six feet in diameter—a tree itself. Twenty-two people can barely encompass its girth, touching finger tips. Eighteen horses, head to tail, just circle its base. This sequoia was considered by John Muir a mature tree, probably verging on old age; and there it stands today surrounded by its fellows of varying ages, many as old as itself—trees that were in their prime before the dawn of Christianity, and are still ripening their cones and regularly shedding their tiny seeds year after year.

The Lafayette and Washington trees are only three or four inches less in diameter than the Grizzly Giant; the Columbia tree is 294 feet in height, the Nevada is 278, while the Forest Queen—the shortest of 27 other notable named trees—is 219 feet in height, 17 feet in diameter, and 53 feet in girth, at base. The Wawona, which is 227 feet in height, has for years had an archway in its trunk, through which the auto road passes; its vitality is unimpaired in spite of this 26-foot passage cut into its heart. The Fallen Giant, which has been lying in the grove for centuries, its firm wood still sound, forms a roadway upon which a six-horse coach, loaded with passengers, has many times been driven. These facts may give some idea of the immensity of these trees. Their true appreciation is difficult; but if the Grizzly Giant was sawed into inch boards, the tree would box the greatest steamship ever built, with enough boards left over to box a flock of submarines. The beauty

Good trails and pleasant horseback parties add to Yosemite's delights

and symmetry of these giant conifers is no less striking than their size; their bark is soft and fibrous, and deeply fluted, its bright cinnamon and purple giving a rich coloring to their stately columns.

Just beyond the southwest corner of the Park, six miles from the Mariposa Grove, is the comfortable Hotel Wawona, providing good service. The auto trip from the Valley to the Mariposa Grove and return takes a full day. Within the park boundaries are also two smaller sequoia groves, the Merced Grove, six miles north, and the Tuolumne Grove, fifteen miles north from El Portal, by auto road.

The Trails to Glacier Point and Other Vantage Points

From the Sentinel Hotel the road leads to Happy Isles, where the Merced races in joyous frolic. From here starts the "long trail"—twelve miles to Glacier Point. It winds along the bottom of a wild canyon hemmed in by titanic walls. Panorama Point, 4,000 feet above the river on the south side, is almost perpendicular, and the highest continuous wall of Yosemite. Its face is traced by miniature streams of trickling water and painted by purple lichen, and perhaps nowhere else do you feel so deeply the geological impressiveness of the region. From a bridge over the river, half a mile farther, you catch a glimpse of Vernal Falls, gloriously resplendent in the dark canyon. The river is nearly eighty feet wide and falls 317 feet from granite ledge to fern-hung glen. The sparkling waters drop like an endless stream of shooting stars. The spray is driven outward like smoke, and every sprig of plant and grass, moss and fern, is kept vividly green by this incessant baptism. The trail leads to the top of the Fall.

A little beyond—within a mile—is Nevada Falls, where the same stream plunges over a precipice 594 feet high, the great snowy torrent glancing from sloping rock about midway in a compound curve, over cliffs of polished granite. Under the bald dome of lofty Liberty Cap, with Mount Broderick at its back and the Half Dome near by, Nevada Falls plunges into its abyss, the whole volume of the crystal Merced shattered into a shower of shining jewels, while below—where the river gathers its forces—banners of rainbow-tinted spray fly wide upon the wind.

The horse trail leads up the timbered sides of the gorge to the top of Vernal Falls, where is a natural parapet of granite from which to watch the river falling in a green and azure mantle over the square-cut edge. The trail thence mounts to the top of Nevada Falls where another guarded vantage point, directly on the brink, shows the swiftly gliding stream curving and breaking in foam in its descent. Where else can two such waterfalls be so closely followed from river-bed to rim, with their spray moistening the air around you? A few yards beyond the edge of Nevada Falls, the river is crossed by a low bridge, built on granite outcroppings. From here the trail turns west along the southern side of the canyon, passing over the ridge of Panorama Point, and beneath stately pines enters the picture-gorge of Illilouette Creek, its falls splashing 370 feet in festoons of silver spray. Descending to the stream, another bridge is crossed and the trail turns sharply north, zig-zagging up the heavily timbered southern side of Glacier Point to its summit. The marvelous view at every turn grows wider in its scope. The new and attractive Glacier Point Hotel stands in a grove of pine that covers the mountain top.

Liberty Cap and Nevada Falls

The View from Glacier Point

Glacier Point is the most accessible and perhaps the greatest vantage point in Yosemite. Within a hundred yards of the hotel are the projecting rocks which mark the Point. It is 3,234 feet from their tops to the valley floor. A pebble dropped will touch nothing until it strikes the talus, 3,000 feet below. The largest buildings are dwarfed to cottages, camps are white specks, lofty pines are mere shrubs, men and horses seem dots on the valley floor. The view is sublime. Sharp brinks and precipices plunge into the valley on one side; into the gorge of the Illilouette on the other. Looking down the valley to the left, Eagle Peak juts above the rim, and Yosemite Falls gleams in full light; opposite are the Royal Arches and the North Dome, and beyond them the Basket Dome; Mirror Lake is a splash of brightness at the entrance to the Tenaya Canyon, which can be traced to the northeast through its steep walls. The great face of the Half Dome, with the curve of its splendid helmet in unbroken view, towers above; beyond, against the sky, rises the bare granite of Cloud's Rest. To the right is seen majestic Liberty Cap, while in the distance rears the white peak of the Obelisk, with the snowy range of Mounts Starr King, Lyell, Clark and Dana, 13,000 feet above the sea, seeming to swim in the azure. Below you, Vernal and Nevada Falls sparkle in their gorge of green.

The view beyond the valley to the north embraces snow-capped Hoffman Peak, Tuolumne Peak and Colby Mountain and reaches beyond the Grand Canyon of the Tuolumne and the Hetch-Hetchy Valley—a remarkable region of the Park recently opened by roads and trails, and later described.

Sentinel Dome, a mile and a half south, rises over Glacier Point a thousand feet, and can be climbed without difficulty. From its summit the San Joaquin Valley and the Coast Range, nearly a hundred miles distant, are distinctly seen. The Pohono trail from Glacier Point leads to The Fissures, on the rim, clefts in the rock that reach down hundreds of feet, one being only four feet across.

From Glacier Point return can be made by the short trail, four and a half miles to the valley floor. It is a steep and continuous zig-zag. At Union Point, 2,350 feet above the valley, stop is made for a rest. Just below stands Agassiz Column, like a balanced rock, a shaft of granite eighty-five feet in height. Its corroded base seems too frail to support its great bulk.

In addition to the two trails described, Glacier Point is reached by auto-stages over the Wawona Road to Chinquapin, there turning east and running fourteen miles to the Glacier Point Hotel.

There is also a newly constructed foot trail leading from the valley at the base of Glacier Point, on a natural ledge diagonally across the face of the cliff to the top. While this trail is steep, it is well built and safe and is less than two miles in length.

Trail Trips to Top of Yosemite Falls, Eagle Peak and El Capitan

Among other horse and foot trails from the valley are those to the rim at Yosemite Point, above Yosemite Falls. One can climb 500 feet below to the very lip of the falls and look down into the peaceful valley across the plunging waters that shatter the air with their roar. Farther along, the trail reaches Eagle Peak, 3,813 feet above the floor, where a splendid view is had; and the trip can be continued to the crest of El Capitan.

Artist's Point and Inspiration Point—along the Wawona auto road to the Mariposa Big Tree Grove—are among the outlooks affording vistas that are never forgotten.

Nevada Falls

Polly Dome on the Tioga Road—Its polished sides glint in the sun

The Tioga Road and Tenaya Lake Region

The completion of the Tioga Road crossing the Park from east to west, and connecting with roads from Yosemite Valley, offers to Park visitors a new auto drive through a mountain-top paradise. Crossing the South Fork of the Tuolumne close to the western border, the Tioga Road runs east near the Tuolumne Grove of Big Trees, and continues toward Harden Lake, whence it turns south and skirts Mount Hoffman, 10,921 feet, passing along the shore of Tenaya Lake and winding upward amidst mountain heights of striking formation. At Tenaya Lake Lodge there is good accommodation and service. Tuolumne Peak rises to the north, Cathedral Peak to the south, and beyond, through a wilderness of timbered granite slopes, the road mounts to the Sierra's rim at Tioga Pass, 9,941 feet, with Dana Mountain, 13,050 feet above sea level, towering 3,000 feet higher than the road. The view to the east looks down the precipitous wall of the Sierra into Owens Valley, lying like an emerald 5,741 feet below, while northward gleams Mono Lake in turquoise blue.

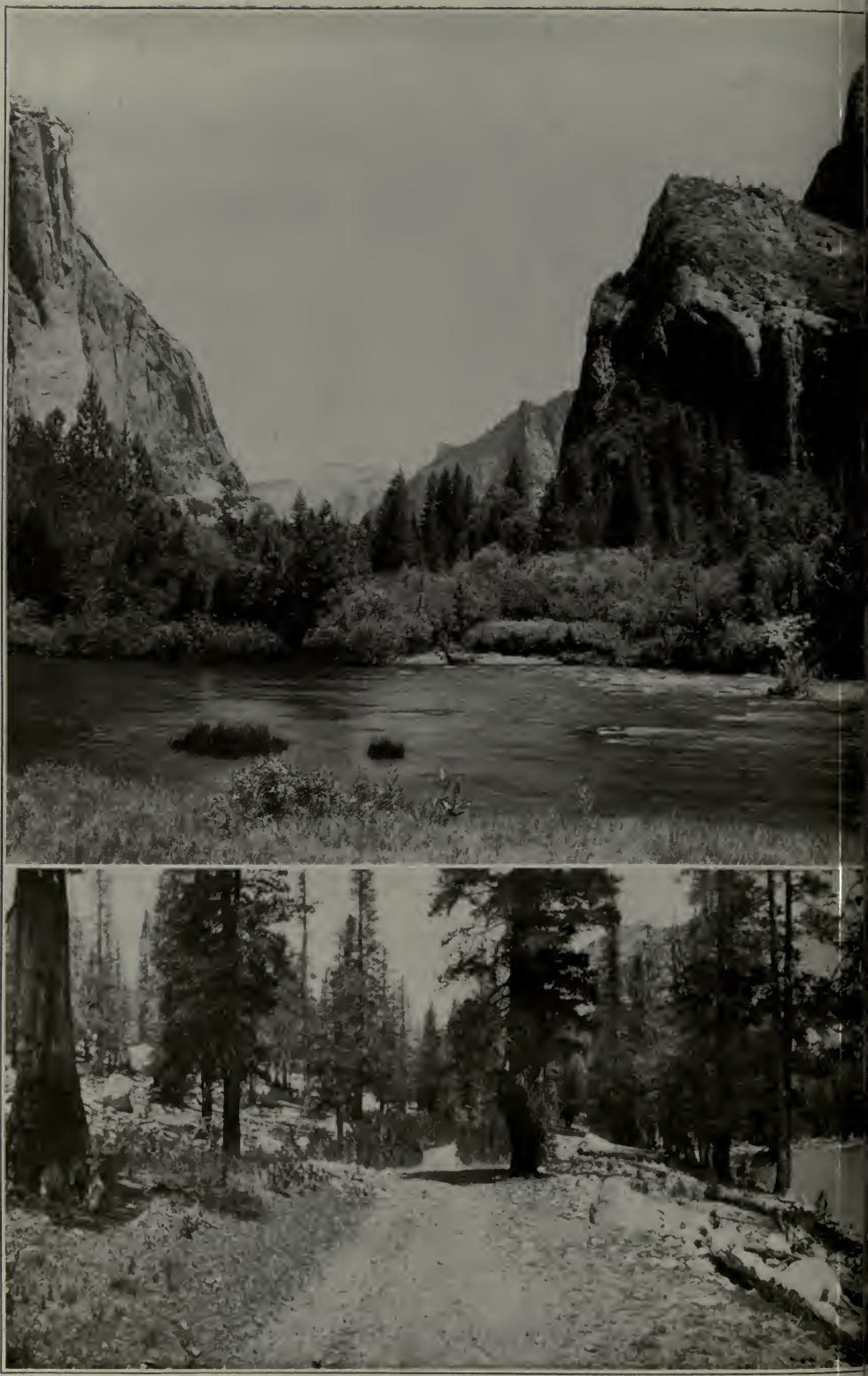
Grand Canyon of the Tuolumne

Directly north of the Tioga Road and fifteen miles from the rim of Yosemite Valley, lies the Grand Canyon of the Tuolumne, another of Yosemite's marvels. This great spectacle, with the Hetch-Hetchy Valley joining it on the west, and the miles of lake-dotted, stream-woven slopes of the gorged Sierra still farther north, are now open to the tourist by the improvement of horse trails connecting with those leading from the valley by way of Tenaya Lake, through Soda Springs and other points on the Tioga Road. It is a section hitherto little known and seldom explored by any but the confirmed mountain-lovers of the Pacific Coast, the Sierra Club having camped throughout this wide domain during fifteen years of summer outings. Another trail leaves the Tioga Road at the Yosemite Creek bridge and covers eight remarkable scenic miles to the Ten Lakes Basin, on the south rim of the Tuolumne Canyon.

This region, and that leading to the crest of the range along the eastern boundaries of the Park, is the realm of the camper in the forest, whose outing may last two weeks or a month or more. Saddle horses and pack animals follow winding trails by icy streams that have their birth in everlasting snows and flow westward through a sea of peaks, resting by the way in snow-bordered lakes, romping through luxuriant glades, rushing over rocky heights and swinging in and out of the shadows of mighty mountains. It is a summerland of sunshine where it seldom rains.

"It is the heart of High Sierra," writes John Muir, "8,500 to 9,000 feet above the level of the sea. The gray, picturesque Cathedral Range bounds it on the south; a similar range or spur, the highest peak of which is Mount Conness, on the north; the noble Mount Dana, Gibbs, Mammoth, Lyell, McClure, and others on the axis of the range, on the east; a heaving, billowy crowd of glacier-polished rocks and Mount Hoffman on the west. Down through the open, sunny meadow levels of the valley flows the Tuolumne River, fresh and cool from its many glacial fountains, the highest of which are the glaciers that lie on the north sides of Mount Lyell and Mount McClure."

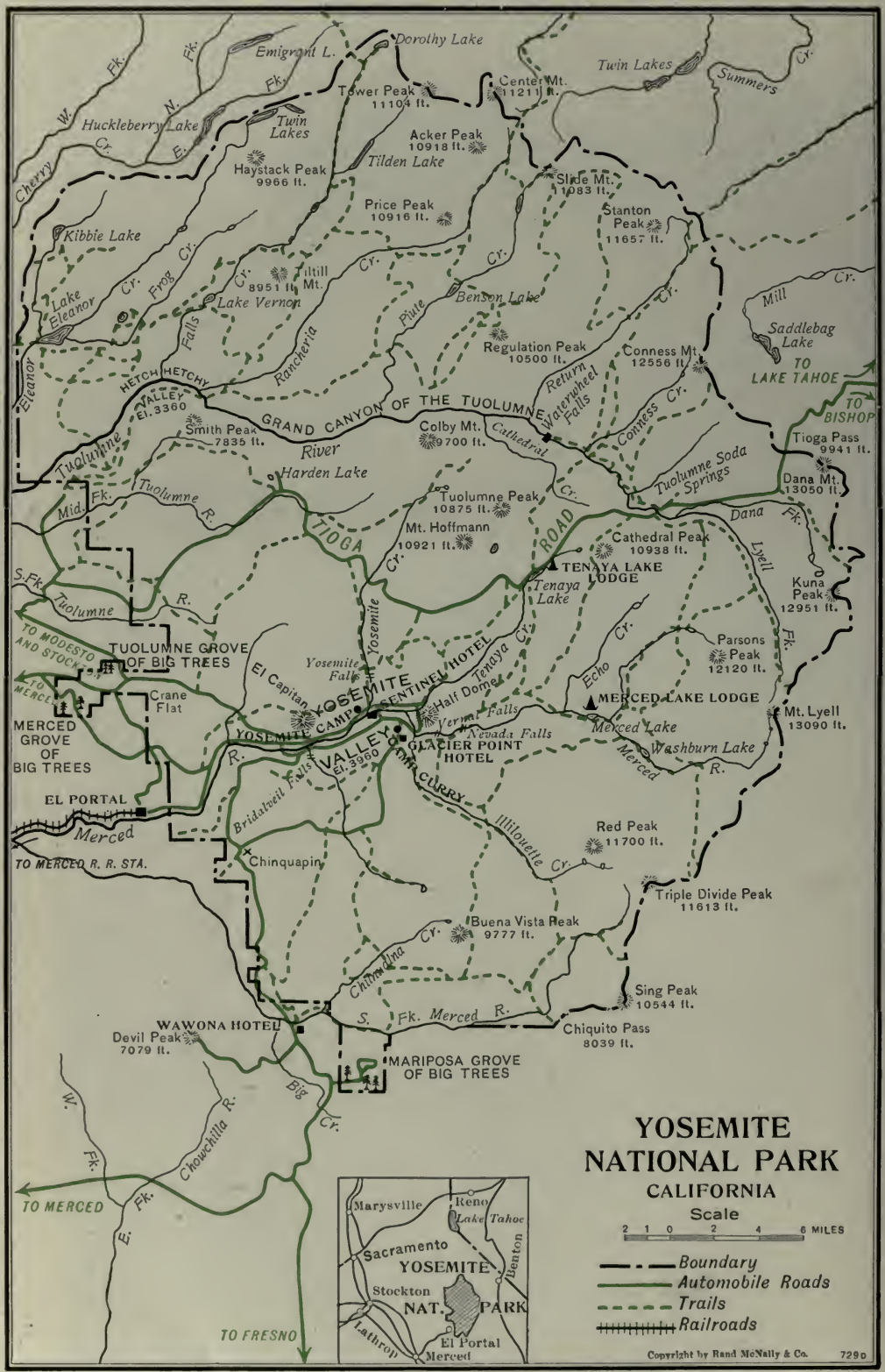
Of the Grand Canyon of the Tuolumne, Muir wrote: "It is the cascades or sloping falls on the main river that are the crowning glory of the canyon, and these, in volume, extent, and variety, surpass those of any other canyon in the Sierra. The most showy and interesting of them are mostly in the upper part of the canyon above



Yosemite Valley from Inspiration Point. Bridal Veil Falls on right.

...on the Tioga Road.

Mirror Lake, showing reflection of the Half Dome.


Dorothy Lake
Emigrant L.
Tower Peak 11104 ft.
Center Mt. 11211 ft.
Twin Lakes
Summers Cr.
W. Fk. Cherry Cr.
N. Fk. Cherry Cr.
Fk. Cherry Cr.
Huckleberry Lake
Twin Lakes
Acker Peak 10918 ft.
Tilden Lake
Haystack Peak 9966 ft.
Slide Mt. 1083 ft.
Price Peak 10916 ft.
Stanton Peak 11657 ft.
Kibbie Lake
Frog Cr.
Tiltill Mt. 8951 ft.
Lake Eleanor
Lake Vernon
Benson Lake
Piute Cr.
Rancheria Falls
Eleanor Cr.
Mill Cr.
Saddlebag Lake
TO LAKE TAHOE
TO BISHOP
Regulation Peak 10500 ft.
Conness Mt. 12556 ft.
Return Waterwheel Falls
Conness Cr.
HETCH HETCHY VALLEY El. 3360
GRAND CANYON OF THE TUOLUMNE
Smith Peak 7835 ft.
Colby Mt. 9700 ft.
Cathedral
Tioga Pass 9941 ft.
Tuolumne River
Harden Lake
Tuolumne Soda Springs
Dana Mt. 13050 ft.
Tuolumne Peak 10875 ft.
Mid. Fk. Tuolumne R.
TIOGA ROAD
Mt. Hoffmann 10921 ft.
Cathedral Peak 10938 ft.
Dana Fk.
Lyell Fk.
TENAYA LAKE LODGE
Tenaya Lake
Kuna Peak 12951 ft.
S. Fk. Tuolumne R.
TO MODESTO AND STOCKTON
TUOLUMNE GROVE OF BIG TREES
Yosemite Falls
El Capitan
YOSEMITE SENTINEL HOTEL
Half Dome
Tenaya Cr.
Echo Cr.
Parsons Peak 12120 ft.
TO MERCED
Crane Flat
YOSEMITE CAMP
Vernal Falls
MERCED LAKE LODGE
Mt. Lyell 13090 ft.
MERCED GROVE OF BIG TREES
YOSEMITE VALLEY El. 3960
Nevada Falls
GLACIER POINT HOTEL
Merced Lake
Washburn Lake
Merced R.
Bridalveil Falls
McCURRY
EL PORTAL
Merced
Illilouette Cr.
Red Peak 11700 ft.
TO MERCED R. R. STA.
Chinquapin
Triple Divide Peak 11613 ft.
Buena Vista Peak 9777 ft.
Chilnualna Cr.
Sing Peak 10544 ft.
S. Fk. Merced R.
WAWONA HOTEL
Devil Peak 7079 ft.
Chiquito Pass 8039 ft.
MARIPOSA GROVE OF BIG TREES
W. Fk. Chowchilla R.
Big Cr.
TO MERCED
Fk.
Ui
TO FRESNO
Marysville
Reno
Lake Tahoe
Sacramento
YOSEMITE
Benton
Stockton
NAT. PARK
Lathrop
El Portal
Merced
YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK
CALIFORNIA
Scale
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Trails
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Tioga Lake in Glacier Canyon, on the Tioga Road

the point of entrance of Cathedral Creek and Hoffman Creek. For miles the river is one wild, exulting, on-rushing mass of snowy purple bloom, spreading over glacial waves of granite without any definite channel, gliding in magnificent silver plumes, dashing and foaming through huge bowlder dams, leaping high in the air in wheel-like whirls, displaying glorious enthusiasm, tossing from side to side, doubling, glinting, singing in exuberance of mountain energy."

The Waterwheel Falls

Muir's "wheel-like whirls" are the soon-to-be-celebrated Waterwheel Falls. Rushing down the canyon's slanting granites under great headway, the river encounters shelves of rock projecting from its bottom. From these are thrown up enormous arcs of solid water high in the air. Some of the waterwheels rise fifty feet and span eighty feet in the air.

The sight is extraordinary in character and quite unequaled in beauty. Nevertheless, before the trail was built, so difficult was the going that probably only a few hundred persons all told had ever seen the waterwheels.

The Mountain Climax of Yosemite Park

The mountain mass, of which Mount Lyell is the chief, lies on the southeast boundary of the Park. It is reached by trail from Tuolumne Meadows on the north, or from Yosemite Valley on the south, by the trail passing Vernal and Nevada Falls.

From the Tuolumne Meadows the trail swings around Johnson Peak along the Lyell Fork, and turns southward up its valley. Rafferty Peak and Parsons Peak rear gray heads on the right, and huge Kuna Crest borders on the left side of the trail for miles. At the head of the valley, beyond several immense granite shelves, rears the mighty group with Mount Lyell, 13,090 feet, in the center, supported on the north by McClure Mountain and on the south by Rodgers Peak.

The way up is through a vast basin of tumbled granite, encircled by a rampart of nine sharp, glistening peaks and hundreds of spearlike points, the whole cloaked in enormous sweeping shrouds of snow. Presently the granite spurs inclose you. And beyond these looms a mighty wall which apparently forbids further approach to the mountain's shrine. But another half hour brings your climbing horse face to face with Lyell's rugged top and shining glaciers, one of the noblest places in America.

Merced and Washburn Lakes

The waters from the western slopes of Lyell and McClure find their way, through many streams and many lakelets of splendid beauty, into two lakes which are the headwaters of Merced River. The upper of these is Washburn Lake, cradled in bare heights and celebrated for its fishing. This is the formal source of the Merced. Several miles below, the river rests again in Merced Lake.

There is a mountain lodge with good accommodations and service at Merced Lake, and a fine trail leads to the Yosemite Valley through glacier-polished slopes.

Fishing in these waters is unusually good.

Vernal Falls. Its chorus of liquid voices is heard for miles

Motor road tunneling one of the giant Sequoias

Wild Animals and Fishing

The Park is a sanctuary for wild game of every sort, firearms not being permitted. There is an abundance of deer, bear and smaller fur animals. The predatory mountain lion or cougar, lynx, timber wolf, fox and coyote, are being exterminated as rapidly as possible by the rangers. Fishing is permitted in all waters within the Park during the open season, under the State laws regarding size of fish and limit. A State fishing license is necessary and can be obtained in Yosemite village. On many of the lakes there are boats which can be rented.

The Park Season

While Yosemite National Park is open all the year, and the Sentinel Hotel, in the valley, is always open for tourists, the Mariposa Grove and the higher elevations are inaccessible except during the summer season, extending from May 1st to November 1st. In the spring months the waterfalls are seen at their best, though even late in August, when the waters have lowered, their mist-like filmy beauty is incomparable. In September and October Yosemite is delightful. These are the "months of reflection," when the exquisite autumnal colorings, and the light and air of Indian summer, lend their charm to the glories mirrored in mountain lakes.

Approaches to the Park

The El Portal Entrance—The approach from Merced by rail to El Portal, the western gateway to Yosemite Park, follows for over seventy miles the picturesque canyon of the Merced River—once famous for its gold-bearing gravels, now for its speckled trout. Winding through the foothills, the scenery each mile indicates, by the increasing ruggedness of the rock formations, a nearing to the great Sierra Range. The pines take on a greater height, their stately outlines appearing against a mountain background ever becoming loftier. Auto-stages daily meet incoming trains at El Portal and from there start on the fifteen-mile drive into the heart of the valley, the road closely skirting, beneath shady forests, the curves and reaches of the turbulent, musical stream. Passing under a rocky archway, a narrow portal towers ahead, pinnacles and precipices crowding on either side—a fitting introduction to the wild beauties beyond. Arriving at Yosemite village, stop is made at the Sentinel Hotel, Yosemite Camp and Camp Curry.

The Wawona Entrance—At Merced, auto-stages meet incoming trains and daily, during the summer season, leave for the Park over the Wawona Road. From the San Joaquin Valley the road climbs upwards into the romantic foothill country that in Forty-Nine was crowded with gold-seekers. The scenic drive continues to Miami Lodge, on the margin of the forest overlooking the valley of Miami Creek. Here lunch is had, the road beyond Miami leading through forests that grow denser, and amid scenery increasing in grandeur. Following a short detour to the south, the road turns into the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees—the southern gateway to the Park. After a stop amidst the giant trees, the trip is continued to the Wawona Hotel, seventy-four miles from Merced. Each morning the auto-stage starts from Wawona on the thirty-five-mile drive through densely forested canyons to the hotel and camps in the Yosemite Valley. The first view of the valley is had from Inspiration Point. At Chinquapin, fourteen miles from Yosemite Village, a road diverges to the east and runs the same distance to the Glacier Point Hotel, on the summit of Glacier Point.

How to Reach Yosemite National Park

Yosemite National Park is reached the year 'round via Merced and El Portal, Cal. The Yosemite Valley Railroad operates daily between Merced and El Portal, a distance of

Cathedral Rocks

Another of the amazing spectacles of Yosemite is the Waterwheel Falls of the Tuolumne River

seventy-eight miles, connecting with auto stages of the Yosemite National Park Company running between El Portal and Yosemite Valley, a distance of fourteen miles. During summer season the Park is also reached by daily automobile service of the Yosemite Stage and Turnpike Co., "The Horseshoe Route," operating between Merced and Yosemite Valley, a distance of 109 miles, via Mariposa Grove of Big Trees and Wawona (over-night stop), with side trip of twenty-eight miles from Chinquapin to Glacier Point and return. Another summer route is via El Portal and Tuolumne Big Trees, ("Triangle Route").

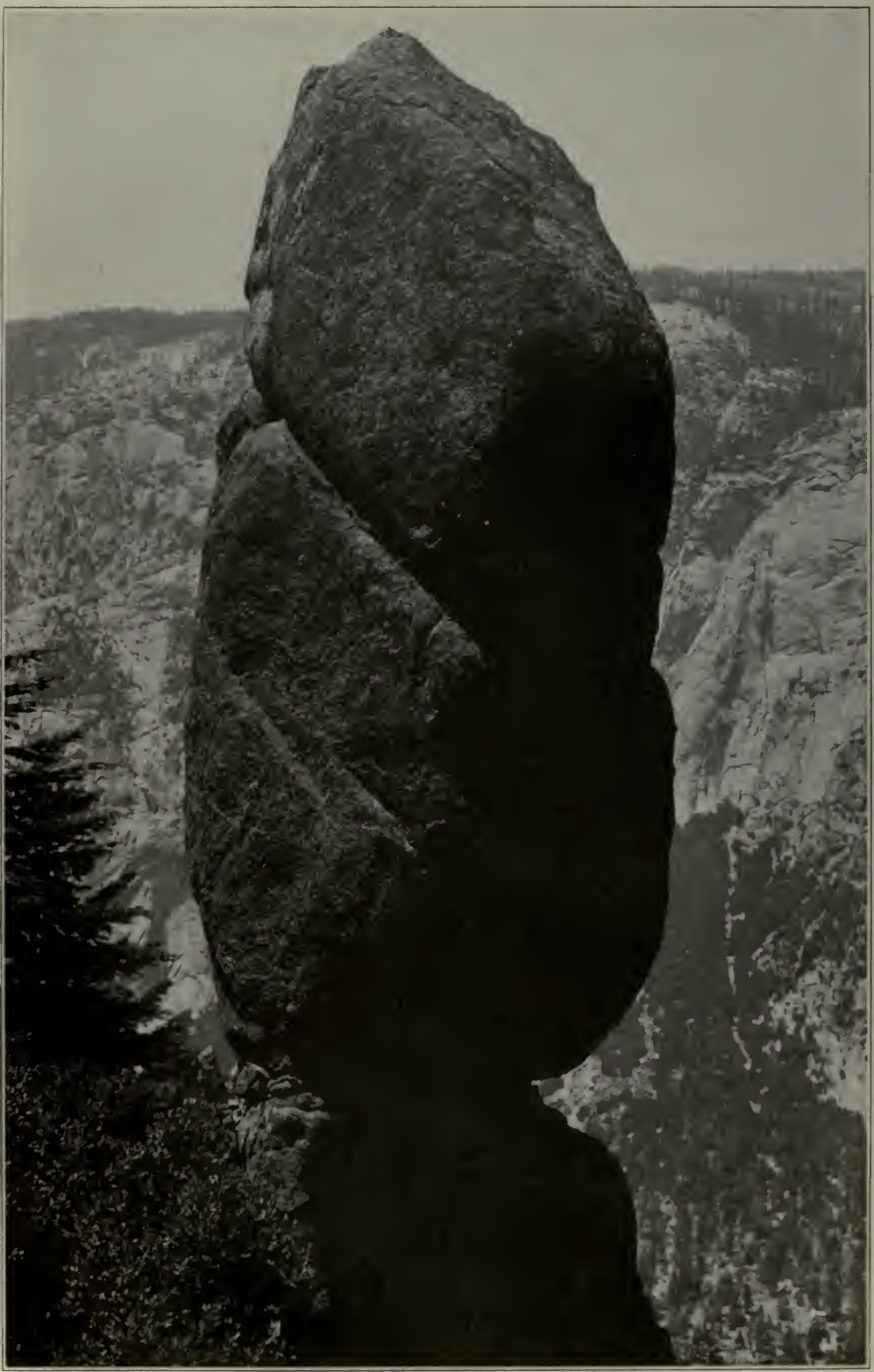
Round-trip excursion tickets at reduced fares are sold at certain stations in California to Yosemite National Park as a destination. Passengers wishing to visit the Park in connection with journeys to other destinations (while en route between San Francisco and Los Angeles, for example) will find stop-over privileges available on both round-trip and one-way tickets and may make side trip from Merced to the Park and return.

During summer season the fare from Merced to Yosemite village via El Portal is $10 one way, $13.50 round trip; via Mariposa Grove and Wawona it is $14.25 in each direction, with $5 additional charge for side trip to Glacier Point. Fare from Merced to Yosemite Valley and return, for circle tour in one direction via El Portal, and in the opposite direction via Wawona and Mariposa Grove, is $24.25. Fare from Merced to Yosemite Valley and return via El Portal, in one direction via Tuolumne Big Trees, is $20.00.

Certain regulations are in effect for free storage of baggage at Merced and other stations for actual length of time consumed by passengers in making side trip to Yosemite National Park. On baggage checked to El Portal usual free allowance will be made by railroads. On baggage checked through to Yosemite village, via El Portal, collection of $1.00 for each trunk will be made. Automobile stage lines will carry limited amount of hand baggage without charge.

Hotels, Camps, and Lodges

Sentinel Hotel, American plan:		
Per day, each, room without bath		$5.00
Per day, each, room with bath	$ 6.00–	7.00
Exclusive use of double room by one person, additional charge, per day	1.50–	3.00
Tub or shower baths in detached rooms, each		.50
Meal and lodging rates—		
Breakfast		1.00
Luncheon		1.25
Dinner		1.50
Lodging	1.25–	3.25
Meals served in rooms, extra		.50
New Glacier Point Hotel, American plan:		
Per day, each, room without bath	4.00–	4.50
Per day, each, room with bath	5.00–	8.00
Exclusive use of double room by one person, additional charge, per day	1.50–	3.00
Tub or shower baths		.50
Meal and lodging rates:		
Breakfast		1.00
Luncheon		1.00
Dinner		1.00
Lodging	1.00–	5.00
Meals served in room, extra		.50
Camp Curry, American Plan:		
Board and lodging in ordinary tents—		
Per day, each		3.50
Per week, each		23.00
Per four weeks, each		90.00
Children between 5 and 8 years, per day		2.25
Between 3 and 5 years, per day		1.75
Under 3 years, per day		1.25
Guests desiring extra tent room will be charged as follows:		
Tent for four people, occupied by two people, per day extra, each		1.00
Tent for two people, occupied by one person, per day extra		1.00
Extra tent rates will be applied only between June 1 and August 1.		
Meal and lodging rates:		
Breakfast		.75
Lunch		.75
Dinner		1.00
Lodging		1.00
Meals sent to tents or served out of meal hours, extra		.25



Agassiz Column

Hotels, Camps and Lodges—*Continued*

Board and lodging in bungalow tents, including bath:	
Per day, each	$ 5.00-$ 6.00
Per week, each	33.00- 40.00
Per four weeks, each	125.00-150.00
Tub or shower baths, each	.35
3 tickets for	1.00
5 tickets for	1.50
Yosemite Camp, American plan:	
Per day, each	3.50- 4.00
Per week, each	23.00- 26.50
Per four weeks, each	90.00-104.00
Exclusive use of bungalow or tent by one person, additional charge per day	1.00
Tub or shower baths in detached rooms, each	.35
Meal and lodging rates:	
Breakfast	.75
Luncheon	.75
Dinner	1.00
Lodging	1.00- 1.50
Meals served in tents or bungalows, extra	.25
Merced Lake Lodge, American plan:	
Per day, each	4.00
Exclusive use of tent by one person, additional charge per day	1.00
Tub or shower baths	.50
Meal and lodging rates:	
Breakfast	$1.00
Luncheon	.75
Dinner	1.00
Lodging	1.50
Meals served in tents, extra	.50
Tenaya Lake Lodge, American plan:	
Per day, each	4.00
Exclusive use of tent by one person, additional charge per day	1.00
Tub or shower baths	.50
Meal and lodging rates:	
Breakfast	1.00
Luncheon	.75
Dinner	1.00
Lodging	1.50
Meals served in tents, extra	.50

Swimming—There are swimming pools at Camp Curry and Yosemite Camp.

Rates for Sight-Seeing Automobile Trips

	Round Trip
Floor of Yosemite Valley to Mirror Lake, upper end of valley and Happy Isles (time, about 2 hours)	$1.00
Floor of Yosemite Valley to El Capitan, Pohono Bridge, lower end of valley, returning via Bridal Veil Falls and Cathedral Rocks (time, about 2 hours)	1.00
Yosemite Valley to Artist and Inspiration Points, on the rim of the valley, including lower end of valley and El Capitan via Pohono Bridge, returning via Bridal Veil Falls and Cathedral Rocks (time, about 3 hours)	3.00

Rates for Automobile Tours

	One Way	Round Trip
Between Yosemite Valley, Artist and Inspiration Points, Glacier Point, and Mariposa Big Trees:		
Yosemite to Glacier Point	$5.00	$7.50
Yosemite to Mariposa Big Trees	7.50	10.00
Yosemite to Mariposa Big Trees and return to Glacier Point		10.00
Yosemite to Glacier Point, thence to Mariposa Big Trees and return to Yosemite		15.00
Glacier Point to Mariposa Big Trees	7.50	
Glacier Point to Mariposa Big Trees and return to Yosemite		10.00
Between Yosemite Valley and Tuolumne Big Trees		5.00

Saddle Animals for Riding on Floor of Valley

Full day	$4.00
Half day	2.50

Full day shall consist of eight hours—the first half day to terminate not later than 12 o'clock noon; the second half day to terminate not later than 6.00 p. m.; each half to consist of a period of four hours or less.

Horseback Tours from Yosemite Valley

	One Way	Round Trip	Number Required in Party
From Yosemite Valley to:			
Glacier Point, short trail		$4.00	1
Glacier Point via Vernal and Nevada Falls, long trail		4.00	1
Glacier Point via Pohono Trail, returning via Pohono Trail, short trail or long trail		7.00	5
Merced Lake	$4.00	7.50	1
Tenaya Lake	4.00	7.50	1
Top of Vernal and Nevada Falls		3.50	5
Clouds Rest by Vernal and Nevada Falls		5.00	5
Eagle Peak via Yosemite Falls		4.00	5
Yosemite Falls		3.50	5
North Dome via Mirror Lake, returning via Yosemite Falls		5.00	5
From Glacier Point to:			
Floor of valley, short trail	2.00		1
Floor of valley via Nevada and Vernal Falls, long trail	3.50		5
Floor of valley via Pohono Trail	4.00	7.00	5
Sentinel Dome		1.00	1
Ostrander Lake (good fishing)		4.00	5
Mariposa Big Trees via Wawona, Peregoy Meadows, and Alder Creek, returning via Chilnulalna Falls and Mono Meadows (3-day trip)		15.00	5
Merced Lake	4.00	7.50	1
Johnson Lake		4.00	5
The Fissures (half day)		2.50	5
The Fissures (full day)		3.50	5
From Merced Lake to:			
Floor of valley, direct	4.00		1
Floor of valley via Clouds Rest	5.00		5
Washburn Lake (good fishing)		2.00	1
Tenaya Lake via Forsyth Pass	4.00		1
Tenaya Lake via Vogelsang or Babcock Pass and Tuolumne Meadows	5.00		5
From Merced Lake to:			
Tenaya Lake via Sunrise Trail and Tuolumne Meadows	5.00		5
Glacier Point	4.00		1
From Tenaya Lake to:			
Floor of valley via Snow Creek and Tenaya Canyon	4.00		1
Floor of valley via Forsyth Pass	5.00		5
Merced Lake via Forsyth Pass or Babcock Pass and Tuolumne Meadows	5.00		5
Merced Lake via Forsyth Pass	4.00	7.50	1
Merced Lake via Sunrise Trail and Tuolumne Meadows	5.00		5
McGee Lake		3.50	5
Tuolumne Soda Springs		3.50	1
Waterwheel Falls		4.00	5
May Lake (good fishing)		2.00	1
Dog Lake (good fishing)		3.50	1
Mount Conness via Tuolumne Meadows		5.00	5
Bloody Canyon via Tuolumne Meadows		5.00	5
Ranger's station down Leevining Canyon (2 days)		10.00	5

Rates for Private Party Camping Trips

Saddle horses, per day, each	$2.00-$3.00
Pack horses, per day, each	2.00- 3.00
Guides, with horse, per day, each	5.00
Packers, with horse, per day, each	5.00
Cook, with horse, per day, each	5.00

Rates for All-Expense Camping Tours

1 person, cost per day, per person	$25.00
2 persons, cost per day, per person	15.75
3 persons, cost per day, per person	12.65
4 persons, cost per day, per person	12.40
5 persons, cost per day, per person	11.30
6 persons, cost per day, per person	10.60
7 persons, cost per day, per person	10.00
8 persons, cost per day, per person	9.70
9 persons, cost per day, per person	9.60
10 persons or more, cost per day, per person	9.50

Above rates include the necessary guides, cooks, saddle horses, pack horses, provisions, canvas shelters, cooking utensils, stoves and bedding.

Some of the sequoia trees are the largest and the oldest living things

Sentinel Hotel, Yosemite Valley
One of the swimming pools in Yosemite Valley

Glacier Point Hotel
Hotel Wawona, near Mariposa Grove of Big Trees

Camping Outfits for Valley Use

Many tourists prefer to rent their camping outfits instead of bringing same with them, and for the benefit of such persons the following schedules have been prepared, showing cost of renting camping outfits and equipment furnished.

It is advisable in every instance that tourists desiring to camp in the Park should have reserved the necessary equipment before arrival, as during the busy season tents are in great demand.

No charge is made for camp sites, which are assigned to campers by the superintendent of the Park.

Price List for Regular Outfits by the Week and Month

Persons in Party	One Week	Two Weeks	Three Weeks	One Month
One	$5.00	$6.50	$7.50	$8.00
Two	7.50	9.00	9.50	10.00
Three	9.00	10.50	11.50	12.00
Four	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00
Five	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00
Six	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00

Hikers' Tours

The hotels and camps are within walking distance of each other, for those accustomed to that means of traveling. Economical and comfortable trips can be made by equipping oneself at the rental department and merchandise store in the valley with camp outfit and supplies, and with pack animal, if desired. Carrying heavy equipment on a walking trip robs the trip of much of its pleasure. A delightful vacation may be had at an approximate cost of $1 to $2 per day per person, including all expense.

Trail Trips from Yosemite Village

1. Yosemite to Wawona by horse trail via Glacier Point. Distance twenty-five miles.
2. Yosemite to Glacier Point via short trail, over Pohono Trail, and return via Fort Monroe on Wawona Road. Distance twenty-four miles.
3. Yosemite to Buck Camp by horse trail via Glacier Point, and return via Merced Lake. Distance seventy-eight miles.
4. Yosemite to Tuolumne Meadows and Soda Springs via road to Mirror Lake, thence via horse trail and Tenaya Canyon. Distance twenty-four miles.
5. Yosemite to Hetch-Hetchy Valley by horse trail via Tenaya Canyon and McGee Lake. Distance sixty-two miles.
6. Yosemite to Hetch-Hetchy via Yosemite Falls, White Wolf, and Harden Lake. Distance thirty-one miles.
7. Yosemite to Hetch-Hetchy by horse trail via Tenaya Canyon, Matterhorn, and Tiltill. Distance 100 miles.
8. Yosemite to Hetch-Hetchy by horse trail via Tenaya Canyon, Smedburg, and Benson Lakes. Distance seventy miles.
9. Yosemite to Soda Springs by horse trail via Vogelsang Pass. Distance thirty-seven miles.
10. Yosemite to Soda Springs, Lyell Fork Meadows, and Donohue Pass, via horse trail and Nevada Falls. Distance thirty-eight miles.
11. Yosemite to Soda Springs by horse trail via Yosemite Falls, Eagle Peak, and Yosemite Point Trail. Distance twenty-eight miles.
12. Yosemite to North Dome by horse trail and return via Yosemite Point. Distance nineteen miles.
13. Yosemite to Lake Tenaya by horse trail and return via Forsyth Pass and Clouds Rest. Distance thirty-two miles.
14. Yosemite to Merced Lake and Washburn Lake by horse trail. Distance twenty miles.
15. Yosemite to Johnson Lake and Buck Camp, via Glacier Point, Illilouette Creek, Buena Vista Creek, and Royal Arch Lakes. Distance twenty-two miles
16. To Moraine Meadows via Nevada Falls, Starr King, Ottoway Creek, and Merced Pass. Distance twenty-one miles.
17. Yosemite to Waterwheel Falls via Tenaya Canyon and White Cascades. Distance twenty-five miles.
18. Yosemite to Ten Lakes via Yosemite Falls and Yosemite Creek. Distance seventeen miles.

U. S. R. R. Administration Publications

The following publications may be obtained free on application to any Consolidated Ticket Office; or apply to the Bureau of Service National Parks and Monuments, or Travel Bureau—Western Lines, 646 Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill.:

Arizona and New Mexico Rockies.
California for the Tourist.
Colorado and Utah Rockies.
Crater Lake National Park, Oregon.
Glacier National Park, Montana.
Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona.
Hawaii National Park, Hawaiian Islands.
Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas.

The Maiden's Profile in Nevada Falls

Camp Curry, on the floor of the valley

Mount Rainier National Park, Washington.
Northern Lakes—Wisconsin, Minnesota, Upper Michigan, Iowa and Illinois.
Mesa Verda National Park, Colorado.
Pacific Northwest and Alaska.
Petrified Forest National Monument, Arizona.
Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado.
Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, California.
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho.
Yosemite National Park, California.
Zion National Monument, Utah.

U. S. Government Publications

The following publications may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at prices given. Remittances should be by money order or in cash.

Sketch of Yosemite National Park and an account of the origin of Yosemite and Hetch-Hetchy Valleys, by F. E. Matthes. 48 pages, 24 illustrations. 10 cents.

The Secret of the Big Trees, by Ellsworth Huntington. 24 pages, 14 illustrations. 5 cents.

Forests of Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant National Parks, by C. L. Hill. 40 pages, 23 illustrations. 20 cents.

Panoramic view of Yosemite National Park, 18½ by 18 inches. 25 cents.

The National Parks Portfolio. By Robert Sterling Yard. 260 pages, 270 illustrations. Pamphlet edition, 35 cents; book edition, 55 cents.

The following may be obtained from the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

Map of Yosemite National Park, 29 by 31 inches, 25 cents a copy flat; 40 cents a copy folded and bound between covers.

Map of Yosemite Valley, 35 by 15½ inches. 10 cents.

The following publications may be obtained free on written application to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C., or by personal application to the office of the superintendent of the Park.

Circular of General Information Regarding Yosemite National Park.

Glimpses of our National Parks. 48 pages, illustrated.

Map showing location of National Parks and National Monuments and railroad routes thereto.

Park Administration

Yosemite National Park is under the jurisdiction of the Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. The Park Superintendent is located at Yosemite, Cal.

Altitude of Summits in Yosemite Valley

Name	Altitude Above Sea Level	Altitude Above Pier near Sentinel Hotel
	Feet	Feet
Artist's Point	4,701	739
Basket Dome	7,602	3,642
Cathedral Rocks	6,551	2,591
Cathedral Spires	6,114	2,154
Clouds Rest	9,924	5,964
Columbia Rock	5,031	1,071
Eagle Peak	7,773	3,813
El Capitan	7,564	3,604
Glacier Point	7,214	3,254
Half Dome	8,852	4,892
Leaning Tower	5,863	1,903
Liberty Cap	7,072	3,112
North Dome	7,531	3,571
Old Inspiration Point	6,603	2,643
Panorama Point	6,224	2,264
Profile Cliff	7,503	3,543
Pulpit Rock	4,195	765
Sentinel Dome	8,117	4,157
Stanford Point	6,659	2,699
Washington Column	5,912	1,952
Yosemite Point	6,935	2,975

Height of Waterfalls in Yosemite Valley

Name	Height of Fall	Altitude of Crest	
		Above Sea Level	Above Pier near Sentinel Hotel
	Feet	Feet	Feet
Yosemite Falls	1,430	6,525	2,565
Middle Yosemite Falls	600	.....	.....
Lower Yosemite Falls	320	4,420	460
Nevada Falls	594	5,907	1,947
Vernal Falls	317	5,044	1,084
Illilouette Falls	370	5,816	1,856
Bridal Veil Falls	620	4,787	827
Ribbon Falls	1,612	7,008	3,048
Widows Tears Falls	1,170	6,466	2,506

Camp Yosemite, on the floor of the valley

Size of Big Trees in Mariposa Grove

[All dimensions are in feet.]

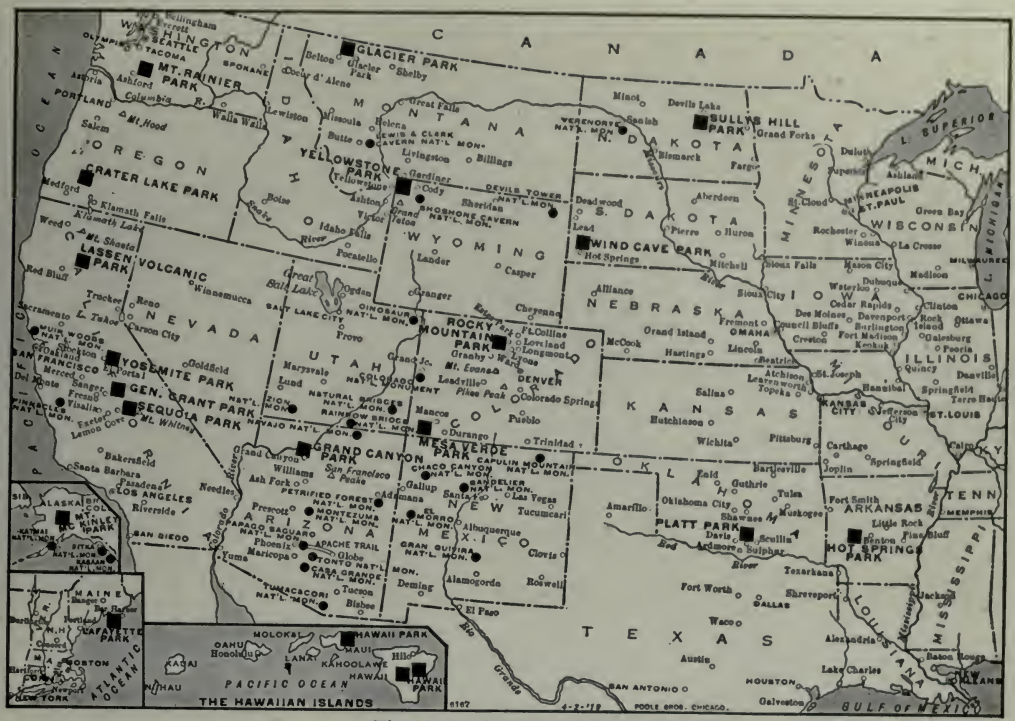
Trees	Girth at Base	Approximate Diameter at Base	Girth about 10 Feet Above Ground	Approximate Diameter 10 Feet Above Ground	Height
Grizzly Giant	93	29.6	64.5	20.5	204
Faithful Couple	94	29.9	63	20	244
Michigan	55.5	17.7	40	12.7	257
Fresno	63	20	38.5	12.2	273
Columbia	80.5	25.6	52	16.5	294
Old Guard (South Tree)	45	14.3	31	9.9	244
Lafayette	92.5	29.4	53	16.9	273
Nevada	48.5	15.4	35	11.1	278
General Sherman	63	20	41.5	13.2	267
General Grant	67	21.3	42	13.4	271
General Sheridan	76	24.2	51	16.2	263
Philadelphia	61.5	19.6	50.5	16.1	275
St. Louis	73	23.2	51	16.2	269
Lincoln	72	22.9	54.5	17.3	258
Washington	92	29.3	65	20.7	235
William McKinley	70	22.3	46.5	14.8	243
General Logan	76	24.2	49.5	15.7	259
Galen Clark	59.5	18.9	47	14.9	238
Pittsburgh	53.5	17	41	13	242
Vermont	47	14.9	38	12.1	257
Wawona (26 feet through opening)	.....	.....	60.5	19.2	227
New York	52	16.5	45.5	14.5	237
Forest Queen	53.5	17	38	12.1	219
Boston	58	18.4	47	14.9	248
Chicago	57	18.1	40.5	12.9	223
Whittier	62	19.7	47	14.9	268
Longfellow	51.5	16.4	43	13.7	273
Capt. A. E. Wood	52	16.5	40	12.7	310
Mark Twain	53	16.9	41	13	331
Mississippi	54.5	17.3	37.5	11.9	269
Stonewall Jackson	53	16.9	38.5	12.2	265
Georgia	48	15.3	35	11.1	270
South Carolina	74	23.5	54.5	17.3	264

Distances from Yosemite Post-Office to Principal Points in Yosemite Valley

Name	Distance Miles	Direction
Basket Dome (top of)	9.0	Northeast
Camp Curry	1.0	East
Clouds Rest	11.0	"
El Capitan	3.5	West
Glacier Point	4.5	South
Glacier Point Hotel	4.5	"
Half Dome (foot of)	3.0	East
Happy Isles	2.5	"
Liberty Cap	5.5	"
Mirror Lake	3.0	"
Mount Watkins (top of)	9.0	"
Nevada Falls (594 feet)	6.0	"
North Dome (top of)	11.0	Northeast
Sentinel Rock	1.0	West
Tenaya Canyon	4.0	East
Union Point	3.0	South
Vernal Falls (317 feet)	5.0	East
Yosemite Falls (1,750 feet)	.5	North

What to Wear

Reasonably warm clothing should be worn, and persons should be prepared for sudden changes of weather and altitude. Good everyday clothes, golf or bicycle suits are suitable for both men and women for Park travel. Wearing apparel, dry goods, boots, shoes, etc., may be procured at reasonable rates at the general store on the floor of the valley. Serviceable gloves and tinted glasses should form a part of one's outfit.



The National Parks at a glance

United States Railroad Administration

Director General of Railroads

For particulars as to fares, train schedules, etc., apply to any Railroad Ticket Agent, or to any of the following Consolidated Ticket Offices:

West

Beaumont, Tex., Orleans and Pearl Sts.
Bremerton, Wash.....224 Front St.
Butte, Mont.....2 N. Main St.
Chicago, Ill.....175 W. Jackson Blvd.
Colorado Springs, Colo.
119 E. Pike's Peak Ave.
Dallas, Tex.....112-114 Field St.
Denver, Colo.....601 17th St.
Des Moines, Iowa.....403 Walnut St.
Duluth, Minn.....334 W. Superior St.
El Paso, Tex....Mills and Oregon Sts.
Ft. Worth, Tex.....702 Houston St.
Fresno, Cal.....J and Fresno Sts.
Galveston, Tex...21st and Market Sts.
Helena, Mont.....58 S. Main St.
Houston, Tex.....904 Texas Ave.
Kansas City, Mo.
Ry. Ex. Bldg., 7th and Walnut Sts.
Lincoln, Neb.....104 N. 13th St.
Little Rock, Ark.....202 W. 2d St.
Long Beach, Cal....L.A.&S.L. Station
Los Angeles, Cal.....215 S. Broadway
Milwaukee, Wis.....99 Wisconsin St.
Minneapolis, Minn.,202 Sixth St. South
Oakland, Cal...13th St. and Broadway
Ocean Park, Cal.....160 Pier Ave.
Oklahoma City, Okla.
131 W. Grand Ave.
Omaha, Neb.....1416 Dodge St.
Peoria, Ill...Jefferson and Liberty Sts.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Adams St. and Central Ave.
Portland, Ore., 3d and Washington Sts.
Pueblo, Colo.....401-3 N. Union Ave.
St. Joseph, Mo.....505 Francis St.
St. Louis, Mo...318-328 N. Broadway
St. Paul, Minn...4th and Jackson Sts.
Sacramento, Cal.....801 K St.
Salt Lake City, Utah
Main and S. Temple Sts.
San Antonio, Texas
315-17 N. St. Mary's St.
San Diego, Cal..... 300 Broadway
San Francisco, Cal.
Lick Bldg., Post St. and Lick Place
San Jose, Cal., 1st and San Fernando Sts.
Seattle, Wash.....714-16 2d Ave.
Shreveport, La.,Milam and Market Sts.
Sioux City, Iowa.....510 4th St.
Spokane, Wash.
Davenport Hotel, 815 Sprague Ave.
Tacoma, Wash....1117-19 Pacific Ave.
Waco, Texas....6th and Franklin Sts.
Whittier, Cal.....L. A. & S. L. Station
Winnipeg, Man.....226 Portage Ave.

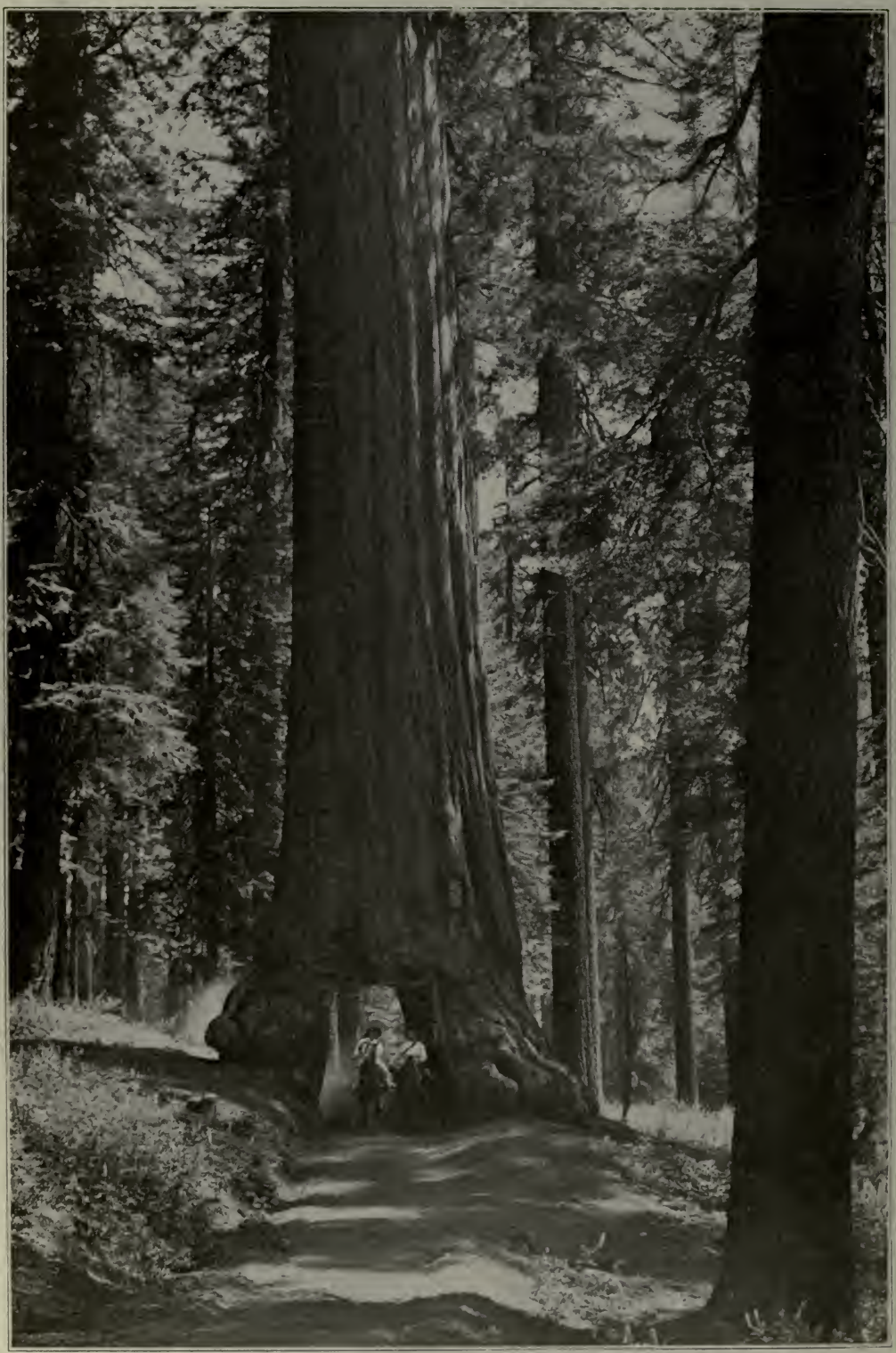
East

Annapolis, Md.....54 Maryland Ave.
Atlantic City, N. J...1301 Pacific Ave.
Baltimore, Md....B. & O. R. R. Bldg.
Boston, Mass.....67 Franklin St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.....336 Fulton St.
Buffalo, N. Y., Main and Division Sts.
Cincinnati, Ohio....6th and Main Sts.
Cleveland, Ohio....1004 Prospect Ave.
Columbus, Ohio.....70 East Gay St.
Dayton, Ohio.....19 S. Ludlow St.
Detroit, Mich...13 W. LaFayette Ave.
Evansville, Ind.... L. & N. R. R. Bldg.
Grand Rapids, Mich.....125 Pearl St.
Indianapolis, Ind., 112-14 English Block
Newark, N.J., Clinton and Beaver Sts.
New York, N. Y.....64 Broadway
New York, N. Y.....57 Chambers St.
New York, N. Y.....31 W. 32d St.
New York, N. Y.....114 W. 42d St.
Philadelphia, Pa....1539 Chestnut St,
Pittsburgh, Pa.....Arcade Building
Reading, Pa.....16 N. Fifth St.
Rochester, N. Y.....20 State St.
Syracuse, N. Y.....University Block
Toledo, Ohio.....320 Madison Ave.
Washington, D. C....1229 F St. N. W.
Williamsport, Pa....4th and Pine Sts.
Wilmington, Del.....905 Market St.

South

Asheville, N. C.....14 S. Polk Square
Atlanta, Ga.....74 Peachtree St.
Augusta, Ga.....811 Broad St.
Birmingham, Ala.....2010 1st Ave.
Charleston, S. C.....Charleston Hotel
Charlotte, N. C.....22 S. Tryon St.
Chattanooga, Tenn...817 Market St.
Columbia, S. C.....Arcade Building
Jacksonville, Fla.....38 W. Bay St.
Knoxville, Tenn.....600 Gay St.
Lexington, Ky.....Union Station
Louisville, Ky....4th and Market Sts.
Lynchburg, Va.....722 Main St.
Memphis, Tenn.....60 N. Main St.
Mobile, Ala.....51 S. Royal St.
Montgomery, Ala.....Exchange Hotel
Nashville, Tenn.,Independent Life Bldg.
New Orleans, La....St. Charles Hotel
Paducah, Ky.....430 Broadway
Pensacola, Fla.....San Carlos Hotel
Raleigh, N. C.....305 LaFayette St.
Richmond, Va.....830 E. Main St.
Savannah, Ga.....37 Bull St.
Sheffield, Ala.....Sheffield Hotel
Tampa, Fla.....Hillsboro Hotel
Vicksburg, Miss..1319 Washington St.
Winston-Salem, N. C..236 N. Main St.

For detailed information regarding National Parks and Monuments address Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments, or Travel Bureau—Western Lines, 646 Transportation Bldg., Chicago.



The Big Tree Wawona, through which the auto road passes, in the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees

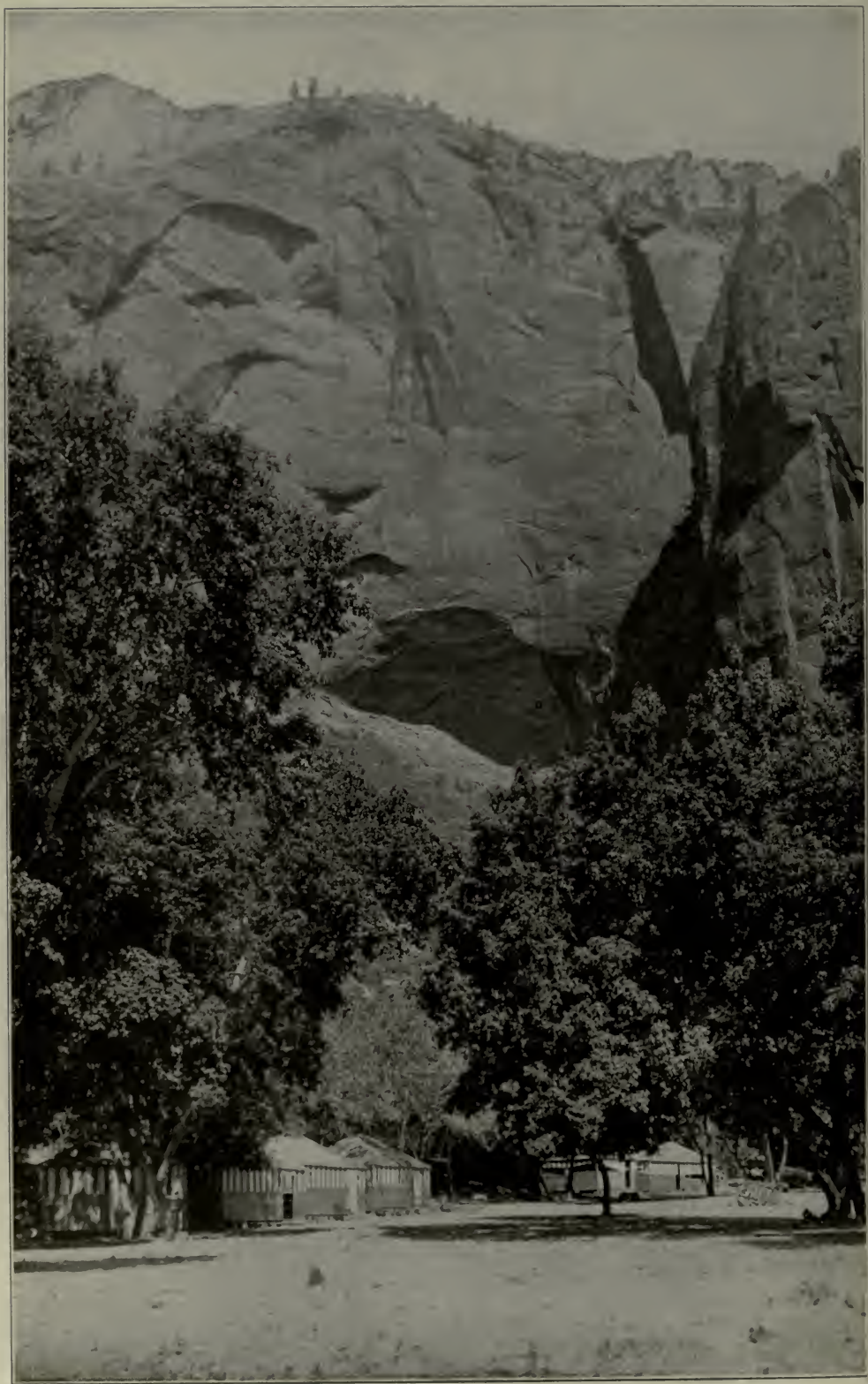
ZION

National Monument

UTAH

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL PARK SERIES



Wylie Way Camp Nestles Beneath the Eastern Wall—here in an enchanting nook, beside one of Zion's living streams.

An Appreciation of
Zion National Monument

By JACK LAIT

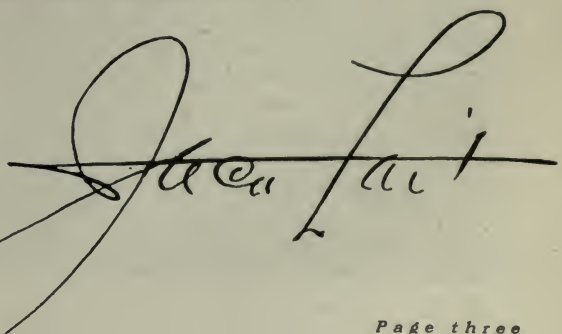
Written Especially for the United States Railroad Administration

ZION CANYON is an epic, written by Mother Nature in her most ecstatic humor, illustrated by Creation in its most majestic manifestations, published by God Almighty as an inspiration to all mankind.

Far from the foot-worn ways of conventional journeying, its remote and intimate preserves unfold to the traveler whose eye seeks the extraordinary a masterpiece in magnitudes, incredible colorings, vastnesses of those mystic influences which mark the earth's contour, and a haven of distant peace beyond the understanding of him who has never entered the mouth of Zion Canyon, where the hubbub of the affairs of men has not yet penetrated, where nature is so big that one may not think small thoughts, where one is embraced in the spirits of mystery and history and those fascinating elements untouched by the rude fingers of destroying humans.

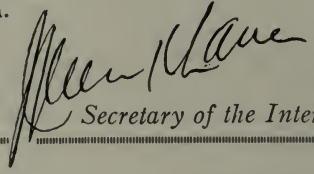
I spent ten delicious days and nights between the unscaled walls of Zion; I explored it over fords and fallen giant trees down to where, between great, sheer altitudes of rock, no man has ever gone farther—the stream becomes too deep to wade, too rocky to canoe, too narrow to swim. On every side was crude but marvelous nature in bird and foliage and fish and rock and running water. I stood there and I gasped, though I had become almost familiar with the miracles of Zion. I gasped: I gasped a prayer, for one may not behold what one beholds there without knowing that there is a God; that His ways are inexplicable to man and to be taken in faith alone.

Zion Canyon is the most beautiful spot on this continent. I think I have seen all the famed show-places that the evolution of the earth's formation has made. And of them all Zion to me stands first, stands alone. In this opinion I may stand alone. But I saw Zion at its best, and it captured me. Rich with a phase of American history seldom touched upon in popular literature, pregnant like the page of knowledge with the spoils of time, it gives to one who stands within its magnificent dimensions a sounder affection and admiration for the courage of men and a more profound impression of the wonder-works of God.



To the American People:

Uncle Sam asks you to be his guest. He has prepared for you the choice places of this continent—places of grandeur, beauty and of wonder. He has built roads through the deep-cut canyons and beside happy streams, which will carry you into these places in comfort, and has provided lodgings and food in the most distant and inaccessible places that you might enjoy yourself and realize as little as possible the rigors of the pioneer traveler's life. These are for you. They are the playgrounds of the people. To see them is to make more hearty your affection and admiration for America.



Secretary of the Interior

Zion National Monument

TOWN at the very southern edge of Utah lies Zion National Monument, the newest among the many scenic marvels of our Western land. Not new in point of time since its making, but new in presentation as an attraction for the traveler and lover of the marvelous in nature. Guarded for centuries by unconquered barriers of burning desert and rugged mountain crests, this treasure house of splendors was an unknown land.

A Land of Prehistoric Legend

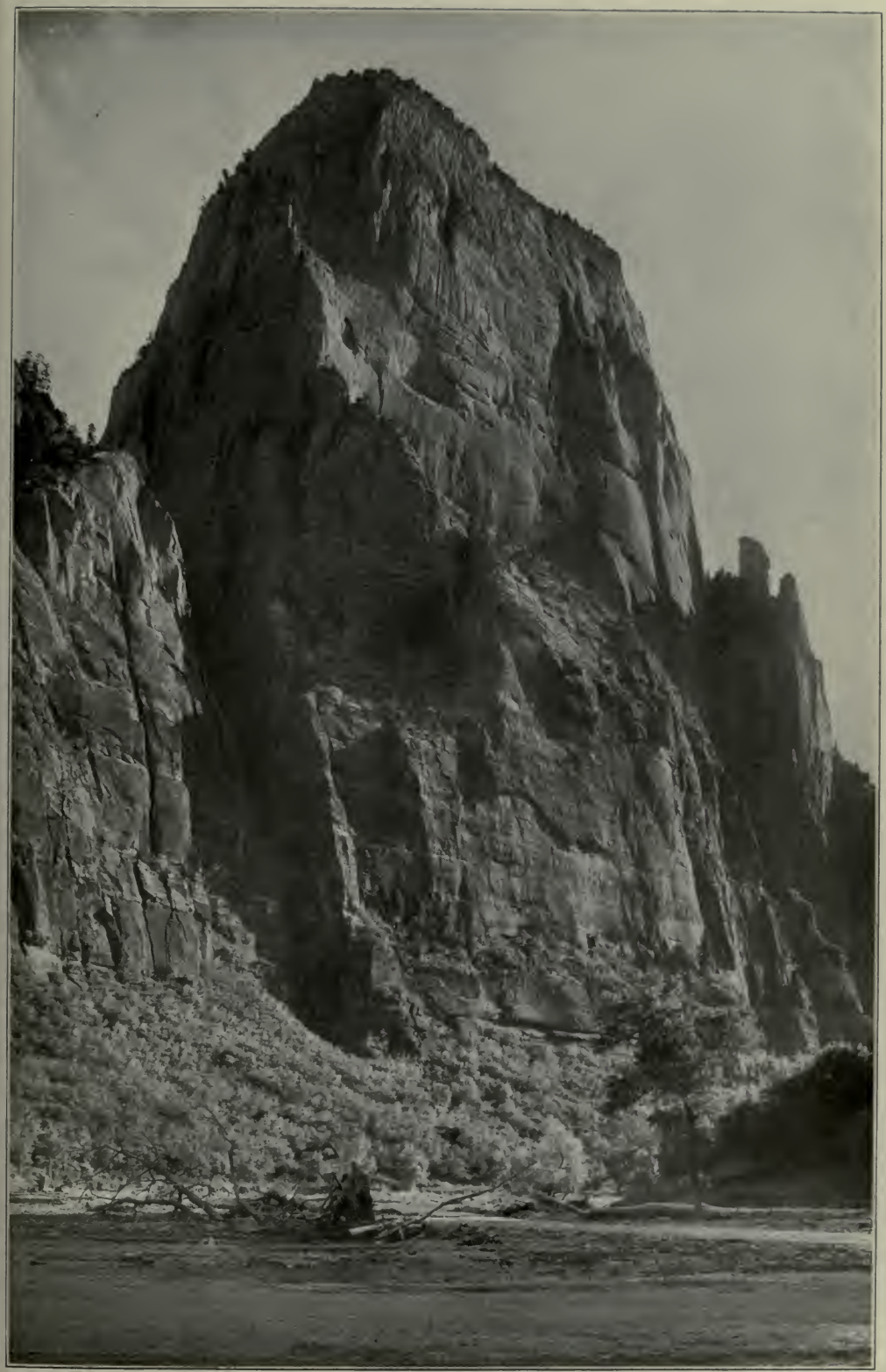
Legend tells us that, in unrecorded ages, a prehistoric people gathered within its rock bound amphitheatres to offer annual ceremonials in adoration of gods now long forgotten. With the passing of these ancient worshippers the area that forms Zion Monument relapsed into the silence of its beginning, a silence broken only by the howl of the mountain lion, the bark of the coyote or the challenge of the stag as he hurled defiance to his rival from some jutting point upon a canyon's rim. Even among the later arriving tribes of American Indians, Zion was held in reverence, none of these superstitious people ever daring to spend the night within the portals of its many winding canyons.

Discovered by Mormon Pioneers

First of all among the Anglo-Saxons, came the Mormon pioneers to view this scenic spectacle enacted by the spirits of the gods, staged in a gigantic setting of towering battlements and thrones of glistening sandstone. Amazed at the wonders of this nook in the heart of Utah's Rockies, these religious zealots stood in awe before the lofty pinnacles and crags of Zion colored by streams of brilliant crimson dashed against the faces of its mighty cliffs. First among moderns to enter the gates of this wonderland, these searchers into the unknown saw revealed the handiwork of the Architect of the Universe written on walls that tower heavenward amidst a riot of color, bold and glorious.

Built by Grind of Centuries

Long had Zion's pageant been in the making. It required the mantle of winter's snows, kisses of summer brightness and the grip of untold autumn frosts; building, tinting, smoothing, breaking, to bring about a perfec-



El Gobernador—Great White Mountain of Zion, which, flanked on either side by towering peaks, stands out as one of the most striking gems in this array of scenic grandeur.

Great Temple of Sinawava—a gigantic amphitheater shut in by towering walls of rock which rise two thousand feet above its floor.

tion in this maze of splendor destined to charm countless mortals with its weird sublimity.

Opening of the Way

For years following the coming of the Mormons, this gem among America's wonders was but rarely visited. Now, placed among our nation's cherished and protected playgrounds, Zion has finally come into its own. The way is open to you. Modern service furnished by roads of steel, allied with the distance-defying motor car and the building of good highways, has rendered all this possible. Zion's story cannot be told—it must be seen. Its portals thrown open that you may enter, bid you come. Towering thrones, sculptured by the winds and rains, gleam in coral and in gold and bid you a welcome to the shrine.

A National Monument

Zion National Monument was created and added to America's list of playgrounds on March 18, 1918.

An area of 76,800 acres was included in the territory set aside to form this Monument and within its boundaries are located formations of such unique colorings as to vie in attractiveness with those of any other among our several National Parks.

Zion Canyon is located in the southern part of Utah, its rugged and broken acres forming the clefts and crannies among the southern spurs of the Wasatch range of mountains.

Zion's Wondrous Diversity

First among Zion's wonders is its absolute diversity. With every turn the visitor is confronted by a picture differing totally from those he has already viewed. Next come the wondrous colorings that have rightfully caused the naming of this gigantic gorge, "Yosemite done in oils."

Within the Monument there are several canyons, each one different in character and color, at the same time presenting features seen in no other section of America.

There are cliff dwellings, telling the story of a home life among vanished races.

There are spots where legend locates places of worship dedicated to the rites of heathen deities.

There are thousands of unblazed trails reaching out into the towering cliffs where the daring mountaineer may find hazard and the geologist new formations to puzzle.

There are unsolved problems of earth's writhing and upheaval when time was young.

Everywhere are vistas that defy the talent of the artist to rightfully portray, for the whole Monument is one great riot of brilliant color and the fantastic picturing of nature.

An Artist's Paradise

Such artists as Moran, Knight, Dellenbaugh, Culmer and Fairbanks have penetrated its gorges and brought forth studies from which paintings have been developed that have astonished the critics. Yet when others followed these artists into this practically unknown canyon they returned with reports that the weird and brilliant coloring of these paintings told but half the story of Zion's grandeur.

Other explorers, among them Mr. William H. Holmes, at that time head curator of the National Museum, and Major Powell, visited, described and made drawings of Zion's wonders, but so far was the canyon removed from the regular paths of travel, that it remained a "terra incognita" until, by means of the railroad and auto highways, its attractions were placed within reach of the traveler. Motor cars now roll into the very heart of Zion's beauties and deposit their passengers at the doors of a "Wylie" camp, the prototype of those comfortable resorts which welcome visitors in the Yellowstone.

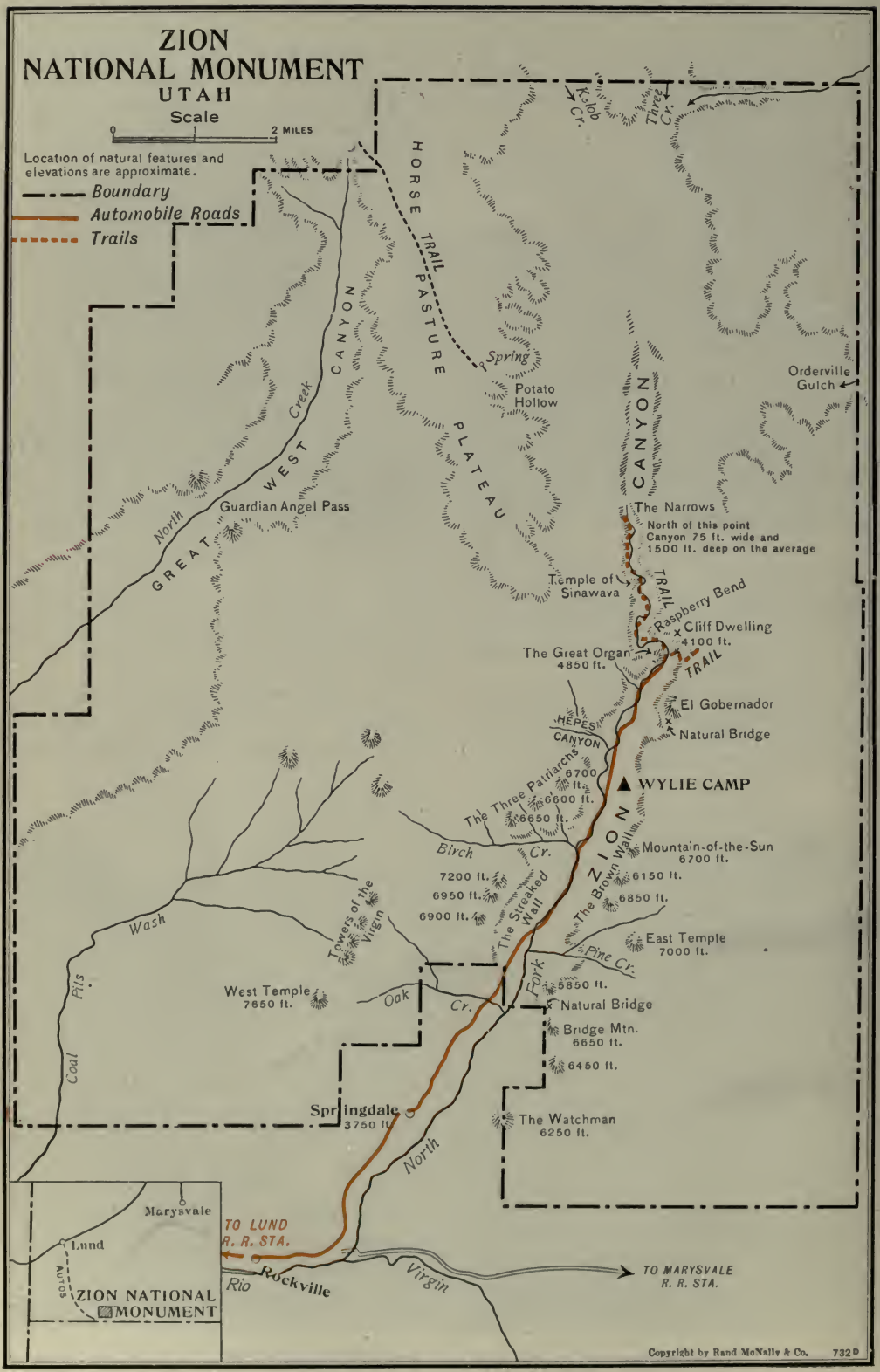
A Highway of Romance

The opening of Zion has been accomplished through the efficiency of Utah's good roads.

In combination with road construction carried on by the National government, these state roads have penetrated a section of country that will rapidly take its place with the Yosemite, the Yellowstone and Glacier Park as one of America's scenic marvels.

The story of this highway is romantic in itself, for, away back in the days when our West was in swaddling

Looking down into Zion from its eastern wall—from this point of vantage one of the most glorious v'stas of the Canyon meets the eye.


ZION
NATIONAL MONUMENT
UTAH
Scale
0
1
2 MILES
Location of natural features and elevations are approximate.
Boundary
Automobile Roads
Trails
HORSE TRAIL PASTURE PLATEAU
Spring
Potato Hollow
Kolob Cr.
Three Cr.
Orderville Gulch
ZION CANYON
The Narrows
North of this point Canyon 75 ft. wide and 1500 ft. deep on the average
Temple of Sinawava
TRAIL
Raspberry Bend
Cliff Dwelling
4100 ft.
The Great Organ
4850 ft.
El Gobernador
Natural Bridge
HEPES CANYON
WYLIE CAMP
The Three Patriarchs
6700 ft.
6600 ft.
6650 ft.
Mountain-of-the-Sun
6700 ft.
6150 ft.
6850 ft.
Birch Cr.
7200 ft.
6950 ft.
6900 ft.
The Streaked Wall
The Brown Wall
East Temple
7000 ft.
Pine Cr.
5850 ft.
Towers of the Virgin
Wash
Coal Pits
West Temple
7650 ft.
Oak Cr.
Fork
Natural Bridge
Bridge Mtn.
6650 ft.
6450 ft.
Springdale
3750 ft.
The Watchman
6250 ft.
North
GREAT WEST CANYON
North Creek
Guardian Angel Pass
Marysvale
Lund
TO LUND R. R. STA.
Rockville
Rio Virgin
TO MARYSVALE R. R. STA.
ZION NATIONAL MONUMENT
Copyright by Rand McNally & Co. 732D

clothes, Brigham Young first conceived the good road plans that were carried out so many decades later. President Young was among the earlier visitors to Zion's wonders and to him fell the christening of the great central cleft, around which are clustered the other gems of the Monument. This canyon so impressed him that he gave it the name of "Zion."

First of all to be discovered in this great area of attractions was this Zion Canyon, which has, for years, caused wonder and amazement on the part of the few people who have braved the hazard of rough travel and meager accommodations in order to view the splendor of this practically unknown land.

Where the Motor Conquers Distance

By the automobile route now established, Zion is just an even hundred miles from the railroad station of Lund, Utah.

The auto drive is made in less than seven hours, with a stop for luncheon at Cedar City, a most attractive little community nestled under the shadows of the southern spur of the Wasatch Mountains, which really marks the northern boundary of the area of which Zion is the leading feature.

All along the way the traveler faces the range which gradually rises in his path, its color slowly changing from the deep purple of distant effects to the solid greys of the country rock splashed with vivid tintings of red and yellow sandstone, the whole softened by the varied green of scattered cedars and widespread areas of chaparral and mesquite.

It is a most pleasant introduction to a land of mountain wonders where every mile shows a vista differing entirely from the last.

From Cedar City the route follows the historic state highway.

Rim of an Historic Sea

About twenty miles to the south the road tips over the rim of the great intermountain basin, over which the waters of prehistoric Lake Bonneville spread.

The road is flanked with towering mountains that shut in fertile valleys, green with growing crops.

Here the rim of the basin is known as the "Black Ridge" and the rock formation gives truth to this title where the road winds down through the rocky gorge leading into Utah's "Dixie."

Seventy-five miles from the railroad brings the traveler to the valley of the Rio Virgin, which here breaks out of a grim canyon where it has cut its way through the walls of what science terms the most marvelous "fault" in all the world's geological record.

There certainly was some tremendous break, for when the earth's surface was riven by a gigantic disturbance, that portion west of what is known as the Hurricane Fault, dropped a full two thousand feet, leaving the eastern area a great suspended mesa with an edge ragged as a ripsaw, and overlooking a stretch of country extending far over into Nevada and Arizona.

A Glimpse at Utah's "Dixie"

In Rio Virgin Valley grow the famous "Dixie" peaches, the fig, the pomegranate, almond and the walnut; in fact, everything that characterizes semi-tropic America save the citrus fruits.

Blessed with the richest of soil accompanied by an abundance of water for irrigation, and just lately brought into close touch with markets by means of good roads and the perfection of auto trucks, this semi-tropic Utah is coming back into the prosperity that marked its earlier years when its cotton fields supplied the intermountain communities and its vineyards furnished grapes and wines.

With a sharp turn to the east the highway climbs over the rim of the great fault, following the south bank

Towers of the Virgin—distant view of one of Zion's scenic gems.

of the waterway, where the state road leads through the little towns of Virgin City and Rockville. Here we reach the confluence of two creeks that form the head waters of the Rio Virgin.

One of these creeks, called the Parunuweap, flows from the east, while its sister stream, known as the Mukuntuweap, comes straight down from the north, like a crystal chain, and links rocky temples with green bottom lands and frowning narrows.

The Western Temple

Long before we reach the northward turning point, the great divide which marks the western boundary of Zion Canyon has loomed before us, and we are attracted by a massive pile that throws its summit four thousand feet above the valley's floor. As the lowering sun strikes this great mountain, its western side is illumined in a hundred tints and colors ranging from greyish white to the deep red of the great sandstone crown that caps its summit.

From its pictures we recognize the peak which the Mormon leader titled the "West Temple of the Virgin."

A turn northward shows that this superbly colored mount marks the eastern side of Zion's portal and any question concerning the reason for its christening is dispelled by the grandeur of its wondrous formation and the marvel of its colorings. It is truly a natural temple.

Nowhere in all the world can there be found a more striking facade than forms the east front of this weird mountain and, in conjunction with the array of peaks and dome-like summits, that flank it on the north.

At Zion's Portal

Across the canyon and forming its eastern portal, rises another mountain of like formation carrying a duplicate of the great sandstone cap. This is known as the "East Temple," and, though second to its western sister in magnificence, it stands as a fitting introduction to Zion's glories.

One of Zion's strange formations is in the shape of a natural bridge, that stands, like a great bow with either end anchored to a rocky base, overlooking the chasm created by an erosion that

left this ribbon of rock hanging high in air.

A backward glance against the western sky shows a formation that outlines a human face cut cameo-like upon the canyon's wall.

Legendary lore has construed this face to be that of a famous chief who, after passing on, was transformed into the guardian of the canyon's portal.

Into Zion's Depths

On into Zion's depths the highway leads, passing on the right the Three Brothers, and entering the Court of the Patriarchs, where another trio of gigantic pyramids tower in vari-colored grandeur.

Winding beside the foaming stream the road climbs over a slight divide and passes out onto a broad meadow, from the eastern border of which rises a dome, rightly christened the Mountain of the Sun, since its great white summit is first illumined by the morning rays and through a break in the western wall receives the final touch of departing light.

At the base of this glittering sun mountain, is located the canyon camp where are clustered inviting tent houses, grouped about a social center with amusement and dining halls.

Among the Trails of Zion

With another day comes a journeying by horseback or on foot, to a hundred places of vantage.

There is a trip to where the lumber is brought from the canyon's rim on a cable that carries its load down nearly three thousand feet.

On the way is passed a huge peak, cut to a flat table on its summit and towering over three thousand feet above the canyon floor. Its chalk-like strata, in sharp contrast to the reds and browns that surround it, brings this splendid mountain out in clear relief. Its name is El Gobernador.

Across the canyon and in an elbow of the creek, rises a mountain, closely resembling El Gobernador in everything but color; this western pile, titled The Angel's Landing, is in deep reds and deeper browns.

Farther to the north are fields for most interesting exploration covering the Zion narrows, where the canyon shrinks so that the little creek covers its floor from wall to wall.

On Zion's Western Rim—showing the depth of one of the Monument's peculiar canyons, where the brilliant colorings of the lower altitudes have given way to rocks of chalky white.

The Eastern Temple—one of the two mountains which, on either side, flank the southern portal, and become at sunset one of Zion's most impressive features.

Mystic Temple of Sinawava

Up at the narrows' portal lies a great circular amphitheatre, with walls over two thousand feet in height.

Though moderns have attempted to give to this rock bound circle a twentieth century name, it will stand forever as the Temple of Sinawava, or the place of worship for the greatest of Indian gods, whom legend declared was here venerated in days before history first told a story of our continent.

Trails lead from the floor to the rim of the canyon and the ardent explorer may find thousands of unblazed pathways upon which to invest his energy. In fact, Zion is the heart of a great country filled with curious formations.

One of the interesting side journeys is a climb to the canyon's eastern rim, made either on foot or by mule back.

It is only by taking a climb upward to where the ragged sky line joins the blue, that the massive grandeur of this canyon can be realized. The trail is not particularly hard and the reward is well worth the effort.

At the end of the trail, a point is reached where the canyon may be viewed in two distinct directions, for under the point, the great gorge swings almost at right angles with its southern stretch.

Glories of Zion's Sunrise

The best results of this journey to the eastern rim are secured by making the climb in the afternoon and remaining "on top" for the glories of the next sunrise.

With the first coming of the dawn, the Mountain of the Sun springs out in dazzling whiteness. In vivid contrast, the great vermilion cap on the Western Temple emerges from the gloom and stands silhouetted against the sky, while, far below, the canyon's depths are still sunk in deepest shadow.

The gradual transformation of the western wall from velvet darkness to great splashes of vivid colors is a change so weird, so impressive, that it lingers distinctly, when the other features of Zion are but a memory.

To the west of Zion Canyon lies another great break among these old piles of picture-rocks. This western canyon has never been officially named and its visitors have been few.

Differing entirely from Zion Canyon in coloring and formation, the western gorge can be viewed only from the highest vantage points.

To Zion's Western Rim

There are several passes through which trails will be eventually cut so that the western canyon may be reached directly from Zion's floor, but at present, a journey back to the westward and up the great plateau that separates Zion from the western canyon is necessary, if the traveler would know its beauties. This is a trip of three or four days.

It will take years to develop trails to all the unique corners of the Zion region. Not that they are inaccessible, but because they are a comparatively recent discovery.

Not half a score of people have ever passed through the length of Zion, and there are branches of the several canyons through whose network the foot of man has never trod.

Zion's Prehistoric Dwelling

A short and most interesting side trip, requiring but one day from the Wylie Camp, is to the cliff dwellings, located in the Parunuweap Canyon, seven miles above the confluence of the two creeks. High on the north wall of the canyon some of these well defined dwellings are located, with their walls standing. The rocky archway forming the roof of the community dwelling, has strange sign paintings in a long lost language, still undecipherable.

In different locations within the monument's limits are several other specimens of these prehistoric dwellings, and as the traveler to Zion develops in curiosity these relics of an unrecorded people will be thoroughly examined and their long hidden secrets given to the world.

Season

It is probable that Zion National Monument will ultimately become an all-year attraction for the tourist, but for the present the season is May 15, to November 1. At this season the weather is at its best with bright delightfully clear sunshiny days and nights cool enough to make blankets necessary.

Transportation and Accommodations

Zion National Monument may be reached via the railroad stations of Lund, Utah, or Marysvale, Utah. From Lund, Utah the National Park Transportation Company operates auto stages daily during the season to Wylie Camp in Zion Canyon, leaving Lund about 10:00 A. M. and arriving at the Camp at 5:00 P. M. Returning auto stages leave Wylie Camp at 9:00 A. M. and arrive Lund 6:00 P. M. Stops are made at Cedar City, in each direction, for lunch.

A nook in Zion's western wall, flanked on its northern side by three mountains of unique formation. To these mountains the Mormon pioneers gave the Biblical title of The Three Patriarchs.

Section of Zion's Brilliantly Colored Western Wall—splashes of vivid red characterize these formations

Wylie Camp consists of central social and dining halls, and substantially constructed sleeping tents of wood and canvas, each accommodating from two to four persons, The tents are sanitary; have sound board floors, frames, windows and doors; contain regular beds and are heated as may be necessary. Hot and cold water is provided.

The cost of ticket including auto stage transportation Lund to Wylie Camp and return, lunch enroute in each direction, two nights' lodging and five meals at Wylie Camp, is $26.50. For additional time at Wylie Camp the rate is $1.00 for each meal and $1.00 for lodging; weekly rate $24.00, American plan.

Special automobile trips from the Camp to points within the Canyon, may be made at rate of 75c per hour for each passenger, with minimum charge of $3.00 per hour.

Saddle horses are furnished at the rate of $3.00 per day and mounted guides at $4.00 per day.

Splendid trout and bass fishing is within short distance from the camp.

Camp wagons and equipment for extended side trips may be secured at Wylie Camp.

The National Park Transportation Company and Wylie Camp are operated by W. W. Wylie—address: Springdale, Utah.

Administration

Zion National Monument is under the jurisdiction of the Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. The Custodian of the Monument is located at Springdale, Utah.

U. S. Government Publications

The following publication may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at price given. Remittances should be by money order or in cash.

National Parks Portfolio, by Robert Sterling Yard, 260 pages, 270 illustrations, descriptive of nine National Parks. Pamphlet edition, 35 cents; book edition, 55 cents.

The following publications may be obtained free on written application to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C.

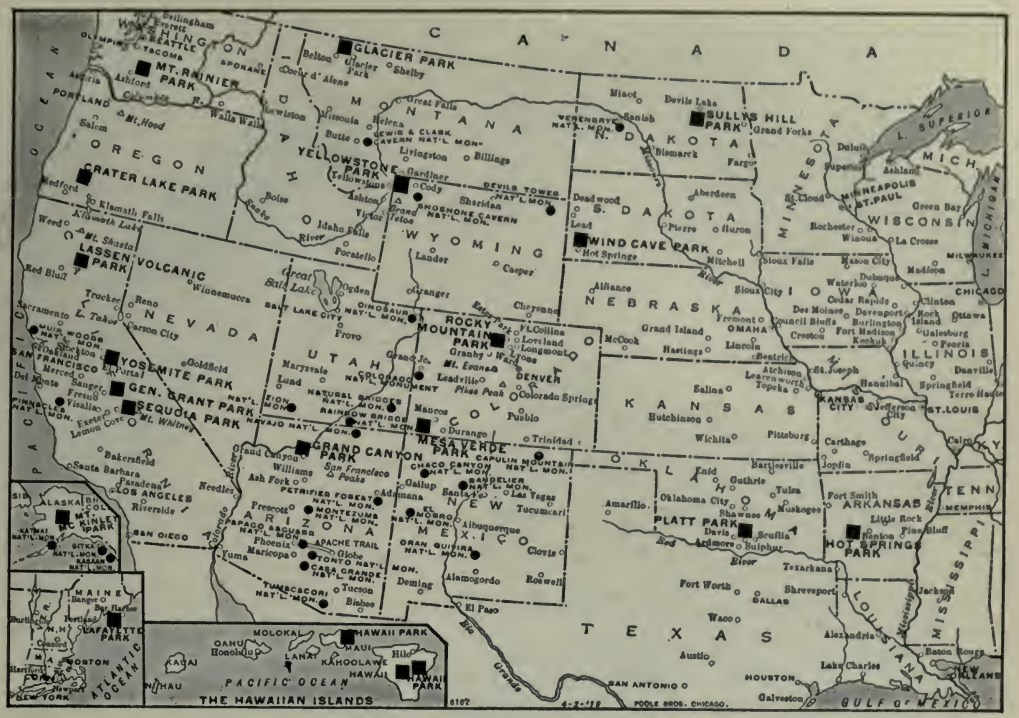
Glimpses of our National Parks. 48 pages, illustrated.

Map showing location of National Parks and National Monuments, and railroad routes thereto.

U. S. R. R. Administration Publications

The following publications may be obtained free on application to any consolidated ticket office; or apply to the Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments, or Travel Bureau —Western Lines, 646 Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill.

Arizona and New Mexico Rockies
California for the Tourist
Colorado and Utah Rockies
Crater Lake National Park, Oregon
Glacier National Park, Montana
Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona
Hawaii National Park, Hawaiian Islands
Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas
Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado
Mount Rainier National Park, Washington
Northern Lakes—Wisconsin, Minnesota, Upper Michigan, Iowa, and Illionois
Pacific Northwest and Alaska
Petrified Forest National Monument, Arizona
Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado
Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, California
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho
Yosemite National Park, California
Zion National Monument, Utah



The National Parks at a Glance

United States Railroad Administration

Director General of Railroads

For particulars as to fares, train schedules, etc., apply to any Railroad Ticket Agent, or to any of the following Consolidated Ticket Offices.

West

Austin Tex.....521 Congress Ave.
Beaumont, Tex., Orleans and Pearl Sts.
Bremerton, Wash.....224 Front St.
Butte, Mont.....2 N. Main St.
Chicago, Ill.....179 W. Jackson St.
Colorado Springs, Colo.
119 E. Pike's Peak Ave.
Dallas, Tex.....112-114 Field St.
Denver, Colo.....601 17th St.
Des Moines, Iowa.....403 Walnut St.
Duluth, Minn.....334 W. Superior St.
El Paso, Tex....Mills and Oregon Sts.
Ft. Worth, Tex.....702 Houston St.
Fresno, Cal.....J and Fresno Sts.
Galveston, Tex..21st and Market Sts.
Helena, Mont.....58 S. Main St.
Houston, Tex.....904 Texas Ave.
Kansas City, Mo.
Ry. Ex. Bldg., 7th and Walnut Sts.
Lincoln, Neb.....104N. 13th St.
Little Rock, Ark.....202 W. 2d St.
Long Beach, Cal..L. A. & S. L. Station
Los Angeles, Cal.....221 S. Broadway
Milwaukee, Wis.....99 Wisconsin St.
Minneapolis, Minn.,202 Sixth St. South
Oakland, Cal...13th St. and Broadway
Ocean Park, Cal., Pacific Elec. Station
Oklahoma City, Okla.
131 W. Grand Ave.
Omaha, Neb.....1416 Dodge St.
Peoria, Ill....Jefferson and Liberty Sts.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Adams St. and Central Ave.
Portland, Ore., 3d and Washington Sts.
Pueblo, Colo.....401-3 N. Union Ave.
St. Joseph, Mo.....505 Francis St.
St. Louis, Mo., 318-328 North Broadway
St. Paul, Minn...4th and Jackson Sts.
Sacramento, Cal.....801 K St.
Salt Lake City, Utah
Main and S. Temple Sts.
San Antonio, Texas
315-17 N. St. Mary's St.
San Diego, Cal.....300 Broadway
San Francisco, Cal.....50 Post St.
San Jose, Cal., 1st and San Fernando Sts.
Seattle, Wash.....714-16 2d Ave.
Shreveport, La.,Milam and Market Sts.
Sioux City, Iowa.....510 4th St.
Spokane, Wash.
Davenport Hotel, 815 Sprague Ave.
Tacoma, Wash....1117-19 Pacific Ave.
Waco, Texas....6th and Franklin Sts.
Whittier, Cal....L. A. & S. L. Station
Winnipeg, Man.....226 Portage Ave.

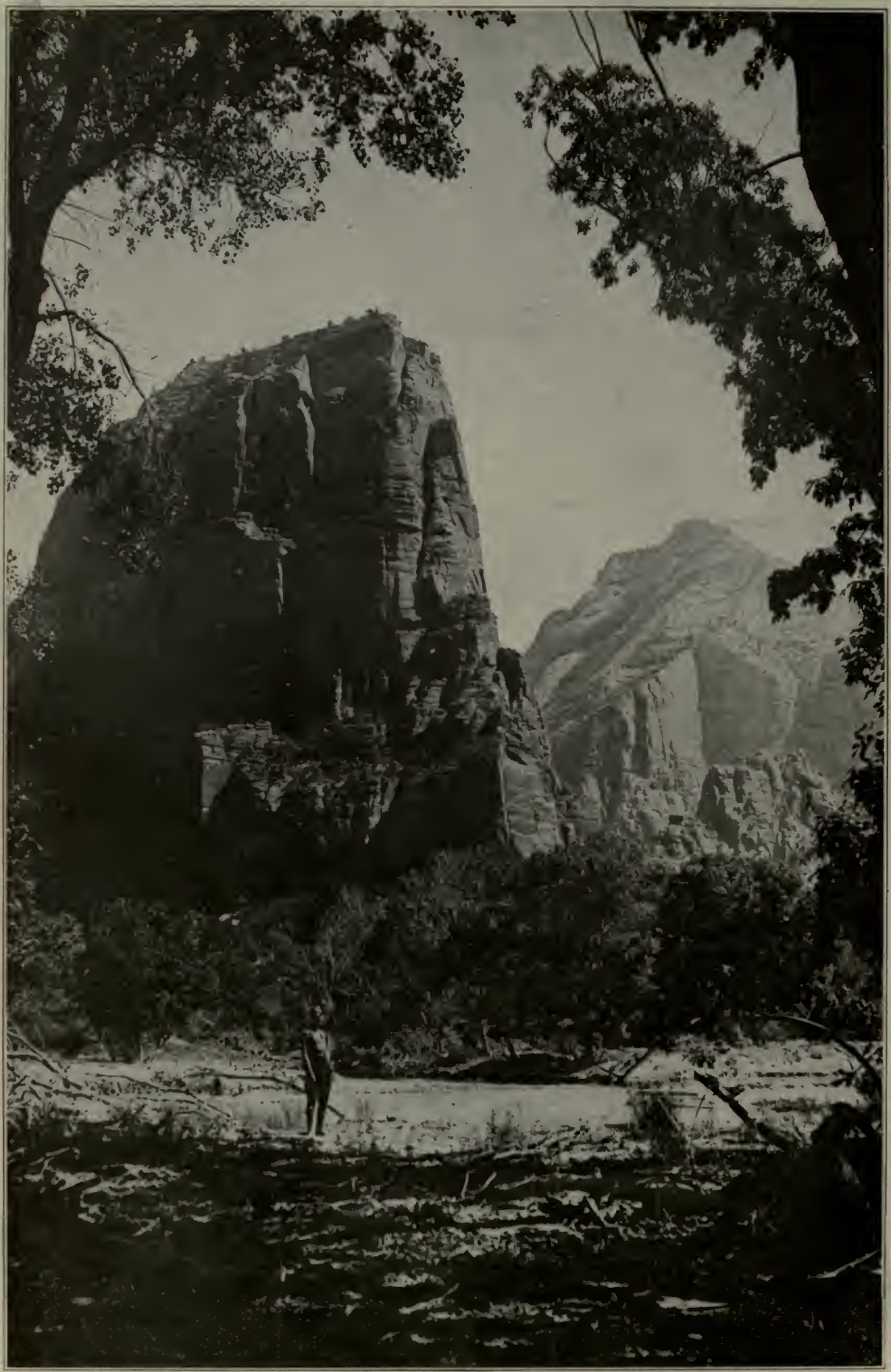
East

Annapolis, Md.....54 Maryland Ave.
Atlantic City, N. J...1301 Pacific Ave.
Baltimore, Md....B. & O. R. R. Bldg.
Boston, Mass.....67 Franklin St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.....336 Fulton St.
Buffalo, N. Y., Main and Division Sts.
Cincinnati, Ohio....6th and Main Sts.
Cleveland, Ohio....1004 Prospect Ave.
Columbus, Ohio.....70 East Gay St.
Dayton, Ohio.....19 S. Ludlow St.
Detroit, Mich...13 W. LaFayette Ave.
Evansville, Ind...L. & N. R. R. Bldg.
Grand Rapids, Mich.....125 Pearl St.
Indianapolis, Ind., 112-14 English Block
Montreal, Que.....238 St. James St.
Newark, N. J., Clinton and Beaver Sts.
New York, N. Y.....64 Broadway
New York, N. Y.....57 Chambers St.
New York, N. Y.....31 W. 32 St.
New York, N. Y.....114 W. 42d St.
Philadelphia, Pa....1539 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa.....Arcade Building
Reading, Pa.....16 N. Fifth St.
Rochester, N. Y.....20 State St.
Syracuse, N. Y.....355 So. Warren St.
Toledo, Ohio.....320 Madison Ave.
Washington, D. C...1229 F St. N. W.
Williamsport, Pa...4th and Pine Sts.
Wilmington, Del.....905 Market St.

South

Asheville, N. C.....14 S. Polk Square
Atlanta, Ga.....74 Peachtree St.
Augusta, Ga.....811 Broad St.
Birmingham, Ala.....2010 1st Ave.
Charleston, S. C.....Charleston Hotel
Charlotte, N. C.....22 S. Tryon St.
Chattanooga, Tenn....817 Market St.
Columbia, S. C.....Arcade Building
Jacksonville, Fla.....38 W. Bay St.
Knoxville, Tenn.....600Gay St.
Lexington, Ky.....Union Station
Louisville, Ky....4th and Market Sts.
Lynchburg, Va.....722 Main St.
Memphis, Tenn.....60 N. Main St.
Mobile, Ala.....51 S. Royal St.
Montgomery Ala.....Exchange Hotel
Nashvile, Ten., Independent Life Bldg.
NewOrleans,La.....St. Charles Hotel
Norfolk Va.....Monticello Hotel
Paducah, Ky.....430 Broadway
Pensacola, Fla.....SanC arlos Hotel
Raleigh, N. C.....305 LaFayette St.
Richmond, Va.....830 E. Main St.
Savannah, Ga.....37 Bull St.
Sheffield, Ala.....Sheffield Hotel
Tampa, Fla.....Hillsboro Hotel
Vicksburg, Miss..1319 Washington St.
Winston-Salem, N. C..236 N. Main St.

For detailed information regarding National Parks and Monuments address Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments, or Travel Bureau—Western Lines, 646 Transportation Bldg., Chicago.



Angels Landing—the glorious pile of brilliant color is brought into Striking contrast by being situated directly across from El Gobernador.